

AN
UNIVERSAL
BIOGRAPHICAL
AND HISTORICAL
DICTIONARY.

Containing a Faithful Account of
THE LIVES, ACTIONS, AND CHARACTERS,
OF THE
Most Eminent Persons
OF ALL AGES AND ALL COUNTRIES;
ALSO THE
REVOLUTIONS OF STATES,
AND
THE SUCCESSIONS OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES,
ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Collected from the best Authorities,
By JOHN WATKINS, A.M. L.L.D.

Vita enim mortuorum in memoria vivorum est posita.—CICERO.

LONDON:

Printed by T. Davison and T. Gillet, Fleet-street,

For R. PHILLIPS, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-Yard;

Sold by T. HURST and J. WALLIS, Paternoster Row; CARPENTER and Co. Old Bond Street; LACKINGTON, ALLEN and Co. Finsbury Square; WILSON and SPENCE, York; J. ARCHER and H. COLBERT, Dublin; BRASH and REID, and J. MURDOCH, Glasgow; E. BALFOUR, J. WATSON, and W. MUDIE, Edinburgh.

1800.

[Price 10s. 6d. boards, or 12s. bound and lettered.]



43.
37. 1.

77.

PREFACE.

IN presenting this Work to the Public there can be no occasion for the Author to expatiate on the Value of the Subject, or on the Utility of the Plan. A BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY, in the form of a Dictionary, and in the compass of a single volume, challenges, at least, the same degree of respect, as Geographical Collections of a similar nature. It is designed to answer the purpose of an easy and satisfactory reference on all points of enquiry, connected with the interesting subjects of BIOGRAPHY, CHRONOLOGY, AND HISTORY.

In drawing up the various articles considerable pains have been taken to introduce every prominent and characteristic event and circumstance. The works of eminent Writers have been carefully enumerated, and their best editions specified; the distinctive merits of Artists have been pointed out, and their principal productions mentioned; and the most remarkable events in the lives of more active characters, as in those of Sovereign Princes, Warriors, and Statesmen, have been perspicuously narrated, and the dates affixed and determined with scrupulous exactness. Simplicity, and even a studied plainness of style, have been adopted, as most suitable to the nature of the work; and it may safely be affirmed, that in no single article has any attempt been made, to give a deceitful or partial colouring to the character delineated.

The Author has endeavoured to render his work COMPLETE, by inserting every interesting name and event likely to be sought for in a collection of this kind; and although he cannot presume that there are not many defects and omissions, yet it will be obvious on comparison, that his work contains from one to two thousand articles more, than will be found in any similar work in the English, or perhaps in any other language. Observing, with regret, the great number of distinguished names which have been passed over by preceding Biographers, he has diligently employed himself in rescuing a considerable number of those names from neglect and oblivion. He has not contented himself with barely gleaning from all other Dictionaries, but has sought in every respectable quarter for memoirs of departed excellence. Many single memoirs and fugitive pieces, and many scarce tracts and voluminous periodical publications, have in the progress of the work been sedulously examined. In reflecting on this part of his labours he feels considerable satisfaction and pleasure; he laments, however, that all his enquiries have not been alike successful, and he is still under the necessity of soliciting communications from those intelligent persons who may discover any omission, which their own particular sources of information may enable them to supply.

As the General Biographical Dictionary, in fifteen volumes octavo, is at present the only standard work of that kind in our language, an asterisk (*) has been affixed to every name in the present collection, which is not to be found in that work. Many of these are
so

P R E F A C E.

so important that it will strike the reader with surprize, that, in the formation of a general body of Biographical Literature, they could possibly have been omitted. Most of the articles thus marked are entirely original, and in the perusal it is presumed, they will be found curious and interesting.

The chronology has been carefully formed from Usher, Blair, and Priestley, and the dates have been thus regulated, B. C. signifies before the Christian æra, and A. D. in the year of Christ.

London, April 7, 1800.

The undermentioned are the principal Works which the Author has consulted in the formation of this BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

- The Historical Dictionary, including Bayle, in 10 vols. folio.
Moreri's Dictionnaire Historique.
Collier's Historical Dictionary, 4 vols. folio.
The General Biographical Dictionary, in 15 vols. 8vo. 1798.
Dictionnaire Historique, par L'Abbé Feller, 8 vols. 8vo. Liege, 1797.
Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, 8 vols. 8vo. Caen, 1786.
The Biographia Britannica, 7 vols. folio.
Grainger's Biographical History of England, 4 vols. 8vo.
The Gentleman's Magazine.
The Monthly ditto.
The European ditto.
Wood's Athenæ Oxoniensis, 2 vols. folio.
Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, 4to.
Strutt's Dictionary of Engravers, 4to.
Universal Ancient and Modern History, 60 vols. 8vo.
Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to.
The Necrology for 1798.
Hutchinson's Medical Biography.
Burney's History of Music.
The General Biography, edited by Dr. Aikin, vol. 1.

THE UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A.

A A R

AA (Peter Vander), a bookseller at Leyden, who published, at the beginning of the present century, an Atlas, with a collection of prints, representing the towns, inhabitants, and productions, of different parts of the world; 66 vols. fol. He also continued Grævius's Theſaurus, or an account of modern Italian writers.

AAGARD (Nicholas and Christian), brothers, born at Wieburg, in Denmark, the beginning of the last century. The first was a philosophical writer, and the latter a poet. Nicholas died in 1657, and Christian in 1664.

AALST (Everard), a Dutch painter, born at Delft, 1602. He was eminent in fruit pieces, and died in 1658.

AALST (Wm.), nephew of the above, but more celebrated; born in 1620, died 1679.

***AARON**, the elder brother of Moses, was born about the year of the world 2434. Moses chose Aaron to be his colleague, because he was eloquent. In all his interviews, therefore, with Pharaoh, Aaron accompanied him; and afterwards assisted him greatly in the government of the Israelites. But he was guilty of a wretched error when his brother was on Mount Sinai, in complying with the idolatrous disposition of the people, and making them a golden calf, which they worshipped as the God that had de-

A A R

livered them out of Egypt. Notwithstanding this fault, the Almighty ordained that the priesthood should be confined to Aaron and his sons, which occasioned some discontent among the people. Aaron enjoyed the office of high priest till old age and infirmities compelled him to resign it to his son Eleazar. He soon afterwards died on Mount Hor.

***AARON**, a British saint, who suffered martyrdom with his brother Julius in Dioclesian's persecution. Their bodies were interred at Caer-leon, the metropolis of Wales.

AARON, a physical writer of the 7th century. He wrote in Syriac several treatises on medicine, entitled the Pandects, of which there are no remains. He was the first author who described the small-pox and measles.

AARON (Schafchon), a learned rabbi. He wrote the Law of Truth, Venice, 1631, folio.

AARON, the Carait, a Jewish physician at Constantinople, in 1294. He wrote a commentary on the Pentateuch, printed at Jena, in folio, 1710, and a Hebrew grammar, printed at Constantinople, 1581.

AARON (Hacharon), i. e. Posterior, to distinguish him from the preceding, born at Nicomedia, in 1346. He wrote a book on the Jewish doctrines and customs, called the Garden of Eden.

ABA

AARON (Levite), of Barcelona, wrote 617 precepts on Moses, printed at Venice 1523; died 1292.

AARON (Ben Chaim), an African Jew, living at Morocco at the beginning of the last century. He wrote some treatises on the scriptures, which were printed at Venice, A.D. 1609.

AARON (Ben Aser), a learned rabbi, to whom some have attributed the invention of the Hebrew points and accents, in the 5th century. He is the author of a Hebrew grammar, printed 1515.

AARSENS (Frantis), lord of Somel-dyck, in Holland. He became early in life agent for the United States at Paris, in the reign of Henry IV., who raised him to the rank of nobility. But after fifteen years residence in France, that court conceived so great a dislike to him, that he was recalled, and employed as ambassador to several other powers. In 1620, he was sent to England; and again in 1641, to negotiate the marriage of prince William, son of the prince of Orange, with a daughter of Charles I. In 1624, he went ambassador-extraordinary to France, and was made great use of by cardinal Richlieu. He died very old, leaving a son immensely rich.

AARSENS, or **AERSENS** (Peter), a celebrated painter, born at Amsterdam, in 1519. He painted a noble altar-piece, representing the crucifixion, at Antwerp, which was destroyed by the populace in the insurrection that happened there in 1566. He died in 1585, and left three sons, all eminent painters.

AARTSEN, or **AERTGEN**, an eminent painter, born at Leyden, in 1498. He was at first a wool-comber, but turning his attention to painting, became so distinguished, that Francis Floris came to Leyden on purpose to see him, and finding him in a mean hut, he promised him a handsome maintenance if he would settle at Antwerp, which he refused. He was drowned in a drunken frolic, in 1564.

ABA, crowned king of Hungary in 1042, after defeating Peter, surnamed the German. He involved his country in perpetual wars, and cruelly oppressed his subjects, inasmuch, that they put him to death in 1044.

ABARIS, a personage of antiquity, concerning whom there is more fable than truth. One author says, that the world being visited with the pestilence, the oracle required that the Athenians should offer prayers for all other nations,

ABA

on which various countries sent ambassadors to Athens, among whom was Abaris, the Hyperborean. His learning and accomplishments are spoken of in the highest terms by several ancient writers. But from what country he came is an undecided question. Some have asserted him to have been a Syrian, and a modern makes the Hyperboreans to be the western islands of Scotland. The Greeks say that he rode on a sacred arrow, through the air; and that he gave it to Pythagoras, in return for the instructions he received from that philosopher.

ABAS (Schah) the Great, 7th king of Persia, ascended the throne in 1585. With the assistance of the English, in 1622, he took Ormus from the Portuguese. He died in 1629. He was the first who made Isfahan the capital of Persia.

ABAS (Schah), great-grandson of the preceding, began to reign in 1642. He was a tolerant prince, being used to say, "that God alone was lord of men's consciences;" and that "it was his duty to watch over the government of his country, and to administer justice with impartiality to all his subjects of every persuasion." This great prince died of the venereal disease, Sept. 25, 1666, aged 37.

ABASSON, an impostor, who passed himself in France for the grandson of Abas the Great, king of Persia. On visiting Constantinople, he was taken notice of by the grand seignior, but being soon discovered, was beheaded with three of his associates.

ABATE (Andrea), a painter of fruit and still life, was born at Naples, and employed by the king of Spain. He died in 1732.

ABAUZIT (Firmin), born at Ures, November 11, 1679. His father dying when he was an infant, his mother sent him to Geneva, to prevent his being brought up in the Romish persuasion. For this she was confined for some time in the castle of Somieres; but being at length released, she arrived at Geneva two years after her son. This good woman gave him an excellent education, which he repaid by his improvement. Having gone through his studies, he went to Holland and England, and in the latter country formed an intimacy with sir Isaac Newton. King William wished him to settle here, but filial affection recalled him to Geneva, where he lost his mother in 1726, and the same year was admitted to the citizenship of that

place, and appointed librarian of the city. In 1730, he published an improved edition of Spon's History of Geneva. He died March 20, 1767.

ABBADIE (James), an eminent divine, born at Noy, in Berne, in 1638. He took the degree of D.D. at Sedan, and was afterwards made minister of the French church at Berlin, by the elector of Brandenburg. On the death of the elector, in 1658, Dr. Abbadie accompanied marshal Schomberg to England with the prince of Orange. He was with that great man when he fell at the battle of the Boyne in 1690; and on his return to London, was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy; and not long after promoted to the deanry of Killaloe, in Ireland. He died in London, September 23, 1727. Abbadie was a very elegant writer, particularly upon theological subjects. His chief work is a "Treatise of the Truth of the Christian Religion," 1684.

ABBAS (Halli), or Magus, being one of the magi, a Persian physical author, who flourished in the 10th century. A treatise of his, entitled "The Royal Work," is still extant.

ABBAS, son of Abdalmothleb, uncle of Mohammed, was at first a great enemy to that impostor, but being taken prisoner by him, he altered his sentiments, and became a zealous Mussulman. He died in the 32d year of the Hegira; and a century after his death, his grandson Abulabbas, surnamed Sassah, was chosen caliph, in whom began the dynasty of the Abbassides, who enjoyed that dignity 524 years.

ABBASSA, sister of the caliph Haroun al Raschid, by whom she was married to Giafer, his vizier, on condition that they should never cohabit together; but having broken the contract, the caliph put Giafer to death, and turned his wife out of the palace. This princess is said to have had great talents for poetry.

* **ABBIATI** (Filippo), an historical painter, was born at Milan, in 1640, and died in 1715.

ABBON, a Norman monk. He wrote an account of the siege of Paris by the Normans, at the end of the 9th century, in Latin verse.

ABBON (de Fleury), a learned Frenchman of the 11th century. He became abbot of the monastery of Fleury, of which he had been a monk. King Robert sent him to Rome to avert the wrath of Gregory V, who had threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict,

and Abbon obtained all that he asked. He was killed in a quarrel between the French and the Gascons, 1004. His letters were printed in 1687, folio.

ABBOT (George), archbishop of Canterbury, was born October 23, 1562, at Guildford, in Surrey, where his father was a weaver. He was educated at the grammar-school of Guildford, from whence he was removed to Balliol college, Oxford, of which, in 1593, he became a fellow. He took his degree of D.D. in 1597, and the same year was chosen master of University college. In 1599, he was made dean of Winchester, and the year following vice chancellor of Oxford, which office he again filled in 1603, and also in 1605. He was one of the divines employed in the present translation of the bible. In 1609, he was appointed to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, from whence, in the same year, he was translated to London, and, in 1610, he succeeded Dr. Bancroft in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. His moderation in this dignity recommended him greatly to the popular and puritanic party. He had the courage to oppose the court on some important occasions, particularly in the affair of the divorce of the lady Essex, and the famous book of sports, which he forbade being read at Croydon. A sad misfortune happened to him at the close of his life: for being invited to spend the summer at the seat of lord Zouch, he was one day persuaded to exercise himself in the park with a cross bow, and by accident shot the keeper instead of the deer. A commission was appointed to examine whether this irregularity incapacitated him from discharging the office of primate; and the determination being left with the king, he gave it in favour of the archbishop. He ever after kept a monthly fast on account of the misfortune, and settled 20*l*. a year on the widow of the keeper. He attended king James on his death-bed, and assisted at the coronation of Charles I.; but he soon lost the favour of this monarch, which was owing to the duke of Buckingham. In 1627, an afire sermon of Dr. Sibthorpe, preached at Northampton, was sent to the archbishop, with an order from the king to license it; which he refused to do, as it contained exceptionable passages. For this he was banished, in a manner, to his house near Canterbury, and the archiepiscopal authority was given by commission to five bishops. When the parliament was called, he was restored to his

office by the king, though he never fully recovered the royal favour afterwards. He died at Croydon, August 3, 1633, and was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity at Guildford, agreeable to his own desire, where there is a handsome monument to his memory. His public character has been variously represented; some writers charging him with weakness in his government, while others extol his wisdom and moderation. On the whole, he appears to have been a conscientious and learned man, but better fitted for a private station in the church than that which he filled. He endowed a hospital at Guildford, for the maintenance of a master, twelve brothers, and eight sisters. He wrote some learned theological pieces, and a "Brief Description of the whole World," in 12mo.

ABBOT (Robert), eldest brother of the archbishop, was born at Guildford, in 1560, and educated at the same school and college with him. He took his degree of M.A. in 1582, and became a famous preacher. In 1597, he became D.D. King James appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary, and was so pleased with his book "De Antichristo," that he ordered it to be reprinted with his own on the Revelations. In 1609, he was elected master of Baliol college, and the year following the king nominated him to a fellowship in his college at Chelsea, founded for the encouragement of polemical divinity. In 1612, he was made regius professor of divinity at Oxford, where he fortunately vindicated the supreme power of kings against Bellarmine and Suarez, which pleased James so much, that he named him to the see of Salisbury in 1615; which he did not long enjoy, for he died of the stone, brought on by too intense study, March 2, 1617. His remains were interred in Salisbury cathedral. The bishop was twice married, and left one son, and two daughters.

ABBOT (Maurice), youngest brother of the archbishop, was bred a merchant, and had a great share in directing the affairs of the East-India company. He was appointed, in 1618, a commissioner in the treaty made with the Dutch East-India company concerning the trade to the Molucca islands. In 1623, he was one of the farmers of the customs, and the next year one of the council for settling Virginia. He was the first person knighted by Charles I; and, in 1625, was chosen one of the representatives for the city of London, of which, in 1627,

he was sheriff, and, in 1638, lord mayor. He erected a monument to his brother at Guildford, and died January 10, 1640.

ABBOT (George), son of the above, was born in 1600, elected probationer fellow of Merton college 1625, and admitted to the degree of LL.B. in 1630: He was the author of, 1. "The whole Book of Job paraphrased, 1640." 2. "Vindiciae Sabbati, 1641." 3. "Brief Notes upon the whole Book of Psalms, 1651." He died February 4, 1648.

* ABBT (Thomas), a German writer, was born at Ulm, in 1738. He translated Sallust into German, and wrote two treatises, one "Concerning Merit," and the other "Of dying for one's Country," both of which are excellent. He died at Buckeburg, in 1766.

* ABDALLA-EBN-ALI, the uncle of the two first caliphs of the Abbassides, under whom he served as general against the caliph Merwan, and having vanquished that prince, proclaimed his nephew. He was guilty of horrible cruelties on the family of the Ommiades. When his eldest nephew died, his brother, Almanzor took upon him the government, which displeased Abdalla so much, that he raised an army against him; but being defeated, he was obliged to hide himself. At last he was persuaded to come to court, where he was put to death, A.D. 754.

ABDALLAH, father of Mohammed. He was only a slave and camel driver, but the Mussulmans boast that he was offered the finest women of his tribe, though he was four score years old; and that on his wedding night, a hundred girls died of grief, for having lost the honour of being his bride.

ABDALMALEK, or ABDELMELIK, fifth caliph of the race of the Ommiades, commenced his reign in the 65th year of the Hegira, A.D. 685, and ended it in the 86th. He extended his conquests into India and Spain, and conquered Mecca. He reigned twenty-one years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Valid. He was so generous as not to take a church from the Christians, which they had refused to grant him when he requested it.

ABDALRAHMAN, a Saracen general, and governor of Spain in the 8th century, who, after ravaging France with fire and sword, was attacked at Tours by Charles Martel and slain, in the year 732.

ABDAS, a Persian bishop in the time of the younger Theodosius, who indiscreetly brought upon the Christians a

ABE

violent persecution, and was the first that fell in it. The clergy called in Theodosius to their aid, by whom the Persians were worsted; but the persecution raged thirty years.

ABDIAS of Babylon, author of a legend, entitled *Historia Certaminis Apostolici*, printed at Basil in 1571. He pretended to have been one of the seventy-two disciples sent out by Jesus Christ, and that having been an attendant on Simon and Jude, was made by them the first bishop of Babylon.

* **ABDOLMUMEM**, or **ABDALMOM**, though the son of a potter, became a general, and at last a monarch by the style of *Emir Al Mumenin* (head of the true believers). He took Morocco, and destroyed the whole of the Almoravide family. After numerous conquests he died in 1156, and was succeeded by his son Joseph.

ABEILLA (Gaspar), a native of Reiz in Provence, but came to Paris when very young, where he was greatly admired for his wit, particularly by the marshal de Luxemburg, to whom he was secretary. He was a member of the French academy, and prior of a convent. His writings consist of odes, epistles, and some dramatic pieces. He died at Paris, May 21, 1718.

ABEILLE (Scipio), brother of the above, was surgeon-major in the army, and author of *The Complete Army Surgeon*, 1669, 12mo. and a *History of the Bones*, 12mo. 1685. He died in 1697.

* **ABEL**, the second son of our first parents. He was murdered by his brother Cain, out of envy, because his offering was accepted, and Cain's rejected.

* **ABEL** (Frederic Gottfried), a German physician and poet, was born at Halberstadt, July 8, 1714. He was bred a divine, but not obtaining the preferment he expected, turned his attention to physic, in which he took his doctor's degree at Konigsberg, in 1744. He practised at Halberstadt with great reputation till his death, which happened November 27, 1794. He published a German translation of Juvenal in 1788.

ABEL, king of Denmark, the son of Valdimir II. He assassinated his eldest brother Eric in 1750, and then took possession of his throne. He was conquered and put to death by the Frisians, who had revolted against him on account of the heavy impositions which he had laid upon them.

ABEL, (Charles Frederic), an emi-

ABE

nent musician, whose compositions will be ever held in the highest estimation by the lovers of harmony. He died June 20, 1787. He excelled on the viol di gamba.

ABELA (John Francis), commander of the order of Malta, and author of a work entitled *Maltha Illustrata*, or a description of that island and its antiquities.

ABELARD (Peter), was born in 1079, at Palais, near Nantz, in Britany. He studied logic and metaphysics with such eagerness, that he soon became a powerful disputant; and turning his talents against his old master Champeaux, a famous professor of philosophy at Paris, obliged him to quit his chair, and retire to a convent. Abelard then applied to the study of divinity, and in a short time became celebrated in that faculty. A wealthy canon, called Fulbert, took Abelard into his house as a boarder, on condition that he should teach his niece Heloise, philosophy. Instead, however, of abstruse learning, he taught her love, and Abelard was himself so intoxicated with the passion that his lectures lost the charms which used to attract the admiration of crowded audiences, and every body saw the reason of it except the simple Fulbert, who at last being convinced of the truth, turned Abelard out of doors. Heloise on this, followed her lover, who conveyed her to his sister's house in Britany, where she was delivered of a son, named Astrolabius; and Abelard offered Fulbert to marry his niece, but it is very astonishing, that though the uncle was pleased with the offer, the lady refused it. She afterwards indeed consented to a private marriage; but never would own it, and indeed sometimes would not scruple to swear that it was not true. This added greater fury to the canon's rage, and Abelard sent her, in consequence, to the monastery of Argenteuil, where she put on the religious habit, but not the veil. The enraged Fulbert caused Abelard to be emasculated by some ruffians, who broke into his chamber by night. This obliged him to turn monk in the abbey of St. Dennis, which he soon left on account of the irregularity of his brotherhood, and retired to Champaigne, where he again became lecturer, and with great success. This raised against him numerous enemies, particularly the professors at Rheims, who charged him with heterodoxy on the subject of the trinity, and got him censured at the council of

Seignons, in 1121. He was also obliged to go into the monastery of St. Dennis, where he brought himself into new trouble, by asserting that the St. Dennis, by whose name that convent was called, was not the Areopagite mentioned in scripture. He would probably have suffered severely for this in a chapter which the abbot had called for that purpose, but Abelard wisely absconded by night, and went to Champaigne. He afterwards erected an oratory in the diocese of Troyes, called the Paraclete, and drew to him several followers. Here, however, he did not remain long, being driven from it by the machinations of powerful enemies, who envied his fame and abilities. He was not happier in his next situation, which was that of abbot of Ruis, in the diocese of Vannes, where his endeavours at reformation brought his life in danger. While here Abelard gave Heloise and some other nuns the oratory of the paraclete. In 1140, several propositions in his works were condemned as heretical, by a council convened for that purpose, which decree was confirmed by the pope, who ordered Abelard to be confined; but at the request of Peter, abbot of Clugny, who had received him into his monastery, this sentence was mitigated. After a life of extraordinary vicissitudes Abelard died in the priory of St. Marcellus, near Chalons, April 21, 1142. The corpse being sent to Heloise was deposited in the Paraclete. The names of these lovers are eternized by the epistles published by Pope and other poets. Heloise died in 1163, and was buried in the Paraclete; and in 1780, the abbess madame de Rency ordered their bones to be placed in a leaden coffin, and then deposited under the altar. She also caused a monument of black marble, with a Latin inscription, to be placed over the spot.

ABELL (John), an English musician, celebrated as a singer, and as a player on the lute. He belonged to the chapel of Charles II, and so continued till the revolution, when he was dismissed on account of his being a papist. He then visited the continent, and gained considerable sums as a public singer; but sometimes his extravagance brought him so low, that he was obliged to travel on foot with his lute at his back. Being once at Warsaw, the king of Poland sent for him to court, but Abell refused going, on which peremptory orders were given to compel his attendance. On

his arrival he was seated in a chair in a spacious hall, and then drawn up to a great height; when the king and his train appeared in a gallery opposite to him. Several wild bears were then hurried into the hall below, and the king told him to take his choice, either to sing or to be let down among the bears. Abell preferred the first, and used to say afterwards that he never sung so well in his life. After leading this course many years he came back to England, and in 1701, published a collection of songs in several languages: when he died is unknown. He is said to have had the art of preserving the natural tone of his voice to extreme old age.

ABELLI (Lewis), bishop of Rhodéz, was born in the Vixin François, in 1603. He was made bishop in 1664, but resigned three years afterwards, and retired to S. Lazare, where he died in 1691. He wrote *Medulla Theologica*, 2 vols. 12mo. and some other pieces.

ABENDANA (Jacob), a Spanish Jew, was prefect of a synagogue in London, and died in 1685, in which year a Hebrew commentary of his on several passages of scripture appeared at Amsterdam.

ABENEZRA (Abraham), born at Toledo, was, perhaps, the most learned writer the Jews ever had. He was skilled in various languages and sciences, and composed several works, the most valuable of which is his commentary on the Old Testament, printed in Buxtorf's Hebrew bible. He died in 1174, aged about seventy-five.

ABENGNEFIL, an Arabian physician, of the 12th century, and author of a book, the translation of which, entitled *De virtutibus Medicinarum et Ciborum*, was printed at Venice in 1581, folio.

ABEN-MALLER, a Jewish rabbi, author of a Hebrew commentary on the Bible, entitled "The Perfection of Beauty," Amsterdam, 1161, folio. This work has been translated into Latin.

ABERCROMBY (Thomas), was born at Forfar, in the county of Angus, 1656, and educated at St. Andrews, from whence he went to Leyden, and took the degree of M.D. in 1685. At his return to Scotland, he professed the Romish religion, and was, therefore, made physician to James II. He compiled "The Marital Achievements of Scotland," in 2 vols. folio. He is also the author of a treatise on wit. He died at

Edinburgh, in 1726, and was interred in the abbey church of Holyroodhouse.

ABERNETHY (John), was born October 19, 1680, at Colrairie, in Ireland, where his father was a dissenting minister. He was educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. From thence he went to Edinburgh, and studied divinity. In 1708, he was ordained pastor of a congregation at Antrim; not long after this, a society of dissenting ministers was established at Belfast, the object of which was to shake off subscription to the Westminster confession, in which Abernethy concurred with great zeal. In 1726, the general synod passed a resolution that the non-subscribing ministers should not be of their body, in consequence of which many congregations became dissatisfied with their pastors. That of Abernethy dwindled away so much, that he accepted an invitation from the congregation of Wood-street, Dublin, where he continued till his death; in December, 1740. Two volumes of his sermons were printed at London in 1748, and are deservedly held in great estimation, particularly the first, upon the divine attributes.

ABGARUS, king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, and contemporary with our Saviour, to whom, it is said, he wrote a letter, and received an answer, both extant and well known. Many learned writers have vindicated their authority, while others reject them as forgeries.

* **ABIATHAR**, a Jewish high priest, was the son of Abimelech, who was killed by Saul. He succeeded his father, and attached himself to David, but on his death attempting to put Adonijah on the throne, he was deposed and banished by Solomon, about 1014 years before Christ.

* **ABNER**, the uncle of Saul, whom he served with great loyalty against David. He was treacherously murdered by Joab, 1048 years before Christ.

ABROST (John), an Italian physician and astronomer, lived in the beginning of the 16th century. His Dialogue on Astrology, 4to. Venice, 1494, is in the Index Expurgatorius.

ABLE, or **ABEL** (Thomas), was educated at Oxford, where he became M.A. in 1716, and entering into orders, was made chaplain to Catharine, wife of Henry VIII. whom he taught the languages and music. His attachment to his royal mistress was very ardent, and brought him into great trouble. He wrote a

treatise against the divorce. In 1534, he was attainted for being concerned in the affair of the holy maid of Kent, and July 30, 1540, he suffered death for denying the king's supremacy.

* **ABSAALOM**, the son of David, was a handsome, but vicious prince. He assassinated his brother-in-law Amnon for violating his sister Tamar, and raised a rebellion against his father, but his army being defeated, he was slain by Joab about 1030 years before Christ.

* **ABOU-RIHAN**, an Arabian geographer and astrologer, was a native of Biron, in the province of Khovarezme, and lived in the 11th century. He wrote a treatise on geography, and some pieces on astronomy and astrology.

ABOUGHEHEL, an Arabian idolator, and a bitter enemy to Mohammed, who is said to have sealed him up under a sentence of absolute reprobation; but his son Acramas was converted to the Mussulman faith. The Mohammedans, by way of contempt, call colcoquintida the melon or cucumber of Abouchehel.

ABOU-HANIFAH, was the son of Thaber, and born at Coufa, in the 80th year of the hegira. He is held in the highest estimation among the Mussulmans, for his expositions of their law. He was, however, greatly persecuted in his life-time, for denying the doctrine of predestination, and died in prison at Bagdad; but 385 years after his death the reigning caliph built a mausoleum to his memory, and founded a college for his followers.

ABOU-JOSEPH, or **JACOB BEN ISRAHIM BEN HABIB AL-KOUSHI**, a mussulman doctor; was the first person that had the title of kadhi at kodhat, or judge of the judges. He lived in the caliphate of Haroun al-raschid.

ABOULAINA, a Mohammedan doctor, famous for his wit, of whom the following story is told. Moses, son of the caliph Abdalmalek, having put to death secretly one of Aboulaina's friends, gave it out that he had fled; the doctor on being asked what was become of his friend, replied in the words of scripture *Moses smote him and he died*. The prince being told of this, sent for Aboulaina and threatened him with severe punishment, on which Aboulaina replied in the words of scripture, *Will thou kill me to-day as thou didst the other yesterday?* The prince was so pleased with his wit, that he dismissed him with presents.

ABRABANEL (Isaac), a learned rabbi, born at Lisbon, in 1437, ac-

A B R

quired great distinctions at the court of Alphonso V. but on that monarch's death his fortune changed, and fearing a design against his life, he fled into Castile, where he devoted himself to his studies; but being sent for to court, he obtained some considerable preferment, which he held till 1492, when the Jews were banished from Spain. He then retired to Naples, where he recommended himself to the favour of king Ferdinand, and his successor Alphonso. When the latter was driven from Naples by Charles VIII. king of France, Abrabanel accompanied him to Sicily, and at his death retired to the island of Corfu, but in 1496 he returned to Italy, and not long after was employed at Venice to settle a dispute between the Portuguese and Venetians, respecting the spice trade. Here he finished his commentaries on the scriptures, and died in 1508, aged seventy-one.

* **ABRAHAM**, the patriarch, and father of the faithful, was at first called Abram, which was altered by divine appointment. He was born at Ur, in Chaldee, about two thousand years before Christ. His father Terah, in his old age, went to reside at Haran, in Canaan, where Abram received the divine promise that he should be the father of a great nation, on which he, with his wife Sarah, and his nephew Lot, left Haran, and dwelt for some time at Sichem, where he built an altar to the Lord. A famine drove them from thence into Egypt, and on their return into Canaan a dispute arose between the servants of Abram and those of Lot, which induced the two kinsmen to part, Lot going towards Sodom, and Abram towards Mamre. When Lot was taken prisoner by the prince of Elam, Abram armed his servants, retook his nephew and all the spoil. Having no prospect of a child by Sarah, he took Hagar an Egyptian as a concubine, by whom he had Ishmael; but at the age of ninety he received a promise that Sarah also should have a son, and, in consequence his name was changed to Abraham, which signifies "the father of a great multitude." At the same time circumcision was instituted. Going afterwards to Gerar, Sarah was delivered of a son named Isaac. When Isaac was grown to maturity, Abraham was commanded, as a trial of his faith, to offer him up as a sacrifice, but just as he was about to fulfil the divine command the angel of the Lord stopped his hand, and

A B U

provided a ram for a burnt-offering. After the death of Sarah, Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had six sons. He died about the year of the world 2179, at the age of 175.

ABRAHAM (Nicholas), a learned Jesuit, was born in Lorraine in 1589. He was theological professor in the University of Pont-à-Mousson, where he died September 7, 1655. He is the author of several books, the chief of which is a commentary on some of Cicero's orations in 2 vols. folio.

ABRAHAM (Ben Chaila), a Spanish rabbi and astrologer, who predicted the birth of the Messiah to happen in 1358. He wrote a treatise on the figure of the earth.

ABRAHAM (Usque), a Portuguese Jew, but thought by some to have been a Christian. He published in conjunction with Tobias Athias, in 1533, a translation of the Bible into Spanish, but the version is remarkably scarce.

ABSTEMIUS (Laurentius), an Italian author, was a native of Macera, in La Marca de Antona. He was librarian at the court of Urbino, where also he taught the belles lettres. He wrote some pieces of repute, but the best known are his fables, which have been frequently printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, &c. He lived in the 15th century.

ABUBEKER, the successor of Mohammed, acquired a great extent of territory, by conquering the Persians, Syrians, and Greeks. He died in the 13th year of the hegira, aged sixty-three, and was interred by the side of Mohammed, his son-in-law.

ABUCARAS (Theodore), bishop of Caria in the 8th century, was a partizan of Photius, but having recanted at the council of Constantinople, he was readmitted to his seat. He wrote several controversial treatises, which were published at Ingoldstadt in 4to. 1606. There was also published at Paris in 1685 a work entitled "De Unione et Incarnatione" by this writer, from a MS. found in the Bodleian library.

ABUDHAHER, founder of the sect called *Karmatians*, and a deadly enemy to the Mussulmans. Having taken Mecca, he plundered it, slew the pilgrims, and carried away the *black stone*, which the Turks pretend came down from heaven. But the precious relic was returned when the Karmatians found it to be of no value. He died in the year 953.

ABULFARAGIUS (Gregory), an Ar-

ABU

Armenian physician, bishop, and historian, was born in 1226, at Malatia, near the source of the Euphrates. He wrote an universal history, in Arabic, which Dr. Pococke published in 1663, with a Latin translation, and a continuation of the history of the eastern princes. About 1266, he was made primate of the Jacobite Christians in the east.

ABULFEDA (Ismael), prince of Hamah, in Syria, began his reign in the 743d year of the Hegira, and ended it three years afterwards, aged about 72. He was a learned man for the age he lived in, particularly in geography, as appears from a work printed at London, in 1650, entitled, "A Description of Chorasmia and Mawaralnahre, or the Regions beyond the River Oxus, from the Tables of Abulfeda Ismael, prince of Hamah." This book was edited by John Greaves, who added to the original, which is in Arabic, a Latin translation. Abulfeda was in England in the fourteenth century.

ABULGASI, Bayatur Khan of the Tartars, was born at Urgens, the capital of Kharasm, in the year of the Hegira 1034, or A.D. 1605. He came to the sovereignty of Kharasm, on the death of his brother; and after reigning twenty years, he resigned his crown to his son Anusha Mohammed, and went into retirement, where he employed himself in writing the history of the Tartars, but did not live to finish it. He died A.D. 1663, and on his death bed gave a charge to his successor to complete his history, which he performed in two years after his father's death. This valuable work was translated into German by count Strahlenberg, and a French translation appeared at Leyden in 1726.

ABUL OLA AHMED, an Arabian poet, was born at Maara, in Syria, A.D. 970. He lost his sight by the small-pox; but his poetry is exceedingly delicate and descriptive. He died in 1057.

ABU MOSLEM, governor of Khorasan, who, in 746, changed the caliphate from the family of the Omniades to the Abbasides, in producing which above 600,000 men lost their lives. After rendering the caliph Almanzor the most important services, that prince caused him to be assassinated.

ABUNDIUS, bishop of Come, in Italy; died A.D. 469. He was sent by pope Leo X. to the council of Constantinople.

ABUNOWAS, an Arabian poet, born at

ACA

Bara, in 762. He dwelt in the palace of Haroun al Raschid, with Masfir and Rekañhi, two other poets. His works are still extant. He died A.D. 810.

* **ABU-OBEIDAH**, a companion of Mohammed, served first under Caled, in Syria; but at last he was invested with the supreme command, and Caled served as his second. After conquering Syria and a great part of Palestine, he was carried off by a pestilence, A.D. 639.

ABU SAID EBN ALJAPTU, surnamed **BEHADER KHAN**, the last sultan of the race of Zingis Khan, ascended the throne in 1317, and died in 1335.

* **ABUSAID MIRZA**, served in the army of Ulug Beg, when he was at war with his son. He took advantage of this dissension, and set up for himself in 1450. He greatly extended his dominions, but fell at last in an ambuscade, in 1468, aged 42.

ABUTEMAM, surnamed **ALTAWI**, reckoned the prince of Arabian poets, was born in 842, or 846, at Yalem, near Damascus.

ABYDENE, author of the history of the Chaldeans and Abyssinians, the only remains of which are in the *Preparatio Evangelica* of Eusebius.

ACACIUS, surnamed **LUSCUS**, from his having lost an eye, was the disciple and successor of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. He was deposed by the council of Sardica for heterodox opinions; on which he, and some bishops of his own way of thinking, assembled at Philippi, in Thrace, and anathematized Athanasius and the rest of their adversaries. Acacius was concerned in banishing pope Liberius, and settling Felix in the see of Rome. He was the founder of a sect called Acaciani, and died about the year 365. He wrote the *Life of Eusebius*, and some other works.

* **ACACIUS**, bishop of Amida, on the Tigris, flourished about the year 440. He sold the plate belonging to his church, and with the money ransomed 7000 Persian slaves, and sent them to their king.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople. He was excommunicated by pope Felix III. and in his turn commanded the name of that prelate to be struck out of the list of bishops who were to be mentioned in the public prayers. He died in 487.

ACACIUS, bishop of Berœa, in Syria, was at the council of Constantinople, held in 381. He was the enemy of St. Chrysostom, and got him deposed. He

also concurred in the deposition of Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria. He died about the year 432, aged considerably above 100.

ACADEMUS, or **ECADEMUS**, an Athenian citizen, whose house being employed as a philosophical school, in the time of Theseus, he had the honour of giving a name to a sect of philosophers, or rather three sects, called Academics. The old academy had Plato for its chief; the second Arcefilas; and the last Carneades. Cicero called his country-house at Puzzolanum, on the margin of the lake Avernus, *Academus*. No one was suffered to laugh in the academy at Athens, under the penalty of expulsion.

ACCA, bishop of Hexham, in Northumberland, in the eighth century. He greatly ornamented his cathedral, improved church music, and was besides an encourager of learning. He wrote some religious pieces, and letters to his friends. He was banished for some time from his see, for what cause is unknown, but was afterwards restored, and died at Hexham, in 740.

ACCA LAURENTIA, was the wife of Faustulus the shepherd, and nurse to Remus and Romulus. Some say she was a courtesan, and have, therefore, called her *Lupa*. The Romans exalted her to the rank of a goddess, and devoted a holiday to her service.

* **ACCARISI** (Francis), native of Ancona, was professor of civil law at Sienna, and afterwards at Pisa. He died at Sienna, in 1662.

ACCIAOLI (Donatus), a learned Florentine, in the fifteenth century, was a disciple of Argyropylus, and published commentaries on his translation of Aristotle's *Ethics*. He also translated the *Lives* of Alcibiades and Demetrius from Plutarch, to which he added those of Hannibal and Scipio, and wrote the *Life* of Charlemagne, and some other works. Being sent from Florence to the French court, he died on the way at Milan, and his corpse was removed to his native city, and interred in the church of the Carthusians. His daughters were married at the public expence, as a testimony of esteem for his disinterestedness, and public services.

ACCIAIOLI (Zenobio), of the same family with the above, was born in 1461, and entered into the order of St. Dominic. He became librarian to pope Leo X, and died in 1537. He translated some of the fathers into Latin, and left several pieces of his own, some of which were published.

ACCIAIOLI, or **ACCIAJUOLI** (Angelo), was also a native of Florence, of which he became archbishop, and died in 1407. He was raised for his merit to the cardinalship.

ACCIAIOLI (Renatus), a Florentine, made the conquest of Athens, Corinth, and part of Boeotia, at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Having no sons, he bequeathed Athens to the Venetians; Corinth to Theodofius Paleologus, who married his eldest daughter; and Boeotia, with Thebes, to his natural son Anthony, who also got Athens; but this was retaken in 1455, by Mohammed II.

ACCIIUS (Lucius), a Latin tragic poet, was born according to some in the year of Rome 583. He wrote several tragedies, on subjects taken from the Grecian history, and one, entitled *Brutus*, from the Roman. Two comedies, one named the *Wedding*, and the other the *Merchant*, are also ascribed to him. His style has been accounted too harsh, but he is generally allowed to have been a great poet. Besides these performances, he wrote his *Annals*, and several poems.—There was also, in the same age, an orator of the name of Accius; against whom Cicero defended Cluentius. He was a native of Pisaurum.

ACCIIUS TULLIUS, prince of the Volsci, in Italy, to whom Coriolanus fled for refuge.

ACCIIUS (Zucchus), translated *Æsop's Fables* into Italian verse, printed at Verona, in 1479.

ACCOLTI (Benedict), secretary to the state of Florence. He wrote a history of the holy war, printed at Venice, in 1532, 4to: which was consulted by Tasso in the composition of his *Jerusalem Delivered*. He likewise wrote a little book, "*Of the famous Men of his Time*." He died in 1466, aged 51.

ACCOLTI (Francis), brother to Benedict, was called the prince of lawyers. He died, vastly rich, about 1470.

ACCOLTI (Peter), was the son of Benedict, and born at Florence, in 1497. He was created a cardinal, and died at Florence, in 1549. He wrote a book on the rights of the pope over the kingdom of Naples. His brother, Benedict Accolti, duke of Nepi, wrote some dramatic pieces of merit.

ACCOLTI (Benedict), was put to death for a plot against pope Pius IV, in 1564.

ACCORDS (Stephen Tabourot, Seigneur des), was born in 1549. He was advocate in the parliament of Dijon, and king's advocate in the chancery of the

same city. He is the author of two obscene and trifling books, one entitled, "Les Bigarrures," and the other "Les Touches." He died July 24, 1561, aged 46.

* **ACCORSO** (Francis), professor of law at Bologna, was born at Florence, in 1182. He reduced the code, digests, and institutes, into one system, which was printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. fol. 1627. He died in 1260, and was succeeded by his son Francis.

* **ACCORSO** (Mariangelo), a learned Neapolitan, of the sixteenth century, was very industrious in collecting ancient MSS. He published a valuable body of remarks on Ausonius, Solinus, and Ovid, in 1524, entitled "Diatribæ;" also an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, at Augsburg, in 1533, and some other valuable works.

* **ACESIUS**, bishop of Constantinople, in the time of Constantine. He maintained, that no communion was to be held with those who had once departed from the faith, even though they should afterwards sincerely repent. Constantine said to him, "Make a ladder for yourself, Acesius, and go up to heaven alone."

* **ACH**, Van, or **ACHEN** (John), was born at Cologne, in 1566, and became eminent in historical and portrait painting. He died in 1621.

* **ACHARDS** (Eleazar), was born at Avignon, in 1679, and became bishop of that see. When the plague raged at Avignon, he continued there, at the hazard of his life, performing the offices of charity and religion. Pope Clement XII sent him apostolic vicar to China, to settle the disputes which prevailed there among the missionaries. He died at Cochin, in 1741, without having accomplished the object of his voyage.

* **ACHERI** (Luc d'), a Benedictine monk, born at St. Quintin, in Picardy, in 1609. He published several books in ecclesiastical history, as the Lives of Saints, &c. He died at Paris, in 1685.

* **ACHILLINI** (Alexander), an eminent philosopher and physician, of Bologna, where he died in 1512, aged 40. He is said to have discovered the hammer and anvil, two small bones in the organ of hearing. His works were published in folio, at Venice, in 1545.

* **ACHILLINI** (Philoteus). He wrote a poem, entitled, *Il Viridario*, printed at Bologna, in 1513, 4to.

* **ACHILLINI** (Claude), was born at Bologna, in 1574, and died in 1640. His fame was so great, that an inscription to

his honour was placed in the public school. He also obtained credit as a poet.

* **ACHMET**, an Arabian author, is only known by a book on the interpretation of dreams, which was published, with that of Artemidorus on the same subject, at Paris, in 1693. He lived about the fourth century.

* **ACOLUTHUS** (Andrew), was born at Breslaw, of which place he became archdeacon, and professor of the oriental languages. He wrote, 1. A Treatise de Aquis-amaris, 1682, 4to. 2. A Latin Translation of the Armenian Version of the Prophet Obadiah, 4to. Leipsic. He died 1704.

* **ACONTIUS** (James), was born at Trent, in the sixteenth century. Having turned Protestant, he went to England, where he met with a kind reception from queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated a work, entitled, "The Stratagems of Satan," printed at Basil, in 1565, and died soon after. Another edition of this work appeared at Basil, in 1610, to which was added, a letter of Acontius, "De ratione edendorum librorum;" but his best work is a treatise "On Method," printed at Utrecht, in 1658.

* **ACOSTA** (Gabriel), canon, and professor of divinity at Coimbra, wrote a commentary, in Latin, on part of the Old Testament, fol. 1641. He died in 1616.

* **ACOSTA** (Joseph), a Spanish Jesuit, born at Medina del Campo, in 1547. He became a missionary in Peru, where he was appointed provincial of his order. He died at Salamanca, in 1600. His "History of the West-Indies," first printed in Spanish, in 1591, 8vo. is universally known and esteemed. He also wrote some theological pieces.

* **ACOSTA** (Uriel), an extraordinary character, was born at Oporto, where his father was a Roman Catholic, though descended from Jewish ancestors. At the age of 25, he was made treasurer of a collegiate church, but having secretly embraced Judaism, he resolved to quit Portugal, with his mother and brothers, whom he had brought over to the same faith. The new converts went to Amsterdam, where they were received into a synagogue. Not long after he became dissatisfied with the Jewish rites as not being conformable to those of Moses, and expressing his sentiments thereon with freedom, he was excommunicated. On this he wrote a book in his own vindication, in which he denied the immortality

of the soul, and a future state. For this he was thrown into prison, from whence he was bailed in a few days, but all the copies of his book were seized, and a fine levied upon him of 300 florins. After lying under excommunication fifteen years, he was re-admitted into the synagogue on making his submission, but soon afterwards he was again expelled, for not conforming to the laws of Moses, and for having dissuaded two Christians, who had come from London to Amsterdam, from turning Jews. In this state he remained seven years, abandoned by all his friends, and reduced to the most wretched condition. At the expiration of that time he was prevailed upon to make his submission, and underwent an extraordinary penance in the synagogue; where after making his recantation, he was publicly scourged, and then, laying himself down on the threshold, all the people walked over him. The shame of this disgraceful ceremony, it is supposed, made him form the resolution of putting an end to himself, which he did with a pistol, in 1640, or according to others in 1647.

ACRON, a Sicilian physician, flourished about 439 years before Christ. He expelled the plague from Athens by burning perfumes.

ACRON, or ACRIO, an ancient scholiast on Horace, who lived in the seventh century. His work is still extant, in an edition of that poet, printed at Basil in 1527, 8vo.

ACROPOLITA (George), a writer on the Byzantine history, was born at Constantinople, in 1220. He had a dispute at the age of twenty-one with a physician, concerning the eclipse of the sun, before the emperor John, who made him great logothete, or chancellor of the empire. He was also sent on various embassies, and filled several important stations. He died in 1282. His Chronicle of the Greek empire begins in 1203, and ends in 1261. It was printed at Paris in Greek and Latin in 1651, fol.

ACROPOLITA (Constantine), son of the above, was called the Younger Metaphrastes, and was great chancellor of the empire. He flourished about 1270.

ACTUARIUS (John), a Greek physician, of the Jewish faith, flourished in the twelfth century at Constantinople, where Actuarius is a title bestowed on physicians of the court. His books on Therapeutics, the Animal Spirits, on Urines, &c. have been printed together, and in parts.

* ACUNA (Christopher), a Spanish Jesuit, born at Burgos, in 1597, was many years a missionary in South America. On his return to Spain, he published in 1641, "A description of the great river of the Amazons," which was afterwards translated into French, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1682.

ACUSILAS, an ancient Greek historian, of Argos, flourished before the Peloponnesian war, but none of his works remain.

* ADAIR (James) was the son of an army agent, and being designed for the law, entered at Lincoln's-inn, and in due time was called to the bar. In 1774, he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, and on the death of serjeant Glynne, was chosen recorder of London. In the parliament of 1780, he was elected for Cockermouth, but afterwards he sat for Higham Ferrers. On being promoted to be one of his majesty's serjeants at law, he resigned the recordership in expectation of higher preferment, in which he was disappointed. He was employed to carry on the prosecution against one of the persons accused of high treason in 1794, on which occasion he outshone all the other crown lawyers. He wrote two tracts, one intituled, "Thoughts on the Dismission of Officers for their Conduct in Parliament," and the other, "Observations on the Power of Alienation of the Crown, before the first of Queen Anne." He died in 1798.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, born about 753, was cousin german of Charlemagne. He was divorced from his wife, which grieved him so much that he went into the abbey of Corbie, of which the emperor made him abbot. In 823, he founded the abbey of New Corbie, in Saxony, and died January 2, 826. Only some fragments of his writings are come down to us.

ADALBERON (Afcelinus), bishop of Laon in 977. He treacherously delivered up Arnoul, archbishop of Rheims, and Charles duke of Lorraine, who had put themselves under his protection, to their enemy Hugh Capet. He died in 1030. There is a satyriical poem of his extant, which contains some curious historical facts.

* ADALBERT, archbishop of Magdeburg, was employed by the emperor Otho I. in 961, to preach the gospel to the Russians, among whom he met with little success. He afterwards laboured to more advantage among the Slavonians.

* ADALBERT, archbishop of Prague,

In the tenth century, was a successful missionary in Hungary, Prussia, and Lithuania, in which last country he was murdered by a pagan priest.

* ADAM, the father of mankind, was created out of the earth, and placed in the garden of Eden, from whence he was expelled for eating the forbidden fruit. The creation of Adam, is generally placed in the year 4004 before Christ. After his exile he lived 930 years.

ADAM (Melchior), a German biographer, born in Silesia, and educated in the college of Brieg. He published 5 vols. of memoirs of eminent men, the four first consisting of Germans only, the last of foreign divines of the protestant persuasion. He died in 1612.

ADAM (Scotus), a monkish historian, lived in the twelfth century. He was born in Scotland, and educated in the monastery of Lindisfarne, now called Holy Island. From thence he went to Paris, and became a member of the Sorbonne. He afterwards returned to his native country, and became a monk, first at Melrose, and lastly at Durham, where he wrote the life of St. Columbus, and the lives of other monks of the sixteenth century. He also wrote the life of David I. king of Scotland. His works were printed at Antwerp in 1659, fol.

ADAM (Lambert Sigisbert), a French sculptor, born at Nanci in 1700. Various works of his are scattered over France, and are greatly admired. He died in 1759.

ADAM (Nicholas), brother of the above, was born at Nanci in 1705. He was also an eminent artist, and executed the mausoleum of the queen of Poland at Bonsecours, and some other fine pieces. He died in 1778, having lost his sight some years before.

* ADAM (Francis Gaspard), the younger brother of the foregoing, was born at Nanci, in 1710, and followed the same occupation with his brothers. He went to Prussia, where he gained a great reputation. He died at Paris in 1759.

ADAM of Bremen, was canon of that city at the close of the eleventh century. His work entitled, "*Historia Ecclesiastica Ecclesiæ Hamburgensis et Bremensis*," was printed in 1670, 4to.

ADAM (Billaut), a French poet, was originally a joiner of Nevers, and patronized by cardinal Richelieu. His poems are now extremely scarce.

ADAM (Robert), architect, was born in 1728, at Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire, and educated at the university of Edinburgh.

He went to Italy, and on his return in 1762, was made architect to the king, which office he resigned in 1768, on being chosen member of parliament for the county of Kinross. He gave a new turn to the architecture of this country, and procured an unrivalled fame by the number and elegance of his designs. He died March 3, 1792, while the new university of Edinburgh, and other public works were erecting according to his plans. He was buried in Westminster abbey.

ADAMS (Sir Thomas), lord mayor of London, was born at Wem, in Shropshire, educated at Cambridge, and afterwards brought up a draper in London. In 1609, he resigned his business, and was chosen alderman of the city. In 1645, he served the office of lord mayor. His loyalty was so great, that the republicans searched his house in expectation of finding the king in it. Although they were disappointed, yet they confined him in the tower for some time. He remitted Charles II. not less than 20,000l. during his exile, and when the restoration was resolved upon, he was appointed by the city to wait on the king, who knighted him at the Hague, and in 1661, created him a baronet. He died Feb. 24, 1667, at the age of 81; and after his death a stone was taken from him weighing twenty-five ounces, which is still kept in the laboratory at Cambridge. He gave the house in which he was born to the town, for a free school, and liberally endowed it; he founded an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and was at the expence of printing the Gospels in Persian and sending them to the East.

ADAMS (Thomas), A. M. was a fellow of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, but was ejected in 1662, and became chaplain to sir Samuel Jones, of Shropshire, and afterwards to lady Clare in Northamptonshire. He died December 11, 1670.

ADAMS (Richard), A. M. was also educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, from whence he was ejected in 1662, when he went and lived privately at Hoxton. He died in 1684. He was one of the editors of Charnock's works, and helped to finish Matthew Poole's annotations on the Bible.

ADAMSON (Patrick), a Scotch prelate, was born at Perth, in 1543, and educated at St. Andrews. In 1566, he travelled with a young gentleman, and

having wrote a Latin poem on the birth of James VI. he was arrested at Paris, and confined for six months, but was released at the intercession of queen Mary. He then went to Bourges, and was there at the time of the massacre of Paris, and kept concealed for seven months at an inn, the master of which, though above seventy, was thrown from the top of the house by the enraged catholics for his charity to heretics. Here he translated the book of Job into Latin verse, and wrote the tragedy of Herod in the same tongue. He returned to his own country in 1573, and became minister of Paisley. In 1575, he sat as one of the commissioners for settling the government of the church, and soon after became chaplain to earl Moreton, the regent, who raised him to the see of St. Andrews, upon which he was violently persecuted by the presbyterian party. In 1582, he fell dangerously ill, and was cured by taking a medicine from an old woman, who was charged with witchcraft for the same, and about four years afterwards she was burnt by the fanatics. In 1583, he held a disputation at St. Andrews with Mr. Andrew Melville, on episcopacy, before king James, who thereupon sent him ambassador to queen Elizabeth. On his return to Scotland in 1584, he found the presbyterian party very strong and violent, and at a synod in 1596, they proceeded to excommunicate him. The king also alienated the revenues of his see, and thereby reduced him and his family to a wretched condition. He died in 1591. His works have been collected and published in 4to.

ADDISON (Lancelot), son of a clergyman at Crosby Ravensworth, in Westmoreland, where he was born in 1632. From Appleby school he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, 1654 and 1657. He was chosen one of the *terræ filii* at the act in 1658, but being very satirical on the men in power in his oration, he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. He soon after quitted Oxford and lived retired till the restoration, when he became chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk; and in 1663, he went out chaplain to the garrison at Tangier. He returned to England in 1670, and was made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. Soon after he obtained the living of Milston, in Wiltshire, and a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, on which he took his degree of D. D. In 1683, he was promoted to the deanery of Litchfield.

He died April 20, 1703, and was buried in the church-yard of Litchfield. His writings, the chief of which are, "An Account of the present State of the Jews," and a "Description of West Barbary," shew him to have been a man of learning and observation.

ADDISON (Joseph), son of the above, was born at Milston, in Wilts, May 1, 1672. After receiving the rudiments of education at different schools, he was sent to the Charterhouse, where he contracted an intimacy with sir Richard Steele. In 1687, he was admitted of Queen's college, Oxford, and two years afterwards into Magdalen college. In 1693, he took his degree of M.A. and became eminent for his Latin poetry. In his 22d year, he addressed some verses to Dryden in English, and not long after published a translation of the greatest part of Virgil's fourth Georgic. About this time he wrote the arguments prefixed to the several books of Dryden's Virgil, and composed the essay on the Georgics. In 1695, he addressed a poem to king William, which recommended him to lord Somers. In 1699, he obtained a pension of 300l. a year, to enable him to travel. He went leisurely through France and Italy, improving his mind to the best advantage, as appears from his "Letter to Lord Halifax," reckoned the most elegant of his poetical performances; and his "Travels in Italy," which he dedicated at his return to lord Somers. He returned home in 1702, and found his old friends out of place. In 1704, lord Godolphin was lamenting to lord Halifax that the victory at Blenheim had not been celebrated as it ought to have been, and desired him to recommend a good poet, who, he said, should not go unrewarded. Halifax proposed Addison, who set about it with vigour, and while he was writing his "Campaign," the treasurer was so pleased with it, that he appointed him to succeed Mr. Locke as commissioner of appeals. In the next year, he was at Hanover with lord Halifax, and the year following became under-secretary of state. The rage for Italian operas which then prevailed, induced him to write his "Rosamond," which did not succeed, probably because it was English. When the marquis of Wharton went to Ireland as lord lieutenant, Addison accompanied him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records there, with a salary of 300l. a year. While he was in Ireland, Steele commenced the Tatler, to which

Addison liberally contributed. This was followed by the *Spectator*, which was enriched by the contributions of Addison, whose papers are distinguished by one of the letters of the word CLIO. In 1713, his tragedy of *Cato* was brought upon the stage, amidst the plaudits of both whigs and tories. *Cato* was praised by most of the contemporary poets, criticised by Dennis, attacked as a party play at Oxford, and vindicated by Dr. Sewel. It was translated into Italian, and performed at Florence, and into Latin at the college of St. Omers. At this time the *Guardian* appeared, to which Addison largely contributed, whose papers are marked by a hand. But the violence of politics soon put a stop to this paper, and Addison himself engaged in the party warfare, but his political pieces being on temporary topics, soon sunk into neglect. An attempt was made to revive the *Spectator*, but after the publication of eighty numbers, which compose the eighth volume, the work was relinquished. Addison's quota amounts to about a fourth part. December 23, 1715, he began the *Freeholder*, and continued it till the middle of the next year, in defence of the government. August 2, 1716, he married the countess dowager of Warwick, after a long courtship. He had been tutor to her son, but the marriage did not prove happy. In 1717, he became secretary of state, which he resigned not long after, with a pension of £500. on the pretence of ill health, but the fact was, he was not equal to the place, being incapable of speaking in the house, or of dispatching business in the office. In his retirement he planned a tragedy on the death of Socrates, which he abandoned for a work of a more exalted kind, "A Defence of the Christian Religion," part of which appeared after his death, and makes us regret that he did not live to perfect it. It is said that he had also formed the design of compiling an English dictionary. In 1719, he engaged in a political dispute with Steele, on the "peerage bill," then brought in to restrain the king from creating any new peers, except in case of the extinction of an old family. Steele's pamphlet was entitled, "The Plebeian," and was calculated to alarm the people on the occasion; and Addison replied to it in another called "The Old Whig," in which he contemptuously styled his opponent, "Little Dicky."

That year terminated his life, and he

ended it in a manner suitable to his character. Lord Warwick was a young man of dissolute manners, and loose opinions. Addison had endeavoured in vain to reclaim him, and now finding himself drawing near his end, he sent for the young nobleman, who readily obeyed the summons. When he came to the bedside, he requested to know his commands: "I have sent for you," said the expiring sage, "that you may see how a Christian can die." It is a pity that we do not know how this affecting scene operated on the earl's behaviour, but he himself did not long survive it. After giving directions to Mr. Tickell respecting the publication of his works, which he himself dedicated on his death-bed to Mr. Craggs, he breathed his last, June 17, 1719, at Holland-house, leaving only one daughter by the countess of Warwick. Dr. Johnson, after drawing his character in a forcible and elegant manner, says, "whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

*ADELARD, a monk of Bath in the twelfth century. He travelled through Europe and into Egypt and Arabia, and translated Euclid's elements out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies had been discovered. He also translated and wrote several other treatises on mathematical and medical subjects, which remain in MS. in the libraries of Corpus Christi and Trinity colleges, Oxford.

*ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, died in 1027. He wrote the life of the Emperor, Henry II. which is still extant.

*ADELER (Curtius), also named Servisen, was born in Norway in 1622.—After serving in the Dutch navy, he went to Venice, where he was raised to the rank of admiral, and performed many gallant exploits against the Turks, for which he was made knight of St. Mark; and had a pension for himself and his heirs. On leaving the Venetian service, he went to Amsterdam, where he married a lady of rank. He ended his days at Copenhagen in honour and tranquillity, being made admiral-in-chief, and created a noble. He died in 1675.

ADELGREIFF (John Albrecht), a German fanatic, was put to death at Konigsberg, in 1636, for blasphemy, magic, and sedition.

ADELMAN, bishop of Brescia, in the 11th century. He wrote a letter to Beren-

ger, concerning the eucharist, which is to be found in a collection printed at Louvain, in 1561, in 8vo. He died about 1062.

ADELPHUS, a platonic philosopher, who composed a strange doctrine out of the principles of Plato, the Gnostics, and others, which was greatly followed in the third century. He was opposed by Plotinus.

* **ADEODATUS**, or "God's-gift," a pope, was born at Rome. He obtained the tiara in 672, and died in 676. He was a pious and charitable pontiff.

ADER (William), a physician of Thoulouse, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He printed a work in 1621, entitled, "De Agrotis et Morbis Evangelicis;" in which he proves, that the diseases healed by our Saviour were incurable by medicine.

ADHELME was the son of Kenred, and nephew to Ina, king of the west Saxons. He became abbot of Malmesbury, and was the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, the first who brought poetry into this country, and the first bishop of Sherborne. He died in 709, and was canonized: His writings are to be found in the Bibl. Pat.

ADHEMAR (William), a native of Provence, and celebrated for his poetry. He died about 1190.

* **ADIMANTUS**, of the sect of the Manicheans, flourished about the end of the third century. He denied the authority of the Old Testament, in a book which was answered by St. Augustine.

ADIMARI (Raphael), was born at Rimini, of which country he wrote the history, 2 vols. 4to. 1616.

ADIMARI (Alexander), born at Florence in 1579. He gained great reputation by his poems, and died in 1649.

* **ADLZREITTER** (John), a German historian. He was chancellor of Bavaria in the seventeenth century, and wrote the annals of Bavaria in Latin, printed at Leipzig in 1710, folio.

ADLERFELDT (Gustavus), was born near Stockholm, and became gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles XII. whose history he has written with great fidelity; of which a French translation was published by his son, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1740. He was killed at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709.

ADO, archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny, died December 16, 875, aged seventy-five. He wrote, 1. An universal Chronicle, printed at Paris, 1522, folio, and at Rome in 1745, folio. 2. A Martyrology, published in 1613.

ADORNE (Francis), a Genoese Jesuit, wrote a treatise on ecclesiastical discipline. He died January 13, 1586, aged fifty-six.

ADRETS (François de Beaumont, baron des), a man of a turbulent spirit, was a native of Dauphiny, and sided with the Huguenots, in 1562, and signalized himself by many daring exploits, but more by his cruelties. At some places he obliged his prisoners to throw themselves from the battlements, upon the pikes of his soldiers. Seeing one of these wretches retreat twice from the fatal leap, he reproached him for his cowardice. "Sir (replied the man), I defy you with all your bravery to take "it in three." This witticism saved the soldier's life. After the peace he turned Catholic, and died universally hated, in 1587. A son of his was concerned in the massacre of Paris.

ADRIAN, a writer of the 5th century, wrote an introduction to the scriptures, in Greek, printed at Augsbourg, in 1602, 4to. and in Latin, in 1650, folio.

ADRIAN, a Carthusian monk, is known by a treatise, entitled *De Remediis Utriusque Fortunæ*, printed at Cologne, in 1471, folio.

ADRIAN, or **HADRIAN** (Publius Ælius), emperor of Rome, was born there, January 24, A.D. 76. He entered early into the army, and became tribune of a legion before the death of Domitian. Adrian lost the favour of his guardian Trajan, by his irregularities; but on reforming his life, he recovered it, and was married to Sabina, Trajan's grand-niece. He accompanied the emperor in most of his expeditions, and became successively prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of Trajan, he assumed the government, August 11, 117, and immediately made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. No monarch travelled more than Adrian; in 120, he visited Gaul, from whence he went to Britain, where he built a great wall, from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway-frith, eighty miles in length, to secure the Roman province from the incursions of the Caledonians. The next year he left Britain, and continued his travels through different parts of Africa and Asia, and was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens, in 125. From thence he went to Sicily, and returned to Rome in 129; but soon after he set out again on his travels, being in Egypt in 132, and at Athens in 134.

from whence the year following he returned to Rome. In his reign, the Christians suffered a dreadful persecution. He built a temple to Jupiter, on Mount Calvary; and put up a statue of Adonis in the manger of Bethlehem; he also had the images of Iwine engraved on the gates of Jerusalem. He died at Baiz in the 63d year of his age, having reigned twenty-one years. On his death-bed he composed some Latin verses, addressed to his soul, which betray the uncertainty he was in with regard to a future state. He had great virtues, which were, however, blended with as great vices. Having no children, he adopted Titus Antoninus, on condition that he should adopt Marcus Annius Verus, and the son of Lucius Verus.

* **ADRIAN I. (Pope)**, was elected in 772. He was of a patrician family at Rome. He sanctioned the worship of images, which had been allowed in a council held at Nice in 787; but herein, he was opposed by the kings of France and England. He died in 795.

* **ADRIAN II. (Pope)**, was born at Rome, and succeeded to the papal chair in 867, being then 76 years of age. He contended with the patriarch of Constantinople for the superiority; and attempted to extend his authority over the crowned heads of the west, but without success in both cases. He died in 872.

* **ADRIAN III. (Pope)**, was also a native of Rome; and obtained the tiara in 884, but died the next year, on his journey to a diet at Worms.

ADRIAN IV. (Pope), the only Englishman who ever had that dignity, was born at Langley, near St. Alban's. His name was Nicholas Brekespere; and he was some time in the monastery of St. Alban's in a low condition. Being refused the habit in that house, he went to France, and became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, in Provence, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot; but the monks not liking his government, complained of him to pope Eugenius III. who was so pleased with him, that he took him under his patronage, and made him cardinal-bishop of Alba in 1146. In 1148, that pope sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, which nations he converted to the christian faith. In 1154, he was chosen pope, and took the name of Adrian; on which, Henry II. king of England, sent the abbot of St. Alban's, with three bishops, to congratulate him. The pope, disregarding the slight formerly put upon him, granted

considerable privileges to the monastery of St. Alban's, and a bull to Henry for the conquest of Ireland. In 1155, he excommunicated William, king of Sicily, for ravaging the territories of the church; and about the same time, the emperor Frederic meeting the pope near Sutrinam, held his stirrup while he mounted on horseback; after which, his holiness conducted him to Rome, and consecrated him king of the Romans in St. Peter's church. The next year, the king of Sicily submitted, and was absolved.—Adrian, by his active conduct, left the papal territory in a better state than he found it; and died, not without suspicion of poison, September 1, 1159, and was buried in St. Peter's church, near his predecessor Eugenius. There are some letters and homilies of his extant.

* **ADRIAN V. (Pope)**, was a native of Genoa; and ascended the papal throne in 1276. He was nephew to Innocent IV. who made him cardinal deacon. He was legate in England in 1254, and again in 1265, to settle the disputes between the king and his barons. He died thirty-eight days after his election.

* **ADRIAN VI. (Pope)**, was born at Utrecht of a mean parentage, and was educated on charity at Louvain. His learning proved the cause of his advancement in the church. He was made bishop of Tortosa by Ferdinand, king of Spain; and his successor Charles, during his minority, chose him to be regent.—When that prince became emperor, by the title of Charles V. he placed an unlimited confidence in Adrian; who, on the death of Leo X. in 1521, was elected pope. He died in 1523.

ADRIAN (de Castello), was born at Cornetto, in Tuscany; and acquired several employments at the court of Rome. In 1448, pope Innocent VIII. sent him to Scotland to quiet the disturbances that reigned there; but on his arrival in England, and finding that his presence was not necessary, he went no farther. Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, recommended him to the king, who made him his agent at Rome; and gave him first the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. Adrian farmed out his bishopric to Wolsey, living himself at Rome, where he built a superb palace, which he left to the king of England and his successors. Pope Alexander VI. made him his secretary and vicar-general, and created him cardinal-priest in 1503; soon after which, he narrowly escaped being poisoned with other

cardinals, at a feast given by the pope and his son Cæsar Borgia. Engaging in a plot against pope Leo X, to which he was led by the prediction of a fortune-teller that Leo should die a violent death, and he succeeded by one Adrian, he was fined 12,500 ducats, and restricted from leaving Rome. However, in 1518, he fled from that city, and in consequence was excommunicated and deprived of all his posts. At this time he was at Venice; and what became of him afterwards is unknown. One author says, he went to Asia; but Polydore Virgil thinks he retired and ended his days at Riva, a village in the diocese of Trent; and gives him a high character for erudition and a pure classical style.

ADREANI (Joanni Battista), was born at Florence in 1511. He wrote the history of his own times in Italian. He died at Florence in 1579.

ADRICHIOMIA (Cornelia), a nun of the order of St. Augustine, and of a noble family in Holland. She wrote a poetical version of the psalms in the sixteenth century.

ADRICHIOMIUS (Christian), born at Delft, in Holland, in 1553. He wrote a description of the holy land, and a chronicle of the Old and New Testaments, 1593, fol. He died at Cologne, in 1585.

ADSON, abbot of Luxeuil in 960. He was the author of a book on the miracles of St. Vandalbert, and of another concerning antichrist.

* **AEDESIUS**, a platonic philosopher of the fourth century, succeeded Jamblicus, as teacher of philosophy at Cappadocia. He pretended to hold communion with the deities.

ÆGEATES (John), a Nestorian monk, who lived about the year 485. He wrote an ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the council of Chalcedon.

ÆGIDIUS (Petrus Albiensis), a great traveller in Asia and Africa. He died in 1555, aged 65. He wrote a description of Thrace, Constantinople, and other works, &c. &c.

ÆGIDIUS (Athenienensis), a Greek physician in the eighth century; and author of several books, the chief of which are, *De Pulsibus* et *De Venenis*.

* **ÆGIDIUS DE COLUMNA**, an Augustine monk, in the thirteenth century; was called, the "profound doctor." He was preceptor to some of the royal family of France, and was preferred to the bishopric of Beri, and to a cardinalship. He died in 1316, aged 69. His writings,

which were once in repute, are now sunk into contempt.

ÆGINETA (Paulus), a native of the island Ægina, flourished about the year 620. He is the first author that notices the cathartic quality of rhubarb. He treated at length of women's diseases, and is, therefore, called by some the first person who deserves the title of man-midwife. His works were published at Venice in the sixteenth century.

ÆGINHARD, secretary to Charlemagne, whose daughter Imma is said to have carried him through the snow from her chamber, to prevent his being traced by his footsteps; and being seen by her father, he consented to their union.—Æginhard was a German, and wrote the life of Charlemagne, also his annals from 741 to 889. His works were printed in 1711, 4to.

ÆLIAN (Claudius), was a native of Præneste, in Italy, and taught rhetoric at Rome in the time of Alexander Severus. His most celebrated works are his "Various History," and that "On Animals," which are still extant.

ÆLIANUS MECCIUS, a physician mentioned with respect by Galen. He was the first who made use of treacle against the plague, and found it to succeed.

* **ÆMILIANI** (Jerom), one of the founders of the regular clerks of St. Maieul, in the sixteenth century, was a Venetian of a noble family.

* **ÆMILIANUS** (C. Julius), was a Moor by birth, and rose from the lowest station to the imperial dignity. He prevailed on the army to elect him emperor, and marched against Gallus, who was slain by his own soldiers, and thus Æmilianus easily obtained the throne. However he did not long enjoy that dignity, being killed by some of his own troops, who transferred the crown to Valerian. This happened four months after his accession, in the 46th year of his age.

* **ÆMILIUS** (Paulus), a Roman general. He was born of a noble family about the year 228 before Christ. Having passed through several civil offices with reputation, he obtained a military command, in which he acquired great glory. At the age of 46, he served the office of consul; and when he was 60, he was almost compelled to accept the chief command of the armies against Perseus, king of Macedon, whom he conquered and made prisoner, leading him in triumph through Italy, with the king of Illyria, his ally. On his arrival at Rome, he obtained a magnificent triumph, in which Perseus and his family led

the way. He afterwards served the office of censor; and died, universally lamented, in the 64th year of his age.

ÆMILIUS (Paulus), born at Verona. He was employed thirty years in writing the history of the kings of France, which he left unfinished at his death in 1529. It was afterwards continued by Arnoldus Ferronius. He had a canonry in the cathedral of Paris, and was interred in that church.

ÆNEAS (Gazeus, or Æneas, of Gaza), a sophist and platonic philosopher, who became a convert to christianity towards the close of the fifth century. He wrote a dialogue on the immortality of the soul; and the resurrection of the body, which was printed in Greek and Latin, at Basil, 1560.

ÆNEAS (Sylvius), see Pius II.

ÆNEAS (Tacticus), a Greek author on the art of war, lived about 336 years before Christ. His work was edited by Casaubon, in Greek and Latin.

ÆRTUS, a presbyter of Sebastia, in Pontus, lived about 385. He started the notion that there is no distinction between bishops and presbyters; to which he added arianism, and procured many followers.

ÆSCHINES, a disciple of Socrates, was the son of a sausage-maker. He went to the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily; afterwards he kept a school at Athens for his support. His dialogues are so much in the manner of Socrates, that Menedemus charges him with having stolen them from that philosopher. Only three of them are now extant; of which, Mr. Le Clerc published a Latin translation, with notes, in 1711, 8vo.

ÆSCHINES, an ancient orator, contemporary and rival of Demosthenes; and being vanquished, he went and kept a school at Rhodes; from whence he removed to Samos, where he died at the age of 75. There are only three of his orations extant, which are exquisitely beautiful. They are in Reiske's edition of the Greek orators.

ÆSCHYLUS, the tragic poet, was born at Athens, according to Stanley, in the 63d Olympiad, but others say later. He was in the sea fight at Salamis, in which his brother, Arminias, most gallantly distinguished himself. Ælian records, that Æschylus being afterwards accused of blasphemy, was sentenced to be stoned to death; on which, his brother exhibited his arm, which had lost a hand at Salamis, and thereby made such an impres-

sion on the judges, that they immediately pardoned Æschylus. This behaviour of his countrymen, added to the resentment which he felt at the preference shewn to the pieces of Sophocles, induced him to retire to Sicily. It is said, that he died of a fracture of his skull, occasioned by an eagle letting fall a tortoise from a great height on his head: this was in the 69th year of his age. The Sicilians interred him magnificently near the river Gela. Æschylus wrote many plays, of which only seven are extant. He has a noble boldness of expression, and a lofty imagination, but he is frequently bombastic, and so obscure as to be hardly understood. The best edition of this author, is that of Stanley, printed first at London in 1663, fol. and since by Paaw, at the Hague, 2 tom. 4to. 1745. Mr. Potter published an elegant translation of Æschylus, in English verse, in 1777.

ÆSOP, the fabulist, was a Phrygian by birth, and lived in the time of Solon, about the 50th Olympiad. He was a slave, and exceedingly deformed. If he was not the inventor of fables, he certainly was the improver of that method of writing. He was first a slave at Athens, where, probably, he acquired a correct knowledge of the Greek language in its purity. He came into the service of a philosopher named Xanthus; from whom he passed to one Idmon, another philosopher, who gave him his liberty. He was afterwards taken into the service of Cræsus, who employed him on several occasions; and at last sent him to Delphos to offer a sacrifice to Apollo, and to make a present to the inhabitants; but a quarrel arising between Æsop and the Delphians, he sent back the sacrifice and treasures to the king; upon which, the people in a rage threw him off a rock and slew him. The place being afterwards visited with a plague, the oracle declared it was in consequence of the death of Æsop, upon which, the Delphians, by way of atonement, erected a monument to his memory. The best edition of Æsop is that of Hudson, at Oxford, in 1718.

Æsop, the author of a romantic history of Alexander the Great, in Greek, which is scarcely worthy of notice, though it has been translated into Latin and German. The age in which he lived is unknown.

Æsop (Clodius), a famous actor, who lived about the 670th year of Rome. He and Roscius were contemporaries, and had the honour of instructing Cicero in

that part of oratory, which is emphatically called action. *Ælop* was a great epicure, and at an entertainment, he is said to have had a dish of singing birds, which cost above 800*l*. His son was also noticed for his luxuriousefs; and *Horace* says, that he swallowed a pearl of great value, dissolved in vinegar. He died, notwithstanding his epicurism, worth above 160,000*l*.

ÆTHERIUS, an architect, lived at the beginning of the sixth century. He is supposed to have built the wall which runs from the sea to *Selimbria*, to keep out the *Bulgarians* and *Scythians*.

ÆTION, a painter of antiquity, famous for his picture of *Roxana* and *Alexander*, which was exhibited at the *Olympic games*.

ÆTIUS, an *Arian* bishop, was born in *Syria*, and lived about the year 336. In addition to *arianism*, he broached *antinomianism*. His followers were called after his name.

ÆTIUS, an ancient physician, was born in *Mesopotamia*; but in what age is uncertain, some placing him in the third, some in the fourth, and others in the fifth century of the christian æra. His works were printed at *Basil*, in 1542, fol.

AFER (*Domitius*), an ancient orator, was a native of *Nismes*, and obtained the pretorship of *Rome*; but being disappointed of further promotion, he turned informer against *Claudius Pulchra*, cousin of *Agrippa*, and gained the cause, which brought him into repute, and procured him the favour of *Tiberius*. *Quintilian* mentions two books of his on witnesses. *Afer* once brought himself into a dilemma by an inscription which he put upon a statue of *Caligula*, mentioning that he had been a second time consul at the age of twenty-two. This was meant for an encomium, but the emperor resented it as a sarcasm, and instituted a process against *Domitius* on account of it, in which he pleaded his own cause. Our orator, instead of replying, supplicated pardon, saying, that he feared less the emperor's power than his eloquence, which piece of flattery disarmed *Caligula's* resentment, and he not only forgave him, but raised him to the consular dignity. He died in the reign of *Nero*.

AFRANIUS lived about 100 years before the christian æra. He wrote some Latin comedies, of which only a few fragments remain.

AFRICANUS (*Julius*), the author of a chronicle, of which there is only a fragment extant, preserved by *Eusebius*. He also wrote a letter to *Origen*, exposing

the story of *Susannah* as a forgery; and there is another of his remaining, in which he reconciles *Matthew* and *Luke's* genealogies of our Saviour.

* *AGAPETUS I.* (Pope), was born at *Rome*, and raised to the papal throne in 535. He resolutely opposed the attempts made by the emperor *Justinian* to invade the rights of the church; but died within twelve months after his election.

* *AGAPETUS II.* (Pope), was a native of *Rome*, and obtained the tiara in 946, and died in 956, having the reputation of being a very holy man.

AGAPETUS, deacon of *Constantinople*, in the 6th century. He wrote a letter to *Justinian*, on the duties of a christian prince, which is extant in the *Bib. Pat.*

AGAPIUS, a Greek monk of the seventeenth century. He wrote a treatise on the salvation of a sinner, printed at *Venice*, in the modern Greek, 1641.

AGARD (*Arthur*), an English antiquary, was born at *Toston*, in *Derbyshire*, 1540; and held the office of deputy chamberlain in the exchequer forty-five years. He became acquainted with *Robert Cotton*, and other eminent men; in conjunction with whom, he formed a society of antiquaries. He wrote a treatise, by way of explaining the *Domesday-book*, which was deposited in the *Cotton library*. Various other MSS. of his are still preserved. Some tracts of his, on antiquarian subjects, were published by *Hearne*. He died August 22, 1615, and was buried in the cloisters of *Westminster Abbey*.

AGATHARCIDES, a native of *Gnidos*, who flourished about 180 years before *Christ*. He wrote in Greek a history of the successes of *Alexander*.

AGATHARCHUS, a native of *Samos*, was employed by *Æchylus* to paint scenes for his stage, about 480 years before *Christ*.

* *AGATHEMIR* (*Orthonis*), the author of a "Compendium of Geography," in Greek, which was published by *Hudson*, at *Oxford*, in 1703. He is supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century.

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian, of the sixth century, is supposed by some to have been a christian. He wrote a history of the reign of *Justinian*, which was printed in Greek and Latin, at *Leyden*, in 1594, and at *Paris* in 1660.

AGATHO, a tragic poet, who gained the prize at the *Olympic games*, in the 4th year of the 90th *Olympiad*. His works are lost.

* *AGATHO* (Pope), was born at *Palermo*.

me, and elected in 679. In his time, a council was called at Constantinople to condemn the Eutychians, or Monothelites, to which this pontiff sent legates. He died in 682.

AGATHOCLES, the Sicilian tyrant, was the son of a potter; and became, in regular succession, a thief, a common soldier, centurion, general and pirate.—Having defeated the Carthaginians, he became king of Syracuse, and at length of all Sicily. His soldiers, on account of arrears, obliged him to fly from his camp, and then murdered his children whom he had left behind. Returning afterwards with a strong force, he put to death the mutineers, with their wives and children. He died of poison, at the age of seventy-two, having reigned twenty-eight years.

AGELIUS (Anthony), bishop of Acerno, in the kingdom of Naples, died in 1608. He wrote commentaries on some parts of the Old Testament.

AGELNOTH, archbishop of Canterbury in 1020, was a great favourite of king Canute; on the death of whom, he refused to crown his son Harold, pretending that the deceased king had commanded him to crown none but the issue of queen Emma. It is uncertain whether Harold ever was crowned or not. This archbishop died October 29, 1038. He wrote some religious pieces.

***AGESILAUS**, king of Sparta, succeeded his brother Agis, and was appointed general of Greece in the Peloponnesian war, which was then raging; and acquired great renown by his exploits against the Persians. While he was pursuing the path of glory, intrigues were formed against him, and he was recalled. He was afterwards engaged against the Thebans and Athenians, but was defeated by Epaminondas, who lost his life at the instant of victory. He next went to assist Tachos in his attempt to obtain the throne of Egypt; but to his disgrace was bribed to go over to the side of Nectanabis, his antagonist. His died in his return, on the coast of Africa, in the year 360 before Christ, after having reigned forty-one years.

AGGAS (Robert), or more commonly called August, a painter of landscape in the reign of Charles II. He died in London in 1679.

***AGILULF**, from being duke of Turin was chosen king of the Lombards in 591. He renounced arianism, and embraced the catholic faith; but yet committed great ravages in the ecclesiastical state while engaged in a war with some

of the Italian princes. He died in 619, and was succeeded by his son Adarnald.

***AGIS** III. king of Sparta, was the grandson of Agesilaus, and came to the throne before Christ 346. He stirred up several of the Grecian states against Alexander, but was slain in a battle he fought with the Macedonians in the year 337, B.C.

***AGIS** IV. king of Sparta, was the son of Eudamidas. He set himself vigorously about reforming the constitution and manners of Sparta; in which, however, he failed, being basely put to death by his countrymen, together with his mother and grandmother, on the same day, before Christ 241.

AGLIONBY (John), was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was made chaplain to queen Elizabeth; and in 1600 took his degree of D.D. about which time he was elected principal of Edmund-hall. He had a share in the present translation of the New Testament; and died at Islip, of which he was rector, Feb. 6, 1610, aged 43.

AGNELUS, abbot of Ravenna, in the ninth century, wrote the lives of the bishops and archbishops of that city.

***AGOBARD**, archbishop of Lyons, in the ninth century. He was deprived of his dignity for having deposed the emperor, Lewis the meek, in the assembly of Compeigne. He was afterwards restored, and died in 840. He strenuously opposed image worship; and wrote some treatises, particularly against the belief of witchcraft, and against the practice of duelling. His works were printed in 1666, in 2 vols. 8vo.

***AGOSTINO** (Paulo, da Valerano), a celebrated musical composer, and master of the pope's chapel at Rome; died in 1629, aged 36. His chorusses are spoken of with admiration.

AGOULT (Guillaume d'), a gentleman of Provence, who wrote ballads about the year 1198.

AGREDA (Marie d') superior of the convent of the immaculate conception at Agreda in Spain, was born in that city in 1602. She pretended to have received directions in a vision to write the life of the Virgin Mary, which she accordingly executed. It was not, however, published till after her death, and was then prohibited at Rome, and censured by the Sorbonne at Paris, though highly esteemed in Spain.

***AGRESTI** (Livio), an historical painter, was employed in the Vatican by Gregory XIII. He died in 1580.

A G R

AGRESTIS (Julius), a captain in the army of Vitellius, who, when Antonius had revolted to Vespasian, and laid in ruins the city of Cremona, requested leave of the emperor to go and survey the state of the enemy's forces, and to learn the extent of the devastation which had been made. Having satisfied himself to the utmost, he brought a faithful report to the emperor; but finding that he was not believed, he retired from the presence and put an end to himself.

***AGRICOLA** (Cnæus Julius), an eminent Roman commander, was born A.D. 40. His father, Julius Gracinus, was a great orator, and was put to death by Caligula for refusing to plead against Silanus. Agricola was carefully brought up by his mother, Julia Procilla. He served first in Britain, and on his return to Rome, married a lady of rank. He was next made quæstor of Asia, and became tribune of the people, and prætor under Nero. In the commotions of 69, his mother was murdered, and her estate in Liguria plundered by the fleet of Otho. On his journey thither, he received the news of Vespasian's having assumed the government, and immediately exerted himself in his favour.—The twentieth legion having mutined in Britain, he was sent thither to take the command, and to reduce them to obedience, in which he succeeded. After staying in Britain a considerable time, he returned to Rome, and was raised to the rank of patrician by Vespasian, who also made him governor of Aquitania, in Gaul. In 77, he was chosen consul with Domitian; and the same year married his daughter to Tacitus, the historian. Next year, he was appointed governor of Britain, where he soon restored tranquillity, and brought the natives to a love of the Roman language and manners. He extended his conquests into Scotland, and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the North. He defeated Galgacus on the Grampian hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. On the accession of Domitian to the imperial throne, Agricola had a triumph decreed to him, and was recalled. He then went into retirement, and died August 23, A.D. 93, leaving a widow and one daughter.

AGRICOLA (George), a physician, was born at Glauca, in Misnia, March 24, 1494. He wrote a number of books, chiefly on metals and subterraneous animals. He died November 21, 1555.

A G R

AGRICOLA (Michael), a Lutheran minister, at Abo, in Finland, was the first who translated the New Testament into the language of that country. He died in 1556.

AGRIFFA (Henry Cornelius), was born at Cologne, Sept. 14, 1486, of a noble family. He became secretary to the emperor Maximilian, whom he also served in the wars in Italy, and behaved so well as to receive the honour of knighthood. He took his degree of doctor both in law and physic. He travelled through various parts of Europe, and while in England, wrote a commentary on Saint Paul's epistles. In 1518 he settled at Metz, as advocate councillor of the city, which, however, he was obliged to quit at the instigation of the Monks whom he had provoked: from thence, he went to Cologne, in 1520; and the year following, to Geneva. In 1524, he was at Lyons, and received a pension from Francis I. who appointed him physician to his mother; which post he soon lost for not gratifying his mistress's curiosity by an astrological judgment. From France he went to Antwerp in 1528, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low Countries. In 1530, he published his treatise of the Vanity of the Sciences, and soon after his *Occult Philosophy*. In 1535, he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother his former mistress. He was discharged in a short time, and died the same year at Grenoble. He had been married twice; by his first wife he had one son, and by the last five children.—All his works were collected and printed at Lyons in 1550, in 3 vols. 8vo.

***AGRIFFA**, an astronomer of the first century, was a native of Bithynia. He was a very accurate observer.

AGRIFFA I. (Herod), was the grandson of Herod the great, and born A. M. 3997. He was brought up at Rome, and on his return to Judea, was made by his grandfather governor of Tiberia, where he lived so extravagantly as to incur Herod's displeasure. He then went to Rome, and attached himself to Caius, the son of Germanicus, who succeeding Tiberius, made Agrippa tetrarch of Batanæa and Trachonitis; to which Claudius added the whole kingdom of Judea, with that of Chalcis. He commenced a persecution against the christians to please the Jews, and put the Apostle James the Great to death. Being soon after at Cesarea, he instituted games in honour of the emperor, at

which the Tyrians waited on him to sue for peace. Agrippa made a dazzling appearance on his throne at the theatre; and when he spoke, his flatterers exclaimed that it was the voice of a god, and not of a man; and this impious adulation he was weak enough to receive with pleasure, on which Providence smote him with a disorder in his bowels, of which he died in five days, in the year of Christ 44.

* **AGRIPPA II** (Herod), son of the above, succeeded to the throne at the age of seventeen. St. Paul pleaded his cause before him with so much eloquence, that Agrippa acknowledged that he had "almost persuaded him to be a christian." He was greatly disliked by the Jews, and therefore resided chiefly at Rome, and died there about A.D. 94.

* **AGRIPPA** (Marcus Vipsianus), the friend of Augustus. He accused Cassius before the senate, and was honourably concerned in the sea fight against Antony, by which Octavianus obtained the empire. He married first that emperor's niece, and afterwards his daughter Julia, the widow of Marcellus. He acquired great fame by his military exploits, for which triumphs were decreed him, which he refused to accept. He died before Christ 12.

* **AGRIPPA** (Menenius), was consul of Rome, before Christ 503. He is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Roman people, by the fable of the belly and members.

* **AGRIPPINA**, the elder, was the wife of Germanicus Cæsar, whom she accompanied on his military expeditions. He died at Antioch, A.D. 19, and his ashes were brought home by his disconsolate widow, accompanied by two of her children. She was banished by Tiberius to a barren isle on the coast of Terracina, where she died A.D. 33.

* **AGRIPPINA**, the younger, was the daughter of the above. After losing two husbands, she was married to her uncle Claudius, the emperor, whom she poisoned, A.D. 54, to make way for her son Nero. That monster caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the infamous crimes of which she had been guilty.

AGUESSEAU (Henry Francis de), was born at Limoges in 1668, of an ancient family. His father, who was intendant of Languedoc, was his first instructor. In 1691, he was admitted advocate-general of Paris; and in 1700, was named procureur-general, in which he appeared

to the greatest advantage, regulating those jurisdictions that were under the controul of parliament, preserving a strict discipline in the tribunals, improving the proceedings in criminal matters, and making several regulations that were sanctioned by decrees; but what he set himself most upon, was the administration of the hospitals. After the death of Louis XIV, the regent, who was duke of Orleans, made d'Aguesseau chancellor; but in 1718, the same prince removed him from this situation, and ordered him to retire to his estate of Fresnes. In 1720, he was recalled, and had the seals restored to him, of which he was again deprived two years afterwards. In 1737, he became once more chancellor, which he held with the highest honour to himself, and benefit to the nation, till 1750, when infirmities obliged him to resign it. He died Feb. 9. 1751. His works have been published in nine volumes, quarto, and are held in great estimation. D'Aguesseau never passed a day without reading some portion of Scripture; and he frequently said that it was the balm of his life.

* **AGUILLON** (Francis), a Flemish mathematician, of the order of Jesus, died at Seville, in 1617. He wrote a book on spheric projections, and another on optics.

* **AGUIRRE** (Joseph), a Spanish benedictine monk, was made cardinal by Innocent XI, and died at Rome in 1699. He compiled a collection of the councils of Spain, in six vols. folio.

AGYLEE, or **AGYLEUS** (Henry), was a native of Bois-le-Duc, and died in 1595, aged 62. He translated the Nomocanon of Photius, and was a profound Greek scholar.

* **AHLWARDT** (Peter), a learned German, was the son of a shoemaker, at Griefswalde, where he was born in 1710. After studying at different universities, he settled at his native place, as professor of logic and metaphysics. He wrote "On the Human Understanding," "The Immortality of the Soul," and "Thoughts on Thunder and Lightning." He died in 1791.

AJALA (Martin Perez d'), was born in the diocese of Carthage, in 1504, of a mean family. Entering into orders, he became known to Charles V, who sent him to the council of Trent, and gave him two bishoprics, and afterwards the archbishopric of Valencia. He was a worthy prelate, and died in 1566. He wrote a treatise, in Latin, on the

Apostolic Traditions, Paris, 1562, octavo.

* **AIDAN**, a British bishop, in the seventh century, was greatly successful in converting the people of the northern parts of England to christianity. He was bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, where he died in 651. He was a prelate of exemplary piety and charity.

AIKMAN (William), a Scotch painter, was the only son of William Aikman, esq. of Cairney, advocate, by Margaret, sister of sir John Clerk, of Pennycuik, bart. and born October 24, 1681. He was educated with a view to the Scottish bar; but he soon abandoned the law, and devoted himself to painting. In 1707, he went to Italy, and after studying three years, visited Turkey, from whence he returned to Rome, and remained there till 1712, when he set out for his own country. In 1723, he removed to London, under the patronage of the duke of Argyle. He painted many excellent pieces for some of the English nobility, chiefly portraits. He died June 7, 1731.

* **AILLY** (Peter d'), bishop of Cambray, was born in 1350. His learning procured him many important stations, and he approved himself a zealous champion for popery. He presided at the council of Constance, where he condemned John Huss to the stake. He wrote several books, and died in 1425.

AILRED, ETHELRED, or EALRED, abbot of Revesby, in Lincolnshire, was born in 1109. He wrote a "Genealogy of the English Kings," "The Life of Edward the Confessor," and some other pieces.

AIMON, a French benedictine, who wrote a history of France, to be found in the third volume of Duchesne's Collection. He lived about 840.

AINSWORTH (Henry), a learned divine, flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Being a nonconformist he left England, and went to Amsterdam, where he gathered a congregation; but on account of some difference with his people, he left them, and went to Ireland, but returned again to Amsterdam, when the violence of party zeal was a little cooled. It is supposed that he was poisoned by a Jew, who had lost a diamond of great value, which was found by Ainsworth, and when the Jew offered him any reward he chose, he only requested to have a

conference with some of the rabbis on the prophecies of the Old Testament respecting the Messiah, which the Jew promised him, but being unable to obtain the conference, it is said he contrived to put Ainsworth out of the way. He was a man of great learning, and wrote several books, the chief of which is his commentary on the Pentateuch.

AINSWORTH (Robert), was born at Woodyate, near Manchester, in September, 1660. He received his education at Bolton, in Lancashire, and afterwards kept a school in the same town. From thence he went to London, where he taught with great reputation for many years. He published some learned tracts and poems, but he is best known by his Latin and English dictionary, first printed in 1736, and since by Drs. Patrick and Morell. He died at London, April 4, 1743.

AIRAULT (Peter), was born at Angiers, in 1536, and became lieutenant-criminal of that place. He published, 1. The Declamations of Quintilian, with Notes. 2. A Treatise upon the Power of Fathers, &c. He died at Angiers July 21, 1601, leaving ten children.

AIRAULT (Rene), eldest son of the above, was born at Paris in 1567. His father placed him under the Jesuits, on condition that he was not to be persuaded to enter into the society. This, however, they broke, nor could he get him out of their hands, on which he wrote his book on the Power of Fathers. The son died at La Fleche, December 18, 1644.

AIRAY (Henry), an English divine, was born in Westmoreland, in 1560. He was fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, of which, in 1600, he was elected provost; and, in 1666, he served the office of vice-chancellor. He was a rigid calvinist, and wrote a few theological pieces. He died October 10, 1616.

AIRAY (Christopher), was born in Westmoreland, and became a servitor in Queen's college, Oxford, of which he was afterwards chosen fellow, and obtained the living of Milford, in Hampshire. In 1642, he took the degree of B.D. and died October 18, 1678, aged 69. He wrote a few small pieces in Latin and English.

AITON (William), was born in 1731, near Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, and being bred to gardening, came in 1754 to London to seek employment. At the recommendation of Philip Miller, in 1759, he became superintendent

of the botanical garden at Kew, which he greatly improved. In 1783, he was appointed to manage the pleasure and kitchen gardens at Kew, with the liberty of holding his former post. In 1789, he published a catalogue of the plants at Kew, under the title of "*Hortus Kewensis*." He died February 1, 1793, and was buried in the churchyard at Kew. The king appointed his son to succeed him in both his places.

AITZEMA (Leo), was born at Dorkum in Freiland, in 1600. He was appointed by the Hanse Towns to be their resident at the Hague, where he died in 1669. He wrote a history of the United Provinces in Dutch, in fifteen vols. 4to, of which a continuation down to 1692 was afterwards published.

AKAKIA (Martin), professor of physic at Paris, was a native of Chalons in Champagne. He translated into Latin *Galen De Ratione Curandi*, and *Ars Medica*. He died 1551.

AKAKIA (Martin), son of the former, was physician to Henry III. He wrote a treatise *De Moribus Mulieribus et Consilia Medica*, to be published after his death, which happened in 1588.

AKENSIDE (Mark), an English poet and physician, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, November 9, 1721. His father was a butcher, and intending him for the office of a dissenting minister, gave him an education accordingly. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Edinburgh, and instead of divinity he entered on the study of physic. In 1741, he went to Leyden, where in 1744, he took his degree of M.D. The same year appeared his most celebrated performance, "*The Pleasures of the Imagination*," a poem, which being shewn to Mr. Pope, he said, "this was no every-day writer." In this piece he offended Warburton, by asserting in a note, Shaftsbury's notion that ridicule is the test of truth. Warburton attacked him in a preface, and Akenfide was as warmly defended by his friend Mr. Dyson, in an "Epistle to the Rev. Mr. Warburton." In the next edition Dr. Akenfide left out the obnoxious note. As a physician he began to practise at Northampton, but finding no chance of succeeding there he removed to Hampstead, and Mr. Dyson generously allowed him 300l. a year, till he could fix himself in practice. Having been admitted to his doctor's degree at Cambridge, he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and one of the physicians of

St. Thomas's Hospital; and on the establishment of the queen's household, he was appointed one of her majesty's physicians. In 1764, he printed a discourse in Latin on the dysentery, and was in a fair way of attaining considerable eminence in his profession, when he was taken off by a putrid fever, June 23, 1770. His remains were interred in the church of St. James, Westminster. The poem on the "*Pleasures of Imagination*" was published in an elegant form, with a classical preface, by Mrs. Barbauld, in 1795.

* **AKIBA**, a Jewish rabbi, was at first a shepherd, but at the age of forty devoted himself to learning, and became a celebrated preceptor, first at Lydda, and afterwards at Jafna, in the first century. He joined the pretended Messiah Barchochebas, for which, with his son Pappus, he was slayed alive by the Romans, A.D. 135. He was one of the first compilers of the traditionary institutions according to the cabalistic mysteries.

* **ALABASTER** (William), an English divine, was born at Hadleigh in Suffolk, and educated in Trinity college, Cambridge. He accompanied the earl of Essex to Cadiz, where he turned papist, but on his return to England again embraced protestantism, and had some church preferment. He applied to the study of the Hebrew language, and became enthusiastically fond of the Cabala. On taking his doctor's degree, he preached a mystical sermon from 1 Chron. ch. i. v. 1. *Adam, Seth, Enoch*. In 1637, he published a "*Lexicon Pentaglotton*," in folio, and died in 1640.

* **ALAIN** (John), a Danish author, was born in 1560, and died in 1630. He wrote "*On the Origin of the Cimbri*," and other treatises.

ALAIN (De l'Isle), surnamed the universal doctor, was a divine of great renown in the university of Paris, in the thirteenth century. He died 1294. His works were printed in 1653, folio.

ALAIN (Nicholas), a French dramatic author, at the beginning of the present century. His performances are only some trifling comedies.

ALAIN (Chartier), a French writer, flourished at the beginning of the fourteenth century. He wrote several pieces. The most esteemed of which is his "*Chronicle of Charles VII.*" to whom he was secretary.

ALAMANNI (Lewis), born at Florence, October 28, 1495, of a noble family. He engaged in a conspiracy

A L A

against Julius de Medici, which being discovered, he was obliged to quit Florence, and led a wandering life till 1527, when the army of Charles V. having taken Rome, gave the Florentines opportunity of restoring their liberty. Alamanni returned to his own country, and was employed in public affairs, till the re-establishment of the Medici family obliged him to leave Florence once more. He finally settled in France, and was in favour with Francis I. who, in 1544, sent him ambassador to the imperial court. He died at Amboise in 1566. He wrote many beautiful poems in the Italian language.

ALAMOS (Balthazar), was born at Medina del Campo, in Castile, and educated at Salamanca. He then entered into the service of Anthony Perez, secretary of state to Philip II. and when that minister fell into disgrace, Alamos was committed to prison, where he lay eleven years. On the accession of Philip III. he obtained his liberty, and entered into the service of the duke of Olivarez. After going through several important stations he became counsellor of the Indies, and a knight of St. James, and died in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He published a Spanish translation of Tacitus at Madrid, in 1614.

ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLEYN (William), a Roman cardinal, was born at Ros-fal, in Lancashire, in 1532, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1550. In 1556, he was chosen principal of St. Mary-hall. In 1558, he became canon of York, but on the accession of queen Elizabeth, being firmly attached to popery, he went to Lorraine, where he became the head of the English college. Here he wrote several treatises in defence of the Romish church. His reputation stood so high as a controversialist, that he obtained several valuable preferments, but in his own country he was considered as a traitor, and one man was hanged for bringing over some of his books. In 1586, he published a defence of the pope's bull for excommunicating queen Elizabeth, to which he added an exhortation to her subjects to revolt against her in favour of the Spaniards. For this he obtained the archbishopric of Mechlin, with the dignity of a cardinal. He died at Rome, October 24, 1594.

ALAN (of Lynn), so called from the place of his nativity. He lived in the fifteenth century, and became famous for his theological writings.

A L A

ALAND (Sir John Fortescue), was born March 7th, 1670, of the ancient family of Fortescue, in Devonshire. He took the name of Aland in compliment to his lady, who was the eldest daughter of Henry Aland, esq. of Waterford in Ireland. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner-Temple, and was called to the bar about the year 1690. In 1714, he was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, and not long afterwards he obtained the same office to the king. In 1717, he was appointed one of the barons of the court of exchequer, and next year he was made one of the justices in the court of King's-bench. On the accession of George II. he was removed from that situation, but for what cause does not clearly appear. However, in 1728, he was constituted one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, which he held till 1746, when he resigned his seat, and was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Fortescue of Credan, and died soon after. He was a very able lawyer, a steady and impartial judge, and deeply versed in the Northern and Saxon literature. He published "The Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy, as it more particularly regards the English Constitution; being a treatise written by sir John Fortescue, knight, lord chief justice, and lord high chancellor of England, under king Henry the Sixth, &c. with some remarks, 8vo. 1714." And since his death have been printed his reports of cases in all the courts of Westminster-hall, temp. Wm. iii. & Anne, folio. This judge was remarkable for a small flat nose; a serjeant who had lost an arm, was one day arguing a cause in an awkward manner, on which the judge told him, that "he appeared to handle the cause rather *lamely*, to which the other replied, "If your lordship will give me patience, I trust to be able to make the case as plain as the *nose* in your lordship's face."

ALANKAVA, the wife of Doujoun king of the Monguls, after whose death she took the reins of government into her own hands. She is said to have conceived miraculously, and the story is universally believed among the Monguls and Tartars.

ALARD, a Romish divine, born at Amsterdam, and died at Louvain, in 1531. He wrote a book intitled, "Selectæ Similitudines, five Collationes ex Bibliis," 3 tom. Paris, 1543.

ALARIC I. king of the Visigoths,

ALB

who after ravaging the east, marched his army into Italy, A. D. 400, and defeated Stilicho, the consul near Polenzo. A peace was afterwards made on condition that Alaric should withdraw to Epirus, and that Stilicho should endeavour to get Illyricum added to the western empire. Stilicho not performing his word, Alaric threatened to invade Italy if the Romans did not pay him for the time he had lost, which they were obliged to comply with. The Roman soldiers having murdered several of the wives and children of the Goths, Alaric sent ambassadors to the emperor Honorius demanding money and hostages, which being refused, he entered Italy, and advanced to Rome, to which he laid siege. The Romans being driven to the greatest necessity were glad to make peace with Alaric on his own terms. He then withdrew to Tuscany, where he waited the arrival of his brother Ataulphus with his troops. The emperor being determined to prevent this junction, collected his forces and sent them to attack Ataulphus, which Alaric regarding as a commencement of hostilities, marched against Rome, which he besieged so closely, that the emperor was again obliged to make peace with him, and to admit him into the city. This peace, however, was soon broken by the Romans, on which Alaric returned to Rome, which he took and plundered in 409. After this he ravaged Italy, and embarked for Sicily, but a tempest obliged him to re-land his troops. He then took the city of Cozenza, where he died in 411.

* **ALARIC II.** king of the Visigoths, ascended the throne in 484. He was slain in a battle, which he fought with Clovis king of France, near Poitiers, in 507.

* **ALASCO (John)**, uncle to the king of Poland, was at first a Roman catholic bishop, but having embraced the protestant religion, he came to England in the reign of Edward VI. and became pastor to a Dutch church in London. On the accession of Mary, he left the kingdom and returned to his own country, where he died in 1560. He was a learned, moderate, and pious man, and greatly esteemed by the leading men among the reformers.

ALAVA (Diego Esquivel d'), bishop of Cordova in Spain, in the sixteenth century. He was at the council of Trent, and wrote a book on "General Councils," and died in 1562.

ALBAN (St.), the proto-martyr of

ALB

Britain, was born at Verulam, now St. Alban's, in the third century. He served in the Roman army, and on his return to Verulam, he became a convert to Christianity through one Amphibalus a monk. He suffered death for his religion in the persecution under Diocletian, A.D. 303.

ALBANI (Francis), an Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1578. His first master was Denys Calvert, who left him to the instructions of his pupil Guido Rheni, whom he accompanied to the school of the Caracci. Having finished his studies at Bologna, Albani went to Rome, where he married; but on the death of his wife he returned to his native place, and again entered into the matrimonial state, with a woman of the name of Doralice, who was very beautiful. She brought him several fine boys, and Albani painted pieces in which his wife and children served as models for Venus and cupids. He was fond of representing the fair sex, and his compositions on love subjects are held in high esteem. He died in 1660.

* **ALBANI (John Baptist)**, an historical and landscape painter, was the brother and disciple of the above. He died in 1668.

* **ALBANI (John Jerome)**, a civilian and cardinal, was born at Bergamo. He wrote some books in vindication of the papal power, and died in 1591.

ALBATEGNIUS, an Arabian astronomer, lived in Mesopotamia about 882. A book of his on the knowledge of the stars was printed at Nuremberg, in 1537, 4to. and at Bologna in 1545.

ALBEMARLE (Anne Clarges, Duchess of), was the daughter of a blacksmith, and her mother was a female barber, who brought her up to the business of a milliner. She first became the mistress, and next the wife of general Monk, whom she visited in the tower. The general had so high an opinion of her understanding as to consult her in every important concern. It is supposed she assisted in bringing about the restoration. She was a bitter enemy to Lord Clarendon, and prevailed on her husband to contribute to his ruin, though they were on the most friendly terms. In fact, the duke, who was not afraid of a cannon-shot, was frequently terrified at her fury. She was a woman of strong powers, but of a most ungovernable temper, homely in her person, and vulgar in her manners. She survived the duke her husband.

* **ALBERGOTTI (Francis)**, a civilian of

ALB

Florence, who wrote "Commentaries on the Digest." He died in 1376.

ALBERIC, canon of Aix. He wrote the history of the first crusade, printed at Helmstadt, 1584, in 2 vols. 4to.

ALBERIC DE ROSATE, of Bergamo, a learned lawyer of the fourteenth century, who wrote Commentaries on the Decretals.

ALBERONI (Julius), a Roman cardinal, was a gardener's son at Placentia, where he was born in 1664. Having entered into orders, he became curate of a village near Parma, where he chanced to administer relief to the secretary of the duke of Vendome, who was robbed. The duke coming some time after with his army into Italy, found that the peasants had hid their corn. The secretary recollecting his old host, the curate, near whose village they were, spoke of him in such terms to the duke, that he sent for him. Alberoni not only did the French army essential service, by discovering the hoards of grain, but recommended himself to the duke by his sagacity, in such a manner, that he took him into his suit to Madrid, where he got into the favour of the princess of Ursins, the favourite of Philip V. At her recommendation he was appointed agent for the duke of Parma to the Spanish court, and did a great service to his sovereign in getting a princeling of Parma for the second wife to the king of Spain. Alberoni was presently made privy counsellor, then prime minister, and next a cardinal. While he was engaged in great projects for the Spanish nation, he was, through foreign influence, deprived of his posts, and banished to Rome. He died at Placentia, June 26, 1752. The "Testament Politique," under his name, is generally allowed to be spurious.

* ALBERT I. emperor and duke of Austria, was crowned in 1298, after defeating and slaying his competitor Adolphus of Nassau. He was a very ambitious and rapacious monarch, and was assassinated by his nephew John, son of the duke of Suabia, whose paternal estates he had seized, in 1308.

* ALBERT II. emperor and duke of Austria, was born in 1304, and having married the daughter of Sigismund, emperor and king of Hungary, that monarch left him his dominions of Hungary and Bohemia. He died in 1439, leaving a great character behind him.

* ALBERT, of Aix, in the twelfth century, travelled into the Holy Land. He wrote "The History of the Expedition

ALB

of Godfrey of Boulogne to Jerusalem," printed in 1662.

* ALBERT (Charles d'), duke of Luynes, was born in 1578. He became a great favourite of Lewis XIII. and was created high constable of France. He died in 1621.

ALBERT (Erasmus), was born near Frankfort, and educated under Luther at Wittenburg, where he became D.D. He wrote a book intitled the Koran of the Cordeliers, ridiculing the impiety of the Franciscans, who compare the actions of St. Francis with Jesus Christ. This was printed in German, with a preface by Luther, in 1531, and in Latin at Wittenburg, 1542. The last edition of it is that of Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1734. He died in 1551.

ALBERT (Joseph d'), of Luynes, prince of Grimberghen, died in 1758, aged 87. He was ambassador from the emperor of Germany to the court of France, and a man of letters, as appears from two pieces of his, called "Timandre instruit par son Genie," and "Le Songe d'Alcibiade," 1759, 8vo.

* ALBERT (Krantz), professor of divinity at Hamburgh. He wrote a "History of Saxony," "The History of the Vandals," "A Chronicle from Charlemagne to 1504," &c. He died in 1517.

* ALBERT, of Stade, a benedictine monk, who wrote a Chronicle from the creation to 1256. He lived in the thirteenth century.

* ALBERT, of Straßburg, who compiled "A Chronicle from 1270 to 1378." He lived in the fourteenth century.

ALBERTI (Aristotile), a great mechanic, was born at Bologna, and flourished in the sixteenth century. He is said to have removed a steeple with its bells to the distance of 35 paces. He went to Hungary, where he built various works, and obtained from the king the title of chevalier.

ALBERTI (Andrew). He wrote, in Latin, a book on perspective, printed at Nuremberg, 1678, folio.

ALBERTI (John), a German lawyer, in the sixteenth century. He abridged the Koran with notes, for which he was knighted. He published in 1556, the New Testament, in Syriac, for the use of the jacobite christians. There were only 1000 printed, of which the emperor kept 500, and the rest were sent to the East. Alberti also wrote a Syriac grammar.

ALBERTI (Leander), a native of Bologna, was provincial of the order of

dominicans, and died in 1552. He wrote, 1. A History of the illustrious Dominicans, 1517, fol. 2. A Description of Italy, 1526, 4to. 3. Various biographical Memoirs. 4. The History of Bologna.

ALBERTI (Leone Battista), an eminent architect, who was employed by pope Nicholas V. He wrote upon painting, sculpture, and architecture, and also on morality and arithmetic. He died in 1485.

* ALBERTI (Cherubino), an eminent historical painter and engraver of Italy; died in 1615, aged 63.

* ALBERTI (Giovanni), brother of the above, was born near Florence, in 1558, and died in 1602. He excelled in perspective and in painting history.

* ALBERTI (Dominico), an Italian musician, was a native of Venice. He came to London as page to the Spanish ambassador, and afterwards went to Rome, where he attained great eminence as a singer and performer. He excelled on the harpsichord, and invented a new style of playing on that instrument. In 1737, he set to music Metastasio's "Endimione," and published some other fine pieces of his composition.

ALBERTINUS (Francis), a native of Calabria, of the order of Jesus, who died in 1619. He wrote a system of theology, 2 vols. folio; and rendered himself remarkable by a book, in which he maintained that brutes have their guardian angels.

* ALBERTINUS (Maffatus), an Italian writer, in the ninth century. He wrote the history of the emperor Henry VII. and several poetical pieces. He died in 829.

ALBERTUS, archbishop of Mentz, was born in Lorraine. He entered into a conspiracy against the emperor Henry V. for which he was imprisoned a short time. He died in 1137.

ALBERTUS (Magnus), a learned dominican, was born in Suabia, at the beginning of the thirteenth century. He became successively vicar-general and provincial of his order, and pope Alexander IV. made him master of the sacred palace. In 1260, he was preferred to the bishopric of Ratisbon, which he soon afterwards resigned, and retired to his cell to enjoy his studies. His knowledge of nature was so great, that he was accounted a magician, and several ridiculous tales are told of him. He died at Cologne, in 1280. His works, consisting of 21 vols. folio, were printed at Lyons in 1615.

ALBI (Henry), a learned jesuit, was born at Bolene in Venaissin, and died in 1659. He wrote, The History of illustrious Cardinals, 1653, 4to.

ALBICUS, was made archbishop of Prague by Sigismund king of Bohemia. He shewed great favour to Hufs, and the reformers of that time, for which the Roman catholic writers have poured abuse upon his memory. He wrote some medical pieces which were printed at Leipzig, in 1484.

ALBINOVANUS, a Latin poet, was contemporary with Ovid, who honoured him with the title of divine. There is nothing of his extant but two elegies, which were printed at Amsterdam, in 1703, 8vo.

ALBINUS (Bernard), whose real name was Weiss, i. e. White. He was a native of Anhalt, and studied at Leyden, where in 1702, he was chosen professor of physick. He died in 1721, aged 68. He wrote several valuable books on medicine.

ALBINUS (Bernard Sigfred), son of the above, was born in 1683. He became professor of medicine at Leyden. His anatomical plates in 3 vols. folio, 1744, 1749, and 1753, prove him to have been one of the greatest anatomists that ever lived. He died in 1771.

ALBINUS (Christian Bernard), younger brother of the preceding, distinguished himself as professor of medicine at Utrecht. He published, 1. The Natural History of Spiders and other Insects, London, 1736, 4to. 2. The Natural History of the Insects of England, London, 1749, 4to.

* ALBINUS (Decimus Clodius), was born at Adrumetum. Though he had a fine taste for literature, and wrote some esteemed pieces, he devoted himself to a military life, and entered into the army under the Antonines. He obtained the command in Britain, and was consul in 194, with Severus, who having hired assassins to murder him, Albinus in revenge assumed the title of emperor. The two rivals met in Gaul, and after a bloody engagement, the army of Albinus was defeated, and himself slain in 197.

* ALBINUS (A. Posthumius), a Roman historian. He was consul in the year 131 before Christ, and wrote a history of Rome in Greek, which Cicero hath commended.

ALBINUS (Eleazar). Of this writer nothing more is known than that he published a natural history of birds, a French translation of which appeared at

A L B

the Hague in 1750, 2 vols. 4to. and a history of insects, which was printed at London in 1736, in 2 vols. 4to.

ALBINUS (Peter), whose real name was Weis, was professor of poetry and mathematics at Wittemberg, and afterwards secretary to the elector at Dresden. He published the *Chronicles of Misnia*, in 1580, and other pieces.

ALBIZI, or **ALBIZIS** (Bartholomew), or Bartholomew of Pisa, a Franciscan monk. He wrote several books, the most noted of which is, that on the conformity of St. Francis with Jesus Christ, in which he makes the saint equal, if not superior, to the Saviour. He died in 1401.

* **ALBOIN**, king of Lombardy, was the son of Audoin, sovereign of Pannonia. When young, he slew the son of Turisfund king of the Gepidæ in a battle. It was then the usage that no prince should be allowed to sit at table with his father, until he had been invested with armour by a foreign monarch. Alboin had the boldness to go to Turisfund for this purpose, who clothed him with the warlike dress of his own son whom Alboin had slain. On ascending the throne, he demanded Rosamond the daughter of Curimund another son of Turisfund in marriage, and being refused, he commenced hostilities, and having slain Curimund, converted his skull into a drinking cup. Rosamond also fell into his hands, and Alboin made her his wife. In 567, he undertook the conquest of Italy, and succeeded, and removed the seat of his government to Pavia. But he did not long enjoy his possessions, for having sent some wine to Rosamond in her father's skull, she resolved upon revenge, and employed two assassins to murder him, which they did in 573.

ALBON (James d'), better known by the name of Marshal de St. Andre, was marquis of Fronsac, and a great general in the sixteenth century. He commanded the French army in 1552, but being a Huguenot, he espoused the cause of the Guises, and was shot at the battle of Dreux in 1562.

ALBORNOS (Giles Alvarez Carillo), archbishop of Toledo, was born in New Castile. On being raised to the dignity of cardinal he resigned the archbishopric. He was of a very bold spirit, and taking up arms in favour of pope Urban, he brought all Italy into subjection, and then retired to Viterbo, where he died in 1367. He founded the grand college at Barcelona.

ALBRICUS, a philosopher and physi-

A L B

cian of the eleventh century, was born in London, and educated at Oxford. He wrote many books, all of which remain in MS.

ALBUCASA, or **ALBUCASIS**, an Arabian physician, of the eleventh century, wrote several books on medicine and chirurgery, which are still extant.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian astrologer and physician, of the ninth century. His works were printed in Latin at Venice, in 1586, 8vo.

ALBUQUERQUE (Alphonso), a famous Portuguese commander, was sent, in 1505, with a squadron to India, by king Emanuel, who the same year dispatched another, under his brother Francis Albuquerque. Francis arrived first, and having restored the king of Cochin to his capital was joined by his brother. Here they built a fort, and compelled the Zamorin to sue for peace. The two brothers soon after sailed for Portugal, where Alphonso arrived in safety, but the other was never heard of. In 1508, Alphonso was sent out with five ships to the government of India, and after making himself master of a fort at Zocatora, he subdued the king of Ormuz, an island in the mouth of the Persian Gulph; but he was soon obliged to quit that place and return to India. Here in a rash attack on Calicut he was wounded and compelled to retreat. When he was recovered he proceeded to Goa, which he took, February 16, 1510. He was soon obliged to embark on board his ships owing to dissensions among his own people. He then went, and by a desperate effort, took the strong castle of Pangin, which turn in his affairs made him resolve to attack Goa again, in which he was completely successful. He afterwards made himself master of the city of Malacca, took many rich prizes at sea, and projected greater enterprizes, but was taken off by death at Goa, where he was buried with great pomp. Not long before he expired he received the disagreeable news of his being recalled from the viceroyship by the king.

ALBUQUERQUE (Blaise d'), son of the above, was born in 1500, and raised to the first dignities of the kingdom by Emanuel king of Portugal, who, on the death of his father, ordered him to take the name of Alphonso. He wrote the memoirs of his father's transactions, which were printed at Lisbon, 1576.

ALBUQUERQUE COELHO (Edward d'), marquis of Baffo. He wrote a journal of the war of the Brazils, which

ALC

began in 1630. He died at Madrid in 1658.

* **ALBUTIUS** (Silus), a Roman orator, in the time of Augustus, was a native of Novara, which he left on account of some insult he had received, and went to Rome, but returned to his native place in his old age, and being weary of life, starved himself to death.

* **ALBUTIUS** (Titus), a Roman statesman and philosopher, was made pro-prætor of Sardinia, and for corruption in that office was banished by the senate. He ended his days at Athens.

ALCASAR (Louis d'), a jesuit, was born at Seville, in 1554. He wrote a commentary on the Apocalypse, and other works, and died in 1613.

ALCÆUS, an ancient lyric poet, was a native of Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos. He lived in the 44th Olympiad, and was contemporary with Sappho. The invention of lyric poetry is attributed to him, but only a few fragments of his writings have come down to us.

ALCENDI, or **ALCHINDUS** (James), an Arabian physician, flourished about A.D. 1145.

* **ALCHABITIUS**, an Arabian astrologer and mathematician. He wrote "On the Judgment of the Stars," "On the Conjunction of the Planets," and "On Optics," printed at Venice in 1491, and at Seville in 1521. When he lived is unknown.

ALCHINDUS, an Arabian astrologer and physician, spoken of by Averroes as a suspected magician, and spoken of in high terms by Cardan; but Naudæus charges him with superstition and scepticism. Some of his writings are extant, but of no value.

ALCIAT (Andrew), a famous lawyer, was born at Milan, in 1492. He was chosen professor of law at Anjou, and in 1529 he removed to Bourges, to discharge the same office, at the desire of Francis I. The duke of Milan at last prevailed upon him to return to his native country, where he was created a senator, and had a large salary. He taught in different universities in Italy, particularly at Pavia, where he died, January 12, 1550. The emperor gave him the dignity of count palatine. He wrote several law books, and some notes on Tacitus; but his most esteemed work is his Emblems. He left his fortune to Francis Alciat, a distant relation, who succeeded him in the law professorship at Pavia, and acquired great eminence

ALC

in his profession. He obtained a bishopric and a cardinalship, and died at Rome, in April, 1580, aged about 50.

* **ALCIATI** (John Paul), a Socinian writer, was born at Milan, from whence he removed to Geneva, with some others of his persuasion. The fate of Servetus induced them to leave Geneva, and seek an asylum in Poland, where they obtained many followers. Alciati printed, in 1564, letters to Gregory Pauli against the pre-existence of Christ. He died at Dantzick.

ALCIBIADES, a famous Greek, was the son of Clinias, an Athenian. He was very handsome, his abilities were of the first rate, and his fortune was immense; but with all his great qualities he was addicted to licentiousness, and would have indulged his vicious inclinations to a great excess, had it not been for his friendship with Socrates. Out of enmity to Nicias, who patronized the Lacedæmonians, Alcibiades endeavoured to prevail on the Athenians to make war against that people. He then promoted a league with the Argives; and, in the thirteenth year of the Peloponnesian war, he commanded an army in Argos and Parræ. Two years after he went to Argos to quell some dissensions which had broke out there, and having seized 300 of the inhabitants whom he suspected of favouring the Lacedæmonians, he set sail for the island of Melos, to which he laid siege, but finding a greater resistance than he had expected, he left some forces to blockade it, and returned to Athens. Some time after the place surrendered. In the sixteenth year of the war, the Athenians resolved on sending a fleet to Sicily to assist the Egistines, and appointed Nicias to the command, and Alcibiades and Lamachus to be his colleagues. While this expedition was preparing, the city was thrown into consternation by a silly accident, which, to that superstitious people, was a matter of vast moment. One morning all the statues of Mercury were found defaced, and a considerable reward was offered to discover the authors. In consequence of this, some slaves gave information, that Alcibiades and his drunken companions had ridiculed the mysteries, on which a prosecution was commenced against him. Not long after his arrival in Sicily, he received orders to return, and take his trial for sacrilege, to which his enemies added other charges. Some others of his army were implicated with him in these accusations, and find-

ing that there was a determination to put them to death, they resolved to go to Sparta, where they were well received. He assisted the Lacedemonians greatly by his councils, and effected a league between them and the king of Persia, which, however, in the end displeased both parties. Alcibiades at length lost the favour of Agis, king of Sparta, by debauching his wife; and finding his life in danger, he went over to Tissaphernes, king of Persia, by his influence with whom he got the Athenians to alter their form of government, and to recal himself. Being appointed to a command, he sailed on an expedition, took nine galleys of the Peloponnesian fleet, and obliged the Halicarnassians to pay a large tribute, and fortified Cos. A sea-fight, about the same time, took place between the Athenian and Peloponnesian fleets, and while fate seemed equally balanced, Alcibiades appeared with his squadron, and turned the scale. After this, he obtained two actions over the enemy, near Claros, in one day. Flushed with success, he went and took Byzantium. He returned in triumph to Athens, with immense riches, which he applied to the discharge of public taxes, and thus gained the universal love of the people. Soon after he set sail with 100 ships for the Hellespont, and taking with him part of the squadron to assist some allies, he left the rest under the command of Antiochus, with orders not to risk an action. But Antiochus disregarded the instructions he had received, and was defeated. The fickle-minded Athenians threw the odium on Alcibiades, and deprived him of his command. Not caring to venture among his enemies, he went to Thrace, where he built a castle for his defence, and erected a small principality. Even in exile a love for his country prevailed in his bosom, and he exerted himself as much as possible in its behalf, for which the Spartans got him assassinated, before Christ 403. Alcibiades was doubtless a very great man, but it must be confessed his principles did not equal his talents.

ALCIDAMAS, a Grecian philosopher and rhetorician, was a native of Elea, and flourished about the year 424 before the christian era. The *liber contradi-cendi magistros*, in the Greek collection of orators, printed at Venice, in three volumes, folio, 1513, is ascribed to him. He was the disciple of Gorgias.

*ALCIMUS, surnamed JACHIM, high priest of the Jews about the 163d year

before Christ. He obtained that office from Antiochus Eupator, king of Syria; but rendered himself odious to his countrymen by his avarice and cruelty. He died two years after his election.

ALCIMUS (Latinus Alcius Alethius), born at Agen, in the fourth century, and wrote the history of Julian the Apostate, and of Sallust, the consul under that emperor, both which are lost. The only thing of his extant is an epigram on Homer and Virgil, in Maittaire's *Corpus Poetarum*, 1714.

*ALCINOUS, a platonick philosopher, about the second century, wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," which has been several times printed in Greek, and was translated into English by Stanley.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, who lived before Christ 670. The place of his birth is disputed, some saying it was Lacedemon, and others Sardis, in Lydia. His poems are lost, except a few fragments in Athenæus, and other authors. He is said to have been the father of amorous poetry, and to have been an extraordinary eater.

ALCMEON, born at Crotona, and a disciple of Pythagoras, is supposed to have been the first who wrote on natural philosophy. He flourished about A.M. 3520.

ALCOCK (John), an English prelate, was born at Beverly, in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge. He became dean of Westminster and master of the rolls, and, in 1471, was preferred to the see of Rochester, from whence, in 1476, he was translated to Worcester, and, in 1486, to Ely. King Henry VII. made him lord president of Wales, and chancellor of England. He endowed a school at Kingston upon Hull, built the hall at the palace in Ely, and founded Jesus college, Cambridge. This bishop wrote some books on practical divinity, and was doubtless a man of liberality and learning. He died October 1, 1500, and was buried in the chapel which he built at Kingston-upon-Hull.

ALCUINUS (Albinus Flaccus), an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated first by the venerable Bede, and then by Edwin, archbishop of York, who made him his librarian. He afterwards became abbot of Canterbury, and, in 793 he went over to France, at the request of Charlemagne, who became his pupil, and gave him several rich abbies. He attended that prince to the council of Franckfort. In 801, he retired from

court, and went to the abbey of St. Martin, at Tours, which had been given him by the emperor, where he died in 804. His works were published in one volume, folio, at Paris, in 1617.

ALCYONIUS (Peter), an Italian writer, of the sixteenth century. He was corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius, and published a treatise on banishment, which contains so many beautiful passages, blended with others as barbarous, that some critics have thought that the charge brought against him of stealing from Cicero is true. Paul Manutius says that Cicero's treatise on glory was found by Alcyonius in the library of a convent, and that after he had extracted what passages suited his purpose, he burnt the MS. to avoid detection. Be this as it may, Alcyonius was a man of abilities, and some of his pieces display great eloquence. He was professor at Florence, but left that place for Rome, where he lost all his property in the troubles raised by the Columnas; and when the emperor's troops entered the city in 1527, he was wounded in getting into the castle of St. Angelo, where he joined pope Clement VII. When the siege was raised, he basely deserted that pope, and attached himself to cardinal Pompeius Columna, in whose house he died shortly after.

* **ALDEBERT**, or **ADALBERT**, a French impostor, in the eighth century. He pretended to divine inspiration, and exercised the episcopal function without any authority. He was condemned by a council at Rome, and thrown into prison, where he died.

ALDEGRAEF (Albert), an eminent historical painter and engraver, was a native of Zouft, in Westphalia, where he died poor, about the middle of the sixteenth century.

ALDERETTE (Bernard and Joseph), two brothers, of the society of Jesus, and natives of Malaga, lived at the beginning of the seventeenth century. They are the authors of two learned works, entitled, 1. *Origines Linguae Castellanae*, 1606, 4to. 2. *The Antiquities of Spain*, 1614, 4to.

ALDINI (Tobias), of Cesena, physician to cardinal Farnese, wrote *Descriptio Plantarum Horti Farnesiani, Romae*, 1525, folio.

ALDHelm, or **ADELm** (St.), bishop of Sherborne. He was the son of Kenred, brother of Ina, king of the West-Saxons, and was born at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire: was consecrated bishop of

Sherborne, at Rome, by Sergius I. He is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who introduced poetry into England. The people were at that time almost barbarians, and paid little regard to sermons, on which Aldhelm used to entertain them with ballads of his own composing, in which he blended religious subjects with those of a lighter kind, and thus effected a considerable reformation. He died in 709.

* **ALDHUN**, the founder of the see of Durham. In 990, he became bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, which place he left on account of its being frequently visited by the Danes. Taking with him the body of St. Cuthbert, he went and settled at Durham, where he built a church, and died in 1018.

ALDRED, abbot of Tavistock, was made bishop of Worcester in 1046. He was sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany, and, in 1058, he took a journey to Jerusalem. Two years after he returned to England, and was made archbishop of York, holding the see of Worcester at the same time. Soon after he went to Rome, to receive the pallium, which the pope would not grant but on condition of his resigning the bishopric of Worcester. On the death of Edward, in 1066, Aldred crowned his son Harold, and afterwards performed the same ceremony to William the Conqueror, who submitted to him with the greatest humility. He died in 1068.

ALDRIC (St.), bishop of Mans, died in 856. He wrote a collection of papal decrees and canons of councils.

ALDRICH (Robert), an English prelate, was born at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, educated at Eton, and, in 1507, elected a scholar of King's college, Cambridge. He was afterwards appointed provost of Eton, and, in 1529, he went to Oxford, where he took his degree of B.D. In 1534, he was made canon of Windsor, and register of the order of the garter. In 1537, he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, which he held till his death, in 1555. He wrote a few pieces, which shew his learning.

ALDRICH (Henry), an eminent divine, was the son of Henry Aldrich, of Westminster, where he was born in 1647. He was educated at Westminster, from whence he went to Christ church, Oxford, in 1662. He was elected student of that college, and, in 1669, took the degree of M.A. In 1681, he was installed canon of Christ church, and in the same

year took the degree of D.D. He distinguished himself in the controversy with the papists in the reign of James II. by writing two able tracts, "On the Adoration of our Saviour in the Eucharist." At the revolution he was made dean of Christ church, in which station he behaved in the most exemplary manner, and in imitation of his predecessor, bishop Fell, he every year published a Greek classic, or part of one, by way of present to the students of the college. He was one of the persons entrusted with the publication of lord Clarendon's history. Besides his literary acquirements, he had a great knowledge of architecture and music; as appears by Peckwater-square, in Oxford, the chapel of Trinity college, and the church of All-Saints, which was designed by him; and the numerous church services and anthems which he composed. The dean was also the composer of two catches, the famous one called "Hark the bonny Christ Church Bells," and the other "A smoking Catch," being himself a great smoker. He held with his deanery the rectory of Wem, in Shropshire, and in the convocation of 1702, he sat as prolocutor. He died at Christ church, December 14, 1710. Besides the works already mentioned, he printed "Artis Logicæ Compendium," and the Elements of Architecture, in Latin.

ALDRINGER, from a common soldier became an eminent general under Ferdinand II. He was a native of Luxembourg, and displayed great courage and skill on various occasions, but these qualities were stained with the atrocious ones of avarice and cruelty. He was slain in 1634, at Landshut, in Bavaria.

ALDROVANDUS (Ulysses), was born at Bologna, where he became professor of philosophy and physic. He travelled into several countries to make himself acquainted with their natural productions, and he kept painters and engravers at his own expence, to make representations of those objects, which reduced him so much, that he died blind in an hospital at Bologna, very old, in 1605. He published his ornithology, or history of birds, in 3 vols. folio, 1599, and his seven books of insects, which make another volume of the same size. The remaining volumes were all compiled by different persons after his death, though they go under his name.

ALDUS (Manutius), an Italian printer, was born at Bassano. He invented the italic letter, and was the first

who printed Greek correctly, and with few contractions. He died at Venice, in 1516. He wrote a Greek grammar, and some notes on Horace, Homer, and other classic authors.

ALEXANDER (Jerome), a Roman cardinal, and archbishop of Brindisi, was born in 1480. In 1508, he went to Paris, where he taught the belles lettres, and afterwards entered into the service of pope Leo X. who sent him nuncio to Germany in 1515, and next year appointed him librarian of the Vatican. In the diet of Worms, he displayed great eloquence against Luther, and procured that his books should be burnt, and his person proscribed. On his return to Rome, Clement VIII. made him archbishop of Brindisi, and sent him nuncio to France. He went again in the same capacity to Germany in 1531, where he endeavoured, but in vain, to hinder Charles V. from making a truce with the protestants. In 1536, he returned to Rome, and was made a cardinal by Paul III. He died February 1, 1542.

ALEXANDER (Jerome), a learned antiquary, was born in the principality of Friuli. He was first secretary to cardinal Octavio Bandini, and lastly to cardinal Barberini. He died of excessive eating in 1631. He wrote some pieces on antiquarian subjects.

ALEGAMBE (Philip), a jesuit, was born at Brussels, in 1592. He accompanied the duke of Ossuna to Sicily, where he took the religious habit in 1613. Afterwards he became professor of philosophy and divinity in the university of Gratz, in Austria. In 1638, he went to Rome, with the young prince of Essemberg, and was retained there by the general of his order, as secretary for Germany, and president of spiritual affairs. He died in 1652. His works are but few, and confined to the history of his order.

ALEGRINUS (John), cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, was born at Abbeville, in Picardy. He went as legate to Spain and Portugal, and died in 1240.

*ALEMAN (Lewis), a Roman cardinal, was born in 1390. In 1422, being then archbishop of Arles, he was sent legate to Sienna by the pope, to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to that city. The same pontiff, Martin V. made him cardinal. He was afterwards president of the council of Basil, in which he opposed Eugenius IV. who excommunicated him. Nicholas V. restored him to his dignities, and sent him his legate into Germany.

He died in 1450, and was afterwards canonized.

ALEMAN (Lewis Augustine), a lawyer of Grenoble, where he was born in 1653. He published, in 1690, the posthumous remarks of Vaugelas, with a preface and notes of his own. He also wrote the *Journal Historique de l'Europe*, and some other works.

ALEMBERT (John Le Rond d') a French philosopher, was born at Paris, in 1717. He had the name of J. Le Rond from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling; but his father hearing of his being found, was touched with parental affection, and took care that he should be properly brought up and educated. He was placed in the college belonging to the Jansenists, where he composed a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which the Jansenists beheld with astonishment and delight. They then engaged him in the study of the mathematics, in which he made a surprising progress. On leaving the college he went to live with his nurse, and resided under the same roof forty years, contented with the little fortune which had been left him, and applying himself entirely to mathematical researches. His friends advised him to better his condition by studying the law, with which he complied, and took his degrees in that faculty, but soon abandoned this profession, and applied to the study of physic. This also he relinquished, and gave himself up entirely to mathematics and poverty. In 1741, he was elected into the academy of sciences, and two years after published his treatise on dynamics. In 1746, the prize medal was decreed to him by the academy at Berlin, for a discourse on the theory of winds. In 1749, he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis. In 1752, he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon after he obtained a pension from the king, through the good offices of count d'Argenson. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated *Encyclopédie*, for which he wrote the preliminary discourse. While engaged on mathematical subjects his name was not much known, but now he became celebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous nature, such as his "Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies," "The Memoirs of Christina, Queen of Sweden," and his "Ele-

ments of Philosophy." The king of Prussia offered him a situation at his court, and the office of president of his academy, and the empress of Russia courted him into her dominions as tutor to the grand duke, but d'Alembert, contented with his privacy and studies, refused both these flattering offers. In 1765, he published his dissertation on the destruction of the Jesuits which brought upon him a host of enemies. He also published 9 vols. of memoirs, and miscellaneous pieces, intitled, *Opusculas*, and the elements of music. In 1772, he was elected secretary to the French academy, and set himself about writing the lives of the deceased academicians, of which he composed seventy. He died October 29, 1783.

***ALEN** (John Van), an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1651, and died in 1698. He excelled in painting landscape, birds, and still life.

ALENIO (Julius), a Venetian jesuit. He went to China, where he propagated Christianity with great success, thirty-six years, and died in 1649. He wrote several books on religious and mathematical subjects in the Chinese language.

ALEOTTI (Jean Baptist), an eminent architect. He was at first a common labourer, but applied with great diligence to the study of geometry and architecture, in which sciences he wrote several books. He died in 1630.

ALES, or HALES (Alexander d'), a learned Englishman, taught philosophy and divinity at Paris, and died there in 1245. He was called the Irrefragable Doctor.

ALES (Alexander), a Scotch divine, was born at Edinburgh in 1500. He was at first a zealous catholic, but afterwards altered his sentiments, and became a protestant, on which he was obliged to fly to Germany. In 1535, he came over to England, and was greatly esteemed by archbishop Cranmer, but soon after returned to Germany, and became divinity professor at Frankfort upon the Oder. He next retired to Leipzig, where he was chosen professor of divinity, which he held to his death in 1565. He wrote several books on theological subjects, particularly one on the necessity of good works to justification.

ALESIO (Matthew Perez d'), an eminent painter and engraver, was born at Rome, and died in 1600. His most celebrated performance is the figure of St. Christopher, painted in fresco in the

great church of Seville. The calf of each leg is an ell in thickness, and all the other parts are in proportion.

ALESSI (Galeas), a famous architect, was born at Perugia in 1500. Various places in Italy, and other countries, are adorned with buildings of his construction; but he acquired the greatest reputation by his plan of the monastery and church of the Escorial. He died in 1572.

ALETINO (Benedetto), the fictitious name of a professor of philosophy in the Jesuit's college at Naples, who printed, in 1688, 4 vols. on the peripatetic philosophy, with a view of overthrowing cartesianism, and establishing the system of Aristotle. He died in 1719.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon, by his wife Olympias. He was born at Pella, in the 356th year before Christ. He was educated by Aristotle, and discovered when young an immoderate spirit of ambition, for being told one day that the king had gained a great victory, he was hurt, and said, "if his father went on at that rate, he would leave him nothing to do." At another time, when Philip seemed surprised that he did not engage in the Olympic games, the youth replied, "Give me kings for my antagonists, and I will engage directly." At an early age he broke in his famous horse Bucephalus, which neither Philip nor any of his courtiers had been able to manage. On this occasion his father exclaimed, "O my son! thou must seek a kingdom elsewhere, for Macedon will not contain thee." Another instance of his spirit must be mentioned. When his father had put away his wife Olympias for infidelity and married another, Alexander was at the nuptial feast. During the entertainment a courtier said, the gods ought to be implored to grant a lawful heir. "What," cries Alexander "do you call me a bastard?" and instantly threw a cup at his head. Philip, in a rage, drew his sword, and in rushing violently towards him, slipped his foot, and fell on the floor: "See, Macedonians," exclaimed the son, "what a general you have got to conquer Asia, who cannot take a single step without falling." The king was at that time preparing an expedition for Asia, and soon after was murdered by Pausanias at a feast. Alexander at the age of twenty ascended the throne, and was chosen generalissimo in the intended expedition against Persia, but the Greeks deserting him, he re-

solved upon revenge. The Athenians and other states returned to him, but the Thebans stood out, on which he stormed their city, and spared only the house and descendants of Pindar, out of respect to that poet. About this time he went to consult the oracle at Delphos, and the priestess refusing to enter the temple, Alexander seized her, and dragging her by violence, "Ah, my son," said she, "there is no resisting thee." "Enough," replied he, letting her go, "this oracle is sufficient." The affairs of Greece being settled, he crossed the Hellespont in the third year of his reign, at the head of 30,000 foot, and 4,500 horse, with which force he overthrew the Persian empire. He first defeated the Persians at the Granicus, a river in Phrygia, and next at Issus a city in Cilicia, where he took the camp of Darius; and his conduct to the family of that monarch may justly be said to be the noblest act of his life. In this country he fell dangerously ill of a fever, which he caught bathing in the river Cydnus when very hot; and on account of his extreme violence, none of his physicians would attend him. At length an Acarnanian engaged to administer a potion that should effect a cure; but while he was preparing it, Alexander received information that the man was hired by Darius to poison him. When the physician came to him with the draught, he took it, and delivering to him the letter, drank it off. Though every one gave him up for lost, he recovered, owing to the strength of his constitution. He conquered every place with ease till he came to Tyre, the taking of which cost him seven months, when he made a dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants. He next took Gaza, from whence he went to Jerusalem, where he was met by the high priest, who highly gratified his ambition by shewing him the prophecy of Daniel, in which he was predicted as the conqueror of the east. After making great presents to the Jews, he went into Egypt, and on his return built the city of Alexandria. He now set up to the claim of divinity, giving himself out to be the son of Jupiter Ammon. He obtained a decisive victory over Darius at Arbela, and that monarch offered him his daughter in marriage, and part of his territories, which he refused. While that unhappy prince was gathering forces to continue the war, he was treacherously slain by Bessus, which drew tears from Alexander, who afterwards put the murderer to death. From Arbela he proceeded east-

ward, taking every place till he came to the Indies, where king Porus resisted him with great spirit, nor was he defeated but with difficulty. Alexander was so pleased with the gallantry of this prince, that he restored him to his kingdom. Having reduced the Indies, and ranged over the greatest part of the east, he returned to Babylon, where he died, aged only thirty-three, some say by poison, and others by intoxication. His character has been so often drawn, that it is familiar to every person. He was ambitious to excess, and when a philosopher was telling him that there were many worlds besides this, he wept because he could not conquer them all. His continence appears to have been owing to constitutional infirmity, and not to virtue. He was immoderately addicted to drinking, and in his cups committed many vile acts, the worst of which were killing Clytus, who had saved his life, and burning Persepolis, the most beautiful city in the east, at the instigation of Thais the courtesan. After his death, his generals divided his conquests among themselves.

* **ALEXANDER** (Balas), king of Syria. He was an impostor employed by the Romans to personate the character of the son of Antiochus Epiphanes, and succeeded in defeating Demetrius Soter the lawful king of Syria. Alexander then obtained Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt, for a wife. Demetrius having collected an army, was aided by Ptolemy, who took away his daughter from her former husband, and married her to him. The two rivals met, and, after a bloody battle, Alexander was defeated in his turn, and obliged to fly into Arabia, where he was slain, after reigning about six years.

* **ALEXANDER**, king of Poland. He was chosen on the death of his brother John Albert, in 1501, and died in 1506, aged 45. He was a courageous, humane, and liberal prince.

* **ALEXANDER I.** king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Edgar, in 1107. Before his accession he was remarkable for his seeming piety and humility, but when he became king he was as distinguished for his fiery disposition, on which account he was called *the Fierce*. He was very rigorous in the administration of justice, on which account several insurrections and conspiracies took place against him; all of which he defeated, and died in 1124.

* **ALEXANDER II.** king of Scotland,

succeeded his father William the Lion, in 1214, at the age of sixteen. He had a long and destructive war with John, king of England, who invaded his dominions, but he retaliated severely, by marching into England, where he committed great disorders. In 1221, he married the sister of Henry III. of England, in consequence of which, peace was restored between the two kingdoms. This king took for his second wife the daughter of a French baron, named de Couci, and died in 1249.

* **ALEXANDER III.** king of Scotland, was the son of the preceding by his second wife, and came to the crown at the age of eight years. Soon after he was married to Margaret, daughter to Henry III. of England. Alexander assisted his father-in-law against the English barons, and defeated the king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a large army. He was killed in hunting, in 1285, leaving behind him the character of a great and good prince.

* **ALEXANDER I.** pope from the year 109 to 119. He is said to have introduced holy water, and some other ceremonies.

* **ALEXANDER II.** pope, was a native of Milan, and raised to the papal see in 1061. The imperial party opposed his election, and in a council held at Basil got Cadalous, bishop of Parma, elected pope under the name of Honorius II. After a strong contest the party of Alexander prevailed, and all Europe acknowledged him for pope. He carried the papal power to a height which it had not reached before, and most of the sovereign princes yielded implicitly to his authority. He died in 1073.

* **ALEXANDER III.** pope, succeeded Adrian VII. in 1159. The imperial party, however, sided with his competitor Victor IV. but England and France acknowledged Alexander. On the death of Victor, in 1164, the emperor got cardinal Guy to be elected pope, by the name of Paschal III. but Alexander being supported by the Roman clergy, deposed the emperor, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. On this, Frederic marched to Rome, and having driven Alexander from thence, placed his rival in the pontifical chair. Paschal, however, dying soon after, the emperor procured the election of another person under the name of Calixtus III. At length grown weary of the contest, the emperor acknowledged Alexander as legal pontiff, who behaved liberally to

A L E

Calixtus, making him a bishop, and entertaining him at his table. Alexander was the great friend of Becket, when that prelate was in a state of exile, and when he was murdered he compelled the king to do penance for the offence. This pontiff died in 1181.

* **ALEXANDER IV.** pope, was raised from the bishopric of Ostia to the papal throne, in 1254. He claimed a right to dispose of the crown of Sicily, in which he was unsuccessful. He died in 1261.

* **ALEXANDER V.** pope. He was born in the isle of Candia, of such poor parents, that in his childhood he was obliged to go about begging. An Italian monk taking a fancy to him, got him admitted into his order, which was that of the friars minors. After studying at Paris, where he took the degree of D.D. he obtained the bishopric of Vicenza, and next the archbishopric of Milan. Pope Innocent VII. made him cardinal, and appointed him legate in Lombardy. On the deposition of Gregory XII. in 1409, the council of Pisa elected the archbishop of Milan pope, under the name of Alexander V. He died the year following at Bologna, and not without suspicion of poison. He was a very liberal minded and munificent pontiff.

* **ALEXANDER VI.** pope, was born at Valencia in Spain, 1431. His original name was Roderic Borgia, and his mother was sister to Calixtus III. by which means he obtained considerable preferment, and in 1455, was made cardinal. In 1492, he was elected pope, though he had then five children, four sons and a daughter, by a Roman lady. His favourite son, Caesar Borgia, was a monster of wickedness like himself. There is hardly a crime of which these profligate wretches have not been accused, and it seems with justice. At length providence punished them by the same means which they had prepared for the ruin of others. In 1503, the pope and his son attempted to poison one cardinal Adrian, on account of his wealth, at a feast, when, by a mistake of the butler, they drank the very wine which had been destined for their victim. The pope died almost directly, but Borgia recovered, and was killed some years after.

* **ALEXANDER VII.** pope. His original name was Fabio Chigi, and he was born at Sienna, in 1599. After passing through a variety of offices with credit, he became a bishop and cardinal. On the death of Innocent X. he was by the

A L E

college unanimously elected pope, which was owing, indeed, to his affectionation of extraordinary piety and humility. He issued, in 1656, a famous bull against the Jansenists; yet, it is said, he was a liberal minded prelate, and particularly favourable to the protestants. He was an encourager of learning, and an eminent scholar himself. He died in 1667.

* **ALEXANDER VIII.** pope, was born at Venice, in 1610. He was first taken into the service of Urban VIII. from whom he received several preferments. Innocent X. created him a cardinal, and in 1689, the college raised him to the papal chair. He died in 1691.

* **ALEXANDER**, an historian of the twelfth century, was an abbot in Sicily, and wrote the life and reign of Roger, king of that island, which was printed at Saragossa, in 1578.

* **ALEXANDER**, bishop of Alexandria, was at the council of Nice, in 325, and died soon after. He was a zealous defender of the catholic faith against the Arians.

* **ALEXANDER** of Aegæa, a peripatetic philosopher, was the tutor of Nero, whom it is said he corrupted by his instructions. He wrote a commentary on Aristotle's Meteorology.

* **ALEXANDER** (Aphrodisæus), a peripatetic philosopher, lived in the time of Septimius Severus, to whom he dedicated a book "On Fate." He was called the commentator, on account of his clear explications of Aristotle's works. His book "De Fato" was printed at London in 1688, and his Commentaries on Aristotle were printed by Aldus, at Venice.

* **ALEXANDER** (Celsenus), abbot of Ceglie, in Sicily. He wrote the history of Roger, king of that island, in the twelfth century. It is in the collection of Spanish historians.

ALEXANDER (Neckham), an English writer, was born at St. Alban's; and taught philosophy with reputation at Paris. About 1186, he returned to his native country, and in 1215 was made abbot of Exeter. He died in 1227. His works have never been printed, but are still extant in public libraries.

ALEXANDER **AE** **ALEXANDRO**, an eminent lawyer at Naples, at the beginning of the sixteenth century. When he died is unknown. His book intitled Genialium Dierum, was printed at Lyons in 1587, and at Leyden in 1673.

ALEXANDER (Noel), called in Latin Natalis, was born at Rouen, in Nor-

mandy, in 1639. He entered into the order of the Dominicans, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne, in 1675. He published a church history, in 26 vols. 8vo. in Latin, 1686; and, in 1689, the history of the Old Testament, in 6 vols. 8vo. At the close of his life, he lost his sight, which he bore with great patience and piety. He died in 1724. He wrote many books besides those abovementioned.

ALEXANDER (Severus), a Roman emperor, succeeded Heliogabalus, in 222, in the seventeenth year of his age. He conquered Germany and Persia, and was murdered by means of Maximinus, at Sichlingen, near Mentz, in 235. He had a great respect for the Christian religion, and renounced the pompous titles borne by his predecessors; he was also a just and accomplished monarch, and studied the happiness of his people. In his private chapel, he had the images of Jesus Christ, Abraham, Orpheus, and Apollonius Tyaneus.

ALEXANDER (Polyhistor), born at Miletum, eighty-five years before the Christian era. He wrote forty-two books on grammar, philosophy, and history, of which there are only some extracts remaining in Pliny and other authors.

ALEXANDER (St.), was born in Asia Minor, and quitted the court of the emperor for a religious retirement. He founded the order of the *Acemetes*, or persons who never sleep, because one of them was always to be on the watch to sing hymns. He died about 430.

ALEXANDER (Trallianus), a philosopher and physician of the fourth century. What remains of his works was published at Paris in 1548, and at Lausanne in 1748, 2 vols. 8vo.

ALEXANDER (William), a Scotch statesman and poet, was born in 1580. He published his poem entitled *Aurora* in 1604; and in 1607, a collection of tragedies, in 4to. In 1613, he wrote a poem on the day of judgment, and the same year became gentleman usher to prince Charles, and master of requests, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1621, the king gave him a grant of Nova Scotia, which sir William intended to colonize. Charles I. patronized the scheme by appointing him lieutenant of that country, and founding an order of knights-baronet, in Scotland, each of whom was to contribute towards the settlement, and to have a portion of land for the same. The

number of these baronets was limited to 150. Sir William afterwards sold Nova Scotia to the French, but the order still continues. In 1626, he was made secretary of state for Scotland; and, in 1630, he was created a viscount, and three years afterwards earl Stirling. He continued in his office of secretary till his death, in 1640. About three years before he died, his poetical works were collected and published in one volume, folio.

ALEXANDER, a Norman by birth, was made bishop of Lincoln in 1123. He rebuilt his cathedral, which had been burnt down, and considerably enlarged its revenues. He also built the castles of Banbury, Seaforth, and Newark; and founded two monasteries. He died in 1147.

ALEXANDER DE ST. ELPIDE, archbishop of Amalfi. He wrote a book on the vindication of the papal authority over the emperor, which was printed in 1624. He lived in the fourteenth century.

ALEXANDER, of Paris, flourished in the twelfth century. He wrote a poem in praise of Alexander the Great, in verses of twelve syllables, which measure has ever since been called Alexandrine.

ALEXANDER (Dom James), a benedictine monk, was born at Orleans, and died in 1734, aged 82. He wrote a treatise on clocks, printed in 1734, 8vo.

ALEXANDER (Nicholas), a benedictine monk, was born at Paris, and died in 1728: he practised physic, and gave his fees to charitable purposes. He published, 1. *Physic and Surgery for the Poor*, Paris, 1738, 12mo. 2. *A Botanical and Pharmaceutical Dictionary*, 8vo.

ALEXANDER (Nevskoi), grand duke of Russia, and a saint of that church, was born in 1218. His father, Yaroslav, in 1227, removed his residence from Novgorod to Pereyaslav, leaving at the former place his two sons, Feodor and Alexander, as his representatives. Five years after Feodor died, and Alexander became sole viceroy. About 1239, he married a princess of Polotzk, and began to strengthen his kingdom against the incursions of his neighbours, who drew to their interest Valdemar II. king of Denmark, with the Swedes, and Teutonic knights of Livonia. Nothing daunted by so formidable a combination, Alexander mustered his forces, and proceeded to engage the enemy. The battle began at six in the morning, and lasted

the whole day on the banks of the Neva, where he gained a complete victory. After his death, he was canonized, and Peter the Great erected a monastery on the spot where he gained his fame in 1712, to which, in 1723, he caused the bones of the saint to be brought in great pomp. The late empress built a superb church within the same monastery, with a magnificent mausoleum for herself and her descendants. The shrine of St. Alexander is of massy silver. Peter the Great instituted the order of St. Alexander Nevskoi, but dying before he had named the knights, this was done by Catherine I. in 1725. The number, at present, is about 135.

ALEXANDRINI DE NEUSTAIN (Julius), a native of Trent, was physician to Maximilian II. who conferred several honours on him. He died in 1590, aged 84. He wrote several pieces both in prose and verse.

ALEXIS, a Greek comic poet, and uncle to Menander, lived about 383 years before Christ. A few fragments of his works are extant.

ALEXIS (William), a benedictine monk, and prior of Bussi, was living in 1500. He wrote some poems.

ALEXIS, of Piedmont, the author of "Medical Secrets," printed at Basil, in 1536, and translated into Latin, French, and English. He was of a noble family, and travelled with a view of making himself acquainted with the secrets of nature fifty-seven years; but at the age of eighty-two he retired from the world, through remorse of conscience, for suffering a poor man to die, owing to the ignorance of the surgeon, when by his interposition he was sensible he might have been saved. When or where he died is unknown.

ALEXIS (Michaelovitch), the son of Michael, czar of Russia, and father of Peter the Great, ascended the throne in 1645, when he was only sixteen. His reign was disturbed by foreign and civil wars. Having quelled the insurgents, he entered into a war with Poland, in which he was successful, and thereby enlarged his dominions. But he was not so fortunate in a contest with the Swedes, who compelled him to retire within his own territories. The Turks also proved very troublesome, and the sultan proudly insisted that the czar should renounce his possessions in the Ukraine, which the other as stoutly refused. The czar then sent considerable aid to the Poles, commanded by John Sobieski, who, in 1674,

obtained a signal victory over the Turks. He died in 1677, aged forty-six. He was an upright but severe prince; and was the first who caused the laws of Russia to be printed. He also greatly encouraged the arts and sciences, paid particular attention to the interests of commerce, and, in short, laid the plans of those mighty projects which his son afterwards carried into execution.

ALEXIUS, or ALEXEI (Petrovitch), the son of Peter the Great, by Eudocia Lapukin, was born in 1690. When a child, he was committed to the care of the Russian priests, a set of beings the most contemptible, who instilled into him all their silly and barbarous prejudices. At the age of eleven, he was put under baron Huyfen, a man of talent and virtue, by whose instructions he might have profited, had he not been taken from his management by prince Menzikof, who designedly put about him persons of the most improper description. By this means he became vitiated in his manners, fond of the lowest company, and extremely addicted to drinking. Finding that his associates were violently set against his father's measures for the improvement of his country, and the reformation of his people, he made it a point to join in their complaints, and openly avowed his intention of restoring the old state of things when he should come to the crown. On this account his ruin was determined upon; and after suffering several persecutions, he was glad to sign his renunciation of the right of succession in 1716. Soon afterwards he escaped to Vienna, and put himself under the protection of Charles VI. who, for his better security, sent him first to Inspruck, in the Tyrolese, and then to the castle of St. Elmo, at Naples. At length he was betrayed by a mean Finlandish girl, whom he had kept for a long time, and under promise of forgiveness, was prevailed upon to return to Mosco, where, having ratified his renunciation, he was thrown into prison, tried secretly, and condemned to die. The trial was afterwards printed by order of the emperor. There are different opinions respecting his death; the manifesto of his father asserts that he died of an apoplectic fit, but some say that he was executed in prison, and this last seems most entitled to credit.

* ALEXIUS I. (Comnenius), emperor of the east, was born at Constantinople, in 1048. On the deposition of Nicephorus, in 1081, he was chosen em-

perot by the troops. The greatest part of his reign was disturbed by wars with the Turks, Scythians, and other formidable powers. He died in 1118. He appears to have been a vigilant prince, well versed in the art of government, and attentive to the true interests of his people.

*ALEXIOUS III. (Angelus), emperor of the east. He deposed his brother, Isaac Angeus, and threw him into a prison, where he was deprived of his sight. Alexius, the son of Isaac, escaped, and got the French and Venetians to espouse his cause. A large army came, and besieged Constantinople in 1202, and the usurper fled with his treasure to Thrace. The people then released Isaac, and placed him on the throne. Alexius, after rambling from one place to another, came into the hands of Theodore Lascaris, who put out his eyes, and confined him in a monastery, where he died.

*ALEXIOUS IV. was associated with his father Isaac in the government, on the flight of his uncle. He was deposed and put to death by the people in 1204, for endeavouring to raise heavy contributions to pay his allies, and to bring the eastern empire under the authority of the pope.

*ALEXIOUS V. (Ducas), also called Murtzuffle, from his black heavy eyebrows. On the murder of the last-mentioned emperor, he was raised to the throne. The Latins, however, laid siege to Constantinople, and pressed it so closely, that Murtzuffle was glad to escape by night. He was deprived of his eyes by his father-in-law, to whom he fled for refuge, and, after rambling about as a mendicant, he was seized by the Latins, who cast him from the top of Theodosius's pillar, 147 feet high, by which he was dashed in pieces.

ALEYN (Charles), an English poet, in the reign of Charles I. was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, and became assistant to the famous schoolmaster, Thomas Farnaby, in London. He afterwards became tutor to the son of Edward Sherburne, esq. and died in 1640. He wrote two poems on the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, and some other pieces.

ALFARGANENSIS (Ahmed Ben Co-thair), or ALFRAGANIUS, an Arabian astronomer, flourished about the year 833. He wrote an introduction to astronomy, which was printed by Golius, at Amsterdam, in 1669, with notes.

ALFENUS VARUS (Publius), a native of Cremona, from being a shoemaker,

became an eminent advocate, and at length consul. He wrote forty books of digests, and some collections, cited by Aulus Gellius.

*ALFORD (Michael), an English Jesuit, was born in London, in 1587. He studied in Spain and at Rome, and was sent by his society as a missionary to England, where he resided above thirty years. He died at St. Omer's, in 1652. He wrote "*Britannia Illustrata*," and "*Annales Ecclesiastici Britannorum*," &c.

ALFRED THE GREAT, the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, was born at Wantage in Berkshire, A.D. 849. His father sent him to Rome when he was but five years old, where the pope anointed him with the royal unction. Ethelwolf died in 858, leaving his dominions to Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and his personal estate to his younger sons, Ethelred and Alfred. Ethelbald did not long survive his father, and was succeeded by Ethelbert, but he dying in 866, left the throne to Ethelred, who kept Alfred about his person, as his prime minister and general of his armies. Ethelred died of a wound, received in an engagement with the Danes, in 871. Alfred now found himself, at the age of 22, in possession of a distracted kingdom. After several actions with the Danes, his followers were so dispirited, that he soon found himself unable to make head against the invaders, wherefore, laying aside the ensigns of royalty, he concealed himself in the cottage of one of his herdsmen. One day as he sat by the fireside trimming his bow and arrows, his hostess left in his care some cakes, which were placed on the hearth to be baked. Alfred, however, was so intent upon his employment as to suffer the cakes to be burned; and when the woman returned, she scolded him heartily, saying, "he could eat the cakes fast enough, though he would not take the trouble of looking after them." He afterwards retired to the isle of Athelney, in Somersetshire, with a few followers, and there received information that Odun, earl of Devon, had obtained a great victory over the Danes, at Aple-dore, in Devonshire, and had taken the *reafin*, or magical standard. On this, Alfred disguised himself as a harper, and went into the enemy's camp, where he roved at liberty, and was admitted to play before the chiefs. Obtaining an exact knowledge of their state, he directed his nobles to collect their vassals and to

ALF

meet him at Selwood, in Wiltshire, which was done so secretly, that the Danes were surprized at Eddington, and completely defeated. Alfred behaved with great liberality on this occasion, giving up the kingdom of the East-Angles to those of the Danes who embraced the Christian religion. Having now some respite, he employed himself in putting his kingdom into a state of defence, and in encreasing his navy; and having recovered London from the Danes, he soon brought it into a flourishing state. After some years' rest, a numerous fleet of Danes entered the Thames, and landed an immense body of troops in Kent. Those who were settled in Northumberland broke their treaty, and fitting out two fleets sailed round the coast, and committed great ravages. Alfred, however, pursued and defeated them, and made example of some of the pirates, by causing them to be executed at Winchester. At length he secured the peace of his dominions, and struck terror into his enemies, after fifty-six battles by land and sea, in all of which he was personally engaged. But what presents him most to our view, as an object of admiration, is his character as a reformer of laws and manners, and the promoter of learning. He composed a body of statutes, instituted the trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and tithings. He was so exact in his government, that robbery was a crime unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the high road, without danger of being meddled with. He also formed a parliament, which met in London twice a year. Learning, in his time, was at so low an ebb that he himself complained, that from the Thames to the Humber, hardly a man could be found who understood Latin. To remedy this evil, he invited over learned men from all parts, and endowed schools in various parts of the kingdom; and if he was not the founder of the university of Oxford, certain it is, that he raised it to a style of reputation, which it never enjoyed before. He was himself a learned prince, and composed several works. He divided the twenty-four hours into three equal parts, one devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to refreshment. To Alfred also we are indebted for the first formation of a naval establishment, and for being the first who sent out ships to make the discovery of a northeast passage. In private life he was

ALI

benevolent, pious, cheerful, and affable, and his person was amiable, dignified, and engaging. He died in 901, aged fifty-three. By his queen Elswitha, Alfred had three sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by Edward his second son, commonly called Edward the Elder.

ALFRED, bishop of Exeter, in the 10th century. He wrote, 1. *De Naturis Rerum*. 2. *The Life of Adelmus*. 3. *The History of the abbey of Malmesbury*.

ALFRED, of Beverley, an ancient English historian, of the 12th century. His annals from 1148 to 1150, were published by Hearne.

ALGARDI (Alexander), a sculptor and architect of Bologna. He studied under Lewis Carraccio, and died at Rome, in 1654. There is in the church of St. Peter of the Vatican, a fine bas-relief, by him, representing St. Leo appearing before Attila, and at Bologna a group of the beheading of St. Paul.

ALGAROTTI (Francis), a polite writer, was the son of a merchant at Venice, where he was born in 1712. He received a liberal education, and then went abroad to different countries. He was at Paris in 1733, where he composed his *Newtonianism for the Ladies*. After making a pretty long stay in France, he came over to England, and then visited Germany. At Berlin he gained the friendship of Frederic the Great, who made him chevalier of the order of Merit, created him a count, and appointed him his chamberlain. The king of Poland also highly esteemed him, and gave him the title of privy counsellor for the affairs of war. The count died at Pisa, in 1764. His works were published in Italian, at Leghorn, 1765, in 4 vols. 8vo. and afterwards translated into French, in 3 vols. 8vo. In them the author appears to advantage as a connoisseur and a man of lively genius, but he was deficient in judgment and profound thinking.

ALGAZALI, an Arabian writer, was born at Thous, a city of Khorassan, in the 450th year of the hegira. He led a hermit's life, and died in the year of the hegira 504. The work by which he is most known is on the different branches of science that relate to religion.

ALHAZEN, an Arabian mathematician, flourished about 1100. He wrote a large treatise on optics and other works.

ALI, the cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, whom probably he ought to have succeeded, but being successfully

opposed by Omar and Othman, he raised a sect of his own, and gained many followers. On the death of Othman, he was declared caliph in 655, but in 669, he was assassinated in a mosque. He had nine wives, by whom he had fourteen sons and eighteen daughters. The Persians reverence his memory, while the Turks hold him in detestation.

ALI BEY, a celebrated adventurer, was born in 1728. When young, he was taken by robbers, and conveyed from Naxos, his native country, to Grand Cairo, where he was bought by Ibrahim, lieutenant of the janissaries, who entered him among the mamelukes. For his gallantry against the Arabs, he was created a fangiak, with the title of bey. In 1758, his patron was murdered by the party of Ibrahim, the Circassian. In 1763, he attained the dignity of scheik ec-balad, which is the first in the republic, and soon after slew Ibrahim with his own hand, to revenge the murder of his master. This raised against him such a host of enemies, that he was obliged to fly to St. John d'Acre, where he was protected by the scheik Daher. In 1766, he was recalled by the people, and instantly proceeded to take vengeance on his enemies, and declared war against the Arabs, in which he was successful. Egypt, in consequence, began to revive, agriculture flourished, and that rich country seemed to bid fair to rise, in some degree, to its former splendor. In 1768, war broke out between the Turks and Russians, and Ali sent 12,000 men to serve in the Ottoman army. His enemies reported at Constantinople, that these troops were designed to assist the Russians, and the calumny being believed, a capigi, and four attendants, were sent to take off his head. Ali, having obtained information of this design, seized upon the messengers, and put them to death. The Egyptians then declared war against the Porte, and for a time preserved their independence, and obtained several important conquests. At last his principal commanders revolted with their troops, and in a battle which took place between Ali and the malcontents, he was taken prisoner, and died of his wounds, April 21, 1773. The evident object of Ali, was to restore the freedom and independence of Egypt, and had the people of that country possessed a spirit in unison with his, the Turkish yoke would have been broken, and they would once more have occupied a place in the scale of nations.

* **ALIMENTUS** (Cincius), a Roman historian, flourished about 150 years before Christ. He is often quoted by Livy, who gives him a great character, but none of his works are come down to us. He wrote the history of Hannibal, and of Gorgias of Leontium.

ALIPUS, of Antioch, a geographer of the 4th century. He dedicated a system of Geography to the emperor Julian, but it is doubtful whether it is the same which was published at Geneva, in 1628, 4to. in Greek and Latin. Julian commissioned him to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.

ALKMAAR (Henry d'), a German poet, of the 15th century. He wrote a satire on reigning follies, under the name of the Fable of Reynard, which has been translated into several languages.

ALLAINVAL (Leonor Soulas d') a French abbé and poet, was born at Chartres. He wrote several comedies, and some operas, which were well received. He died of the palsy, in the Hotel Dieu at Paris, in 1753.

ALLAIS (Denys Vairasse d'), a French writer, was born at Allais, in Languedoc. In 1665, he served in the English navy under the duke of York, and on his return to France, he taught the English and French languages. He wrote a French and English grammar, and a political romance intitled, "The History of Severambia," printed first in 1677, 2 vols. 12mo. and several times since.

ALLAM (Andrew), an English divine, was born at Garlington in Oxfordshire, in 1655. He was admitted of St. Edmund's hall, in 1671, and at last became vice-principal of that house. He died in 1685. He published a translation of the life of Iphicrates, in 8vo. and assisted Wood in compiling his *Athenæ Oxoniens.*

ALLARD (Guy), author of the History of Dauphiné, died in 1715, aged about 70. His work is very scarce.

ALLATIUS (Leo), was born in the isle of Scio, in 1586. He was educated first at Calabria, and lastly at Rome, where he taught the belles lettres. He was appointed keeper of the Vatican library, by Alexander VII. who once asked him, "why he did not enter into orders?" "Because," replied Allatius, "I would be at liberty to marry." "Well, then," said his holiness, "why don't you marry?" "Because," answered he, "I would be free to take orders."

ALL

He published several MSS, some translations of Greek authors, and various pieces of his own composition, in which last he is said to have shewn more learning than judgment. He died at Rome, in 1669, aged 83.

* ALLECTUS, was prime minister to Carausius, emperor in Britain, whom he murdered in 294, and seized the imperial crown. He was defeated and slain by the Roman general Asclepiodotus, in 297.

* ALLEGRI (Gregorio), a celebrated musical composer, was born at Rome. He became a singer in the pope's chapel, in 1622. His compositions are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the "Miserere," which is always sung on good-friday. Pope Clement XIV. sent a magnificent copy of it to our present king, in 1773. Allegri died in 1672.

ALLEIN (Richard), an English nonconformist divine, was born in 1611, at Ditcher in Somersetshire, of which place his father was rector. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. and became curate to his father. In 1641, he obtained the living of Batcomb, in Somersetshire, and was made one of the assistants to the commissioners for ejecting scandalous ministers. At the restoration he was turned out for nonconformity. After the five-mile act, he went to Frome Selwood, where he continued to exercise his ministry privately till his death, which happened in 1681. His writings on practical divinity have been very useful.

ALLEIN (Joseph), a nonconformist minister, was born at Devizes, in Wiltshire, in 1623. He was first placed in Lincoln college, Oxford, from whence he removed in 1651 to Corpus Christi college, where he took his degree of B.A. In 1655, he became curate to Mr. Newton, minister of Taunton, where he married the same year. In 1662, he was ejected for nonconformity, but continued to preach privately, for which he was twice imprisoned. He died at Bath, in 1668. He was a very pious and sensible man, and his writings shew him to have had a great zeal for religion, mixed with genuine charity.

ALLEN (Thomas), an English divine, was born in 1573, and educated at the king's school at Worcester, from whence he went to Brazen-nose college, Oxford, in 1689. He was admitted probationer fellow of Merton, in 1593, and soon after entered into orders. By the interest of sir Henry Savile, he got a fellow-

ALL

ship in Eton college. He was a very laborious scholar, and wrote observations in Libellum Chrysothomi in Esajam. He died October 10, 1638.

ALLEN (Thomas), a great mathematician, was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, in 1542; admitted of Trinity college, Oxford, 1561, and took his degree of M.A. in 1567. In 1570, he removed to Gloucester-hall, where he devoted himself chiefly to the study of the mathematics. Robert, earl of Liecester, would have procured him a bishopric, but he declined the offer through his love of retirement and study. That nobleman placed so much confidence in his abilities, as to consult him on the most important affairs of state. He published, in Latin, the second and third books of Ptolemy, "On the Judgment of the Stars," with an exposition. He died at Gloucester-hall, in 1632.

ALLESTREE, or ALLESTREE (Richard), an English divine, was born at Upington, in Shropshire, in 1619. He was entered of Christ-church, Oxford, in 1636, and shortly after became a student of the college. In 1641, he joined with other students in taking up arms for the king, under sir John Byron, and continued in a military capacity till that gentleman left Oxford, and then he returned to his studies. When the parliament forces entered that city, he narrowly escaped bad usage, owing to his having assisted in removing the treasury from Christ-church. Soon after this, he took up arms again, and was at the battle of Kenton-field, in Warwickshire. At the end of the war he took orders, and was chosen censor of his college, but when the parliamentary visitors came to Oxford he withdrew. He then became chaplain to Francis Newport, esq. afterwards lord Newport, and continued with him till after the fight at Worcester, when he was appointed by the royalists to wait on the king at Rouen. In 1659, he went over again to his majesty in Flanders, and on his return was seized at Dover, but luckily found means to secure his dispatches. He was kept a prisoner about six or eight weeks in Lambeth-house. At the restoration he was made canon of Christ-church, and served one of the lectureships of Oxford, the salary of which he gave to the poor. In 1660, he took the degree of D.D. became chaplain in ordinary to the king, and regius professor of divinity. In 1665, he was appointed provost of Eton college. In 1673, he resigned the professorship, and died in January following.

He was buried in Eton chapel, where there is a marble monument to his memory. A volume of his sermons was printed in folio, 1684.

ALLESTRY (Jacob), nephew of the above, was the son of James Allestry, a London bookseller. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was sent to Christ-church, Oxford, in 1671, aged 18, and the next year was elected student. He took his degree in arts, was music reader in 1679, and terra filius in 1681. He was author of verses spoken in the theatre at Oxford, May 21, that year, before James, duke of York, printed in the "Examen Poeticum." He died in 1686.

ALLEY (William), was born at Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire, and educated first at Eton, and then at King's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. He afterwards studied at Oxford, and completed his degrees, entered into orders, married, and got a living. On the accession of queen Mary, he practised physic, and kept a school; but when Elizabeth came to the throne, he was appointed lecturer at St. Paul's, and, in 1560, bishop of Exeter. He died in 1570, and was buried at Exeter. He published a commentary on the First Epistle of St. Peter, and translated the Pentateuch in the bishop's bible.

ALLEYN (Edward), founder of Dulwich college, in Surrey, was born in 1566. He acquired great reputation as an actor, and became master of a large company, proprietor of a play-house in Moorfields, and keeper of the royal bear garden, which was worth 500l. a year. Aubrey says that the devil appeared to him while he was personating the character of Satan, which so frightened him, that he grew serious, and left off that profession. He laid the foundation of his college in 1614, and completed it in 1617, at the expence of 10,000l. He then endowed it with 800l. per annum, for the maintenance of one master and one warden (who must be unmarried, and always of the name of Alleyn, or Allen), and four fellows, of whom three are to be clergymen, and the fourth an organist; besides six poor men and six women, with twelve poor boys, who are to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, when they are to be apprenticed out to some trade. This building is called "The college of God's gift." He was himself the first master. He died in 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the college.

ALLIX (Peter), a learned divine, was

born at Alençon, in France, in 1641. He became minister of the reformed church at Rouen, and afterwards of that at Charenton, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he was obliged to fly from his native country, and take refuge in England, where he was entertained according to his merits. He received the degree of D.D. at Oxford, and was made treasurer of the church of Salisbury. He died at London in 1717. His most esteemed works are, 1. Reflexions on all the Books of Holy Scripture, published at London, in 1688, and reprinted by bishop Watson, in his Collection of theological Tracts. 2. A Vindication of the ancient Jewish Church against the Unitarians, 8vo. 1691, mentioned with great respect by bishop Horsley, in his letters to Dr. Priestley.

* **ALLOISI** (Balthasar), an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna, in 1578, and studied under the Caracci. He died in 1638.

ALLORY (Alexander), a painter of Florence, was instructed by his uncle Bronzin, and had for his pupil the celebrated Avoli. He excelled in naked figures, and died in 1607, aged 72.

* **ALMAGRO** (Diego d'), one of the conquerors of Peru, was a Spaniard of mean descent. He was joined with Pizarro in the expedition against Peru, in 1525. He is accused of having had a share in the murder of Atahualpa the inca. In 1535, he engaged in the conquest of Chili, but returned from thence on hearing that the Indians had risen and invested Cuzco. He succeeded in defeating the besiegers, and then took possession of the city for himself, which giving offence to Pizarro's brothers who were there, he made them prisoners, and a civil war ensued. For some time Almagro's party experienced great success, but at length he was outmanœuvred, and taken prisoner, after an obstinate battle. He was kept in confinement several months, and was then brought to his trial, and condemned to be strangled, which he underwent with fortitude, in 1538, aged 75.

* **ALMAGRO** the younger, was the son of the preceding, by an Indian woman at Panama. He headed the party which had been attached to his father, but was defeated and taken prisoner by Vaca de Castro, in 1542, and beheaded soon after.

ALMAIN (James), divinity professor in the college of Navarre, at Paris. He wrote a vindication of Lewis XII. against cf. Julius II. and defended the autho-

rity of councils against Cajetan; died in 1515.

* **ALMAMON**, or **ABDALLAH**, caliph of Bagdad, was the son of Haroun al Raschid, and born about 785. On the death of his brother, Al Amin, in 813, he obtained the sovereignty, which he adorned by his virtues and good conduct. He was fond of learning, and encouraged learned men. He founded an academy at Bagdad, and invited thither able professors to teach the languages and sciences. He calculated himself a set of astronomical tables, and caused the works of the most celebrated ancient authors to be translated into Arabic. He died in 833.

* **ALMANZOR** (the Victorious), was the second caliph of the race of the Abbassides, and ascended the throne in 753. He was opposed by his uncle, Abdalla-ebn-Ali, who was defeated by Almanzor's general, Abu Moslem. Fearing this general's abilities and popularity, he caused him to be assassinated. Several insurrections took place in his reign, which were all suppressed. He died on a pilgrimage to Mecca, in the 63d year of his age.

ALMARUS, or **AELMARUS**, was abbot of the monastery of St. Austin, in Canterbury, and bishop of Sherburne, in 1022. On becoming blind, he retired to his cell, and spent the remainder of his days in devotion.

ALMEIDA (Francis), was appointed the first viceroy of India, in 1505, by Emanuel, king of Portugal. On his arrival he took the city of Quiloa, and gave it up to be plundered. He then built a fort, and made peace with the natives, on condition of their being tributary to Portugal. He visited various other parts of India, and spread terror wherever he came, though he met with some sharp resistance from the Arabians, particularly at Cananor. Having received reinforcements from Portugal, he proceeded to Panama, where he was informed there lay several Arabian ships, richly laden. When he came off the harbour, he found that the ships were in the docks, protected by a rampart and a strong garrison. Almeida, however, ventured to land, and, after an obstinate conflict, defeated the enemy, and set the city and ships on fire. On the death of his son, who was killed in a severe engagement with the Arabian fleet, Almeida expressed no sorrow, but said, "that he thanked God for having honoured him with so glorious a death." While he was thus engaged, Albuquerque received

orders from Portugal to supersede him, but Almeida being just about to proceed to Dabul with a fleet, refused to deliver up his government. In this expedition he was successful, but here he stained his reputation by putting all the inhabitants of that city to the sword, not sparing even the infants. He afterwards fell in with the fleet of the enemy, and defeated it, making a slaughter of 4000 men. This produced a peace. After some bickerings between Almeida and Albuquerque, those great men were reconciled, and the former having resigned, embarked for Europe, but was slain at the Cape of Good Hope, in a skirmish with the natives.

ALMEIDA (Laurence), son of the above, whom he accompanied to India, where he performed several gallant exploits, but was at length killed in an engagement with the Arabians. His ship made so obstinate a defence, that when taken, there were only twenty of the crew found alive, who, to the honour of the enemy, were all treated with the greatest humanity.

ALMEIDA (Manoel d'), a Portuguese jesuit, who resided as a missionary in the East Indies and Ethiopia above forty years. He died at Goa, in 1646. He wrote a history of Ethiopia, which has been printed in French.

ALMELOVEEN (Thomas Janssen d'), a Dutch physician. He wrote the description of the plants of Malabar in the Hortus Malabaricus, Amsterdam, 1678, 12 vols. fol. and also Flora Malabarica, 1696, fol.

ALMELOVEEN (Theodorus Janfonius ab), was professor of Greek, of history, and of physic, at Harderwick, in Holland. He published, 1. *De Vitis Stephanorum*. 2. *Fasti Consulares*, &c. He died at Amsterdam, in 1742.

ALMUYADAM (Ismael), an Arabian historian. He wrote an account of the Saracens in Sicily, from 842 to 904. This MS. is in the library of the Escorial, in Spain, and a Latin version of it is inserted in *Muratoris' Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*.

ALOADBIN, better known by the appellation of the Old Man of the mountains, was prince of the Arsacides, or Assassins, from whence our word *assassin* is derived. His residence was a castle between Antioch and Damascus, and he had a number of young men with him, who were so entirely devoted to his will, as to engage in the most desperate undertaking he chose to send them upon. This made the neighbouring princes very

careful not to offend him. He and his subjects were Mohammedans.

* **ALP ARSLAN**, second sultan of the dynasty of Seljuk, succeeded his uncle Togrul Beg, in 1063. He was a warlike prince, and defeated Romanus Diogenes, emperor of the Greeks, in 1068. He was stabbed by a desperate Carizmian, whom he had taken prisoner and sentenced to death, in 1072.

ALPHERY (Mikepher, or rather Niphephorus), a prince of Russia, who when that country was rent in pieces by civil dissensions, at the end of the 16th century, was sent with two of his brothers to England, to the care of a Russian merchant, by whom they were sent to Oxford, where two of them died of the small-pox. The surviving one entered into orders, and in 1618, obtained the rectory of Warley, in Huntingdonshire, from whence he was ejected in the civil war, and barbarously treated by the republican party. At the restoration he was reinstated in his living, but being old and infirm, he committed the care of it to a curate, and retired to Hammer-smith, where he died.

ALPHESIUS, a Jewish rabbi, who made an abridgment of the Talmud. He died in 1103.

* **ALPHESIUS** (Avitus), a Roman poet, flourished at the beginning of the 3d century. He wrote the lives of eminent persons, and the history of the Carthaginian war, in verse.

* **ALPHONSO I.** king of Portugal, was the son of Henry, count of Portugal, by Theresa, daughter of Alphonso, king of Leon and Castile. At his father's death, in 1112, he was only three years old. In 1139, his territories were invaded by a prodigious army of Moors, but though his troops were greatly inferior in numbers, he obtained a signal victory on the plains of Ourique. In consequence of this, the government was changed to a monarchy, and he was proclaimed king on the field of battle. He is regarded by the Portuguese as the founder of their independence. He died in 1185, aged 76.

* **ALPHONSO IV.** king of Portugal, was born in 1200, and succeeded his father Denis in 1324. He instituted many good laws and regulations, for the benefit of his subjects, and dispensed justice with impartiality, though sometimes with too great severity. He died in 1357.

* **ALPHONSO V.** king of Portugal, was born in 1432, and succeeded his father Edward, when he was but six

years old. He was an active and warlike prince. He crossed over to Africa several times, and took Arzila and Tangier. He died of the plague at Cintra, in 1481, aged forty-eight. He was a beneficent and affable prince, and a great encourager of learning. In his reign Guinea was discovered by his subjects.

* **ALPHONSO III.** (the Great), king of the Asturias, was born in 847, and ascended the throne in 865. He was very successful in his wars with the Moors, but in the decline of life, his peace was disturbed by commotions among his own subjects. In 908, he resigned his crown to his son Garcias, who engaging soon after in a war with the Moors, Alphonso voluntarily headed the army, and obtained a great victory in 912. He died soon after at Zamora, leaving a great character behind him. He wrote a chronicle of Spanish affairs.

* **ALPHONSO X.** (the Wise), king of Leon and Castile, was born in 1203, and succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252, and died in 1284. His reign was very unprosperous, but he has acquired a great reputation as a man of learning and science. The *Alphonine Tables* were drawn up under his direction, and at his expense. He also wrote on the motions of the stars, and a history of Spain. He has been accused of blasphemy for having said, "that if God had asked his advice when he made the world, he would have given him better council." If he really made use of this language, it must have been meant only with an allusion to the absurdities of the Ptolemaic system, which, as an astronomer, he could not but condemn.

* **ALPHONSO V.** king of Arragon, was born in 1384, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Just, in 1416. Soon after his accession several of his nobles entered into a confederacy against him, but by his vigour he destroyed their design, and spared the conspirators. He laid claim to the throne of Naples, in consequence of an agreement with Joan, queen of that kingdom, that he should be her heir. This embroiled him in a war with several of the Italian states, and he and his whole fleet were taken by the Genoese. The king was brought to Milan, where he made the duke his friend and ally, and thereby was enabled to prosecute his design on Naples, which he completely conquered, in 1441. He died there in 1468, leaving his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand; and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily, to his brother Juan, king of Na-

ALP

vaire. He was a learned prince, and a great encourager of men of letters. He was besides valiant, bountiful, and noble-minded, living familiarly with his subjects, and, in consequence, greatly beloved by them. A courtier once ventured to remonstrate him for walking about without a guard: "A father," says Alphonso, "has nothing to dread in the midst of his children." One of his vessels being in danger of perishing, he jumped into a boat, and hastened to her relief, saying, "I had rather partake, than behold the calamity of my people."

* **ALPHONSUS** (Peter), a Spanish writer of the 12th century, was at first a Jew, but having embraced Christianity was baptized, and had Alphonso king of Arragon for his god-father, in 1106. He wrote "On Science and Philosophy," and a vindication of the Christian religion, which last was printed at Cologne, in 1536.

* **ALPHONSUS** (Toftadus), bishop of Avilla, in Spain, about the middle of the 15th century. His writings on theological subjects consist of 27 vols. folio, and were printed by order of cardinal Christimenes, in 1530, at Venice.

* **ALPHTEGIN**, a Turk, who from being a slave rose to the post of governor of Khorassan. He afterwards took Gazna, where he was acknowledged as sovereign, and reigned sixteen years, leaving the throne to his son-in-law, Sebek Teghin, whose son, Mahmoud, founded the dynasty of the Gaznevids.

ALPINI (Prospero), physician and botanist, was born in 1533, at Marostica in the state of Venice. He was at first a soldier, which profession he quitted at the request of his father, and went to Padua, where he made so great a progress, in a short time, that he became deputy rector, and syndic to the students. In 1578, he took his degree of M.D. and in 1580, went to Egypt as physician to the Venetian consul. He continued in that country three years, in which time he greatly improved himself in the knowledge of botany. He was the first who discovered the sexes and generation of plants. On his return to Venice in 1586, Andre Doria, prince of Melfi, appointed him his physician, and in 1593, he was called to the botanical professorship at Padua, which he filled with high reputation to his death, in 1617. His works are, "De Medicina Egyptiorum, libri iv." "De Plantis Egypti," "De Balsamo," "De Prælagenda Vita et Morte Ægrotantium," "De Medicina

ALS

Methodica," "De raphontico disputatio in gymnasio Patavino habita, &c." "De Plantis Exoticis."

ALPINUS (Cornelius), a Latin poet, who wrote a miserable tragedy, called Memnon, and a ridiculous poem on the war of Germany.

ALSAHARAVIUS, or **ABULCASEM**, an Arabian physician, flourished about the year 1083, though some place him later. He wrote a treatise on physic, intitled Al-Tasrif.

ALSOP (Anthony), an English divine, was educated at Westminster-school, from whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1696, and that of B.D. in 1706. In 1698, he published "Familiarum Aescopiarum delectus," 8vo. Dr. Trelawney, bishop of Winchester, appointed him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, with the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire. In 1717 a verdict was given against him for 2000l. for the breach of a marriage contract, in consequence of which he found it necessary to go abroad, but how long he continued in exile is unknown. He died in 1726. In 1752, was published "Antonii Alsopi, ædis Christi olim alumni odarum, libri duo;" besides which he wrote some poems, to be found in Doddsley's and other collections.

ALSOP (Vincent), a nonconformist divine, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated in St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. He was afterwards ordained deacon in the church of England, and settled at Oakham, in Rutlandshire, as usher in the free-school. From thence he went to Wilbee, in Northamptonshire, where he officiated as a minister, till 1662, when he was deprived for nonconformity. Afterwards he became pastor to a congregation of dissenters in Westminster. He was in some favour with king James II. who pardoned his son after having been convicted of treason. However, Mr. Alsop was a strenuous advocate for the revolution. He died very old, in 1703. He wrote a smart answer to Dr. Sherlock's book on the knowledge of Christ, under the title of "Antitezzo," 8vo. 1675. He published some other works.

ALSTEDIUS (John Henry), a German divine, of the protestant persuasion, was professor of philosophy and divinity at Herborn, in the county of Nassau, and afterwards at Alba Julia, in Transylvania, where he died in 1638, aged fifty.

His *Encyclopædia* was much read, and held in esteem even by Roman catholics; but he appears to greater advantage in his *Theologia Polemica*.

* **ALSTON** (Charles), an eminent physician, was born in Scotland, in 1683, and educated at Glasgow, from whence he went to Leyden, where he studied under Boerhaave, and took his doctor's degree. At his return, he settled at Edinburgh, where he became lecturer on the materia medica, and botany. He died in 1760. He published "*Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense*," 1753, in which he attacked the sexual system of Linnæus. His "*Lectures on the Materia Medica*," were published in 2 vols. 4to. 1770. Dr. Alston also wrote some papers in the "*Edinburgh Medical Essays*."

* **ALTHAMENIS** (Andrew), a German divine, of the 16th century, was a native of Nuremberg. He was a learned man, and strongly attached to the principles of the reformation. He published some theological pieces, and "*Notes on Tacitus's Treatise on the Manners of the Ancient Germans*," 4to. 1529, and 8vo. 1609.

ALTHUSIUS (John), a democratic writer of the 17th century, was a German lawyer. He wrote a treatise in defence of the sovereignty of the people, in which he opposed all forms of government as being tyrannical.

ALTILIUS (Gabriel), a Latin poet, was born at Naples, in the 14th century.

* **ALTING** (Henry), a German divine, was born at Embden, in 1583. In 1612, he accompanied his pupil the electoral prince palatine to England. The year following, he took his degree of D.D. at Heidelberg; and in 1618, he was appointed one of the deputies of the palatinate, at the synod of Dort. When Heidelberg was taken in 1622, he narrowly escaped with his life. From thence he removed to Heilbron, and in 1623 he went with his family to Embden. In 1627, he was chosen professor of divinity at Groningen, where he remained till his death, in 1644. He wrote several books on religious subjects.

ALTING (James), son of the above, was born at Heidelberg, in 1618. When he had completed his studies, he went to England, where he was ordained by Prideaux, bishop of Worcester. In 1643, he was chosen Hebrew professor at Groningen. In 1667, Alting became professor of divinity in conjunction with Des Marets, but soon after

these colleagues fell out, and the dispute ran so high, that the university of Leyden was resorted to for its advice, and the judgment returned was a censure on both parties; Alting, for broaching new hypotheses, though not erroneous, and Des Marets, for violating the laws of charity and moderation. Alting died in 1679, and his works were published at Amsterdam, in 1687, in 5 vols. folio.

ALTING (Menfon), a burgomaster of Groningen, who wrote a work, intitled, "*Descriptio Germaniæ inferioris*" Amstel. 1697, fol. He died in 1713, aged 76.

* **ALVA** (Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of), was born in 1508. He distinguished himself by his valour and military skill when young, and in 1538 was made general by Charles V. whom he served against the German protestants, the French, and the pope. As Alva, however, was a bigoted catholic, the last service displeased him, and he asked the forgiveness of the pontiff whom he had vanquished. Philip II. sent him into the Low Countries in 1567, to reduce them to the Spanish yoke, from which they were about to revolt. Here he established a council which was called the *bloody tribunal*. He filled the United Provinces with terror and scenes of carnage, for which his memory is held in detestation to this day. After obtaining great advantages over the malcontents, the tide of success turned in their favour so rapidly, that Alva, in a fit of dejection, solicited his recall, in 1573, which was granted. He enjoyed considerable marks of distinction from his sovereign for some time, but at last fell into disgrace through the misconduct of one of his sons. He was afterwards employed against Portugal, where he greatly added to his military renown, by driving Don Antonio from the throne, in 1581. He died the next year, aged 74.

ALVAREZ (Francis), was chaplain to Emanuel, king of Portugal, who sent him on an embassy to Æthiopia or Abyssinia. He staid there six years. He died in 1540; and the same year was published an account of his mission, which was afterwards translated into French.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, or ALVARO, was the favourite of John II. king of Castile. He was the natural son of Don Alvaro de Luna; and born in 1388. He was, in 1408, appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king, but the courtiers disliking him, he was obliged to retire from court for some time, and after an absence of a year and a half, was re-

called by the king, who, at his request, banished his enemies. His power was now only second to that of royalty; but after the long sunshine of forty-five years, his ruin came suddenly upon him, and he was tried and condemned for high treason. He was beheaded at Valladolid, in 1453.

ALVAREZ (Emanuel), a Portuguese jesuit, was born at Madeira, in 1526. He wrote a Latin grammar, which is still greatly esteemed. He died at the college of Evora, of which he was rector, in 1582.

ALVAREZ DE PAZ (James), a Spanish jesuit, was a native of Toledo, and wrote several spiritual treatises. He died in 1620.

* ALVAROTTO (James), professor of law at Padua, in the 15th century. He wrote "Commentaria in Libros Feudorum," Frankfort, 1587, fol.

* ALVIANO (Bartholomew), a Venetian general, in the 16th century. He obtained signal advantages over the emperor Maximilian, for which he received triumphal honours. He died at the siege of Brescia, in 1515, aged 60. The state of Venice gave him a magnificent burial, and pensioned his family.

* ALYATTES, king of Lydia, began his reign B.C. 619. He was engaged in constant wars, in which he generally proved successful, particularly against the Smyrneans, whose capital he took. He died in the 57th year of his reign, and was succeeded by his son Croesus.

* ALYPIUS, a platonic philosopher, of Alexandria, is said to have been very diminutive in stature, but of a strong and capacious mind. He died in the 5th century very old.

ALYPIUS (of Tagasta), a Christian bishop of the 5th century, was the friend of St. Augustine, whom he assisted against the Donatists and Pelagians. He died in 430.

* AMADEDDULAT, the founder of the dynasty of Buiyan, was the son of a fisherman on the Caspian coast. He first served as a common soldier, and rose to command in the armies of Makan, sultan of Dilem. He, and his two brothers, took Persia Proper, Persian Irak, and Caramania, which they divided between them. He settled at Schiraz, in Persia Proper, in 933, and died in 949. He was a liberal as well as a warlike prince.

* AMADEUS V. count of Savoy, came to the government in 1285. He has

immortalized his name by his defence of the isle of Rhodes against the Turks, on which occasion he added to his arms the cross of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. He died in 1323.

* AMADEUS VIII. count of Savoy, entered upon the sovereignty in 1391. In 1416, Savoy was created a duchy, and not long after the duke retired from the throne and his family, to a monastery called Ripaille, where he instituted an order of knighthood, by the name of St. Maurice, or the Annunciata. Here, however, they lived in a very luxurious style, without any of the rigorous severities of monachism. In 1439, the council of Basil elected Amadeus pope, who took the name of Felix V. This occasioned violent disturbances, which ended in his being obliged to quit the papal character, after which he was created a cardinal. He died in 1451, aged 69.

* AMADEUS IX. duke of Savoy, was a very charitable prince, and so beloved by his subjects, that they called him the *blessed Amadeus*. He died in 1472, aged 37.

AMAJA (Francis), professor of civil law, at the university of Salamanca in Spain. He wrote a commentary on the three last books of the Code, printed at Lyons, 1639, folio, besides other works of credit. He died at Valladolid, about 1640.

* AMAK, or ABULNAGIE AL BOKHARI, a Persian poet, who lived in the 5th century. He was entertained with great splendor at the court of the sultan Khedar Khan, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. He lived to a great age. His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah."

* AMALARIC, or AMAURY, king of the Visigoths, was the son of Alaric II. He succeeded his grandfather Theodoric, in 526. He married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis, king of France, whom he used barbarously to make her embrace Arianism. At length she complained to her brother Childebert, king of Paris, who marched against Amalaric, and defeated him in 581. He was privately slain not long afterwards.

* AMALASONTA, daughter of Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths, married in 515, to Eutharic, who died soon after, leaving an only son, Athalaric. Theodoric left his dominions to this prince under the guardianship of his mother, who endeavoured, but in vain, to make him worthy of the bequest. She was 20

enlightened princefs, and well acquainted with the learned languages and philofophy. Her fon, inftead of profiting by her inftructions, gave himfelf up to debauchery, and died at the age of 16. Amalafontha then affumed the government, but fhe was depofed and ftrangled in 535.

* **AMALEK**, the fon of Eliphaz, and grandfon of Efau, gave name to a warlike people of Arabia Petrea, who were always at war with the Hebrews.

* **AMALRIC** (Augeri), wrote the "Chronicon Pontificate," or history of the popes in the 14th century.

AMALTHEA, the Cumean fibly, who 535 years before the Chriftian æra, offered Tarquin nine books on the fate of Rome, for which fhe demanded 300 crowns. Tarquin refufing the purchafe, fhe burnt three of them, and demanded the fame fum for the remainder, which being again rejected, fhe then burnt three more. The king, in a furprize, asked what fhe would have for the three that were left, on which fhe adhered to her firft demand, and having confulted his pontiffs, he made the purchafe, and the books were committed to the care of two magiftrates, who were to confult them on extraordinary occafions. The Sibylline Oracles, printed at Amfterdam, in 2 vols. 4to. 1688, are deemed fpurious.

AMALTHEUS (Attilius), a native of Italy, was made archbifhop of Athens, by Paul. V. who alfo fent him to Cologne in the character of nuncio. He was a learned man, and died about 1600.

AMALTHEUS (Jerom), an Italian phyfician and poet, was born at Oderzo, in the Trevifan, in 1507. He was profefor at Padua, and died in 1574. His Latin poetry is in great efteem.

AMALTHEUS (John Baptift), brother of the above, was born in 1525. In 1554, he attended the Venetian ambafador to England; after his return he was made principal fecretary to pope Pius IV. He died at Rome, in 1573. His Latin poems were printed in 1550. There was alfo another brother, *Cornelius Amalthæus*, who was eminent in phyfic and poetry. His Latin poems were printed at Venice, in 1627.

AMAMA (Sixtinus), was born in Friesland, and ftudied under Drufius at Franeker, where he obtained the Hebrew profeforship. He was employed to collate the Dutch tranflation of the Bible with the originals, and other verfions. He alfo undertook to censure the Vul-

gate tranflation, but only printed the firft part in 1628, which was reprinted after his death with additions. He greatly reformed the univerfity of Franeker, and was fo well beloved by the people of Friesland, that after his death, in 1629, they were very liberal to his children.

AMAND (Mark Anthony Gerard, Sieur de Saint), a French poet, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1594. His father was a commander in the Englifh navy, and was three years confined in the Black Tower at Conftantinople. Our author's poems, which are chiefly comic, were publifhed in 3 vols. 1649, Paris. He died in 1661.

AMASEUS (Romulus), profefor of Latin and Greek, at Bologna, and fecretary to the fenate of that place; publifhed a tranflation of Pausanias, and other works. He died in 1558.

* **AMASIS**, king of Egypt. He was prime minifter to Apries, king of that country, on whofe depofition he mounted the throne, B.C. 569, and immediately put Apries to death. Egypt flourifhed greatly in his reign. He died B.C. 525.

AMATUS DE PORTUGAL, a learned phyfician, whofe real name was John Castelblanco, was living in 1550. He publifhed commentaries on Diofcorides and Avicenna.

* **AMAURI I.** king of Jerufalem, fucceeded his brother Baldwin III. in 1162, at the age of twenty-feven. He was a courageous and enterprifing prince, but thefe qualities were fullied by avarice and cruelty. He died in 1173.

AMAURI (De Chartres), a French philofophical feftary, of the thirteenth century. He held that the univerfe, or firft matter, was God, and that as all beings refulted from that firft matter, fo at laft they would return to it. He alfo maintained that religion has three epochs, agreeable to the three perfons of the trinity. His opinions were condemned by the council of Paris, in 1209, and fome of his followers were burned. To avoid a fimilar fate, he renounced his errors, and retired to St. Martin des Champs, where he died of vexation.

* **AMAZIAH**, king of Judah, fucceeded his father Joafh at the age of twenty-five. He followed the law of the Lord with fome mixture of idolatrous rites. He defeated the Edomites in the Valley of Salt, with the affiftance of the Ifraelites, but afterwards he commenced war on his allies, by whom he was vanquifhed and taken prifoner. He

A M B

was slain by some of his own subjects, in the twentieth year of his reign.

AMBOISE (Francis), a French writer, of the 17th century. He is the author of a few plays and poems; and he also published the works of Peter Abelard, with a preface.

AMBOISE (George d'), was born in 1460, of a noble family, and brought up to the church. He was made bishop of Montauban at the age of fourteen, and afterwards became almoner to Lewis XI. on whose death, in 1480, he engaged with the party who favoured the duke of Orleans, for which he was imprisoned. When the duke regained his footing at court, he obtained for d'Amboise the archbishopric of Narbonne, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Rouen. The duke of Orleans made him lieutenant-general of Normandy, in which office he did great service to the people. On the death of the king, in 1498, his parson ascended the throne by the name of Lewis XII. and immediately appointed d'Amboise his prime minister, who instantly acquired popularity, by taking off the taxes which had usually been levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. The king, by his advice, undertook the conquest of the Milanese, and succeeded. Soon after this, he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity set about reforming the religious orders. On the death of Pius III. he endeavoured to succeed him, with a sole view of reforming the abuses that prevailed in the church, but herein he was outwitted by the cunning of the Italians. He died in 1510, and on his death-bed often said to the friar, who attended him, "Brother John, why have not I been my whole life brother John?" D'Amboise was one of the best statesmen France ever had. He greatly reformed the church, purged the courts of justice, eased the burdens of the people, and endeavoured through his whole life to promote the public happiness.

AMBOISE (Michael d') signor of Cheyillan, lived in the 16th century, and wrote several books on miscellaneous subjects in prose and verse, of little account.

AMBROSE (St.), bishop of Milan, was born in Gaul, about 340. His father was prefect of Gaul, and gave his son an excellent education. His eloquence as a pleader, procured for him the governorship of Liguria and Æmilia, on which account he settled at Milan. On the death of Auxentius, bishop of Milan, in

A M B

374, a contest arose between the arians and catholics, about electing a successor. The tumult in the church was so great, that Ambrose found it necessary to go thither to restore peace. While he was speaking to the people, a child cried out, "Ambrose is bishop." This seeming to be the direction of heaven, the people were determined to act upon it, and all the endeavours of the governor proved fruitless to get them to elect another person. He was accordingly baptized, being only a catechumen before, and then consecrated. In 383, he was sent, by the emperor Valentinian, to the tyrant Maximus, and prevailed upon him not to enter Italy. About the same time the heathens endeavoured to restore their religion, for which purpose they employed Symmachus, prefect of Rome, to plead their cause, in which he was baffled by Ambrose, who also experienced some trouble from the arians. The empress Justina was of that sect, and demanded of him the Portian church at Milan for the arians, which he stoutly refused. He was sent again to Maximus; but notwithstanding his eloquence, the tyrant entered Italy, and made himself master of the western empire, and entered Milan in triumph. Valentinian and his family sought refuge with Theodosius, who in his turn defeated Maximus, and restored the fugitive monarch to his throne. While Theodosius staid in Italy, an insurrection happened in Thessalonica, in which the emperor's lieutenant was slain. Theodosius, to revenge this riot, put to death a vast number of persons in cool blood. Soon after this massacre he came to Milan, and was about to enter the great church, when he was met at the door by Ambrose, who refused him admittance as an homicide. Theodosius returned to his palace in great distress of mind, and it was not till a year afterwards, and his shewing tokens of repentance, that the prelate would admit him to christian communion. Ambrose died at Milan, in 397, and was buried in the great church of that city. His writings were published in 2 vols. folio, at Paris, in 1686 and 1690. He composed the noble hymn, "Te Deum Laudamus."

AMBROSE, general of the order of Camalduli, was born at Portico, in Romagna. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the Greek language, at the council of Basil, and by translating several ancient authors. He died in 1439.

AMBROSE, deacon of Alexandria, was the friend of Origen, by whom he

mentioned with great respect, as a man of learning and piety. He died in 250.

AMBROSE DE LOMBEZ (Père), a learned capuchin, was born at Lombez, in 1708. His writings on spiritual subjects are held in great esteem by those of his communion. He died at St. Saviour, near Bareges, in 1778.

AMBROSE (Ilaac), an English non-conformist divine, was born in Lancashire. In 1621, he was admitted at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. He then entered into orders, and served a small cure in his own country. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he quitted the church of England, took the covenant, and became a presbyterian preacher, first at Garstang, and afterwards at Preston. He was also appointed assistant to the commissioners for ejecting scandalous ministers. He died of an apoplexy, 1674. His writings are still in great esteem among dissenters of the old stamp. They were published in 1 vol. folio, 1674.

AMBROSINI (Bartholomew), professor of physic, and director of the botanical garden at Bologna, where he died in 1657. He published, 1. *Panacæa ex herbis quæ a sanctis Denominantur*, 1630, 8vo. 2. *Historia Capsicorum cum Iconibus*, 1630, 12mo. 3. *Theodorica Medicinæ*, 1632, 4to.

AMBROSINI (Hyacinth), brother and successor of the above, wrote several valuable treatises in botany.

AMBROSIUS (Catharinus, Politus), archbishop of Compsa, in the kingdom of Naples, was a native of Sienna. He died in 1552. He wrote commentaries on different parts of the Scripture.

* AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, king of the Britons. About 457, he came from Armorica to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern. On the death or deprivation of that monarch, the sovereignty was vested in him, and he maintained the dignity with great credit. The famous Arthur was brought up under him. Ambrosius died at Winchester, in 508.

AMEDEUS, a Portuguese monk, of the order of St. Francis; published at Rome some whimsical revelations, which excited considerable attention at the time. He died in 1682.

* AMEDEUS, bishop of Lausanne, in the 12th century, wrote a "Panegyric on the Blessed Virgin," printed at Basil, in 1537.

AMELIUS (Gentilianus), a platonic philosopher, was the disciple of Plotinus,

by whom he was employed in teaching his other pupils. None of his works are extant. He lived in the 3d century.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE (Nicholas), a French writer, was born at Orleans, in 1634. He became secretary to the French ambassador at Venice, but being an imprudent man, he died in poverty, 1706. He wrote a history of the government of Venice, and translated into French, Machiavel's Prince, Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, Gratian's Courtier, Tacitus's Annals, and some other works.

AMELOT (Denis), a priest of the oratory, was born at Santonge, in 1606. He translated the New Testament into French, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo. 1666. He also wrote "An Abridgment of Theology," 4to. and "A Harmony of the Gospels," 12mo. He died in 1678.

AMERBACH (John), a learned printer of Basil, in Switzerland, in the 15th century. He first made use of the Roman type instead of the Gothic and Italian. He died in 1515.

* AMERICA. This extensive continent, both north and south, takes its name from *Americus Vesputius*, who first discovered Mexico, in 1498; attributing to Columbus the knowledge of the West-India islands only. *Terra Firma*, which reaches from Darien to Nicaragua, was conquered by the Spaniards, under Pedrarias, in 1514, and the other parts, as far as the river Oronoque, were reduced by private adventurers. *Brazil* was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1500. In 1623, the Dutch took possession of the northern part, but they were expelled in 1664. *Peru* was conquered by Francis Pizarro, in 1532, in the reign of Huascar, the thirteenth inca from Manco Capac, the founder of the government, about 1270. *Chili* was conquered by Baldivia, a Spanish general under Almagro, in 1540. *Mexico* was conquered by Cortez, in 1521, when Montezuma was emperor. *Louisiana* was discovered by the French in 1633, who did not take possession of it till 1718. In 1763, they yielded to the English, which lies to the east of the Mississippi, which was ceded to the Spaniards at the peace of 1783. *Florida* remained in the possession of the Spaniards from 1521 to 1763, when it was ceded to the English, and the whole was relinquished again to them in 1783. *North America* was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. The first part of it colonized by the English was Virginia, in 1607, when James-

town was built. *New England* was first settled in 1614. In 1620, the puritans fled thither from England, and built New Plymouth, Boston, and other places. Part of *New York* was settled by the Dutch, in 1608. The Swedes arrived shortly after, and fixed themselves in another part; but they were both dispossessed, in 1664, by the English. *Pennsylvania* was first settled by William Penn, in 1681; *Maryland* by lord Baltimore, in 1633; *Carolina* in 1670; and *Georgia* by general Oglethorpe, in 1732. All these colonies, from New England, in the north, to Georgia, in the south, revolted from Great Britain in 1775, and the next year asserted their independence, which was allowed in 1783. *Nova Scotia* was settled by sir William Alexander, in 1622, but ten years afterwards it was sold to the French. It was taken again in 1654, and ceded back in 1662; recovered by sir William Phipps in 1690, and given again to the French in 1697; but the English conquered it once more in 1710, and it was confirmed to them at the peace of Utrecht, in 1714. *Canada* was taken possession of by the French in 1535. Quebec was built in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759, and has been in their hands ever since.

AMERICUS, see VESPUTIUS.

AMES (William), a puritan divine, was born in Norfolk, in 1576, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge, where he adopted such rigid principles, that, to avoid expulsion, he went abroad, and became professor of divinity at Franeker. He was at the synod of Dort, in 1618. He resigned his profession on being invited to the charge of the English congregation at Rotterdam, where he died in 1633. He wrote a system of divinity, and some violent pieces against the church of England.

AMES (Joseph), secretary to the antiquarian society, was originally a ship chandler in Wapping. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, in which he acquired great eminence, and published a work entitled, "Typographical Antiquities, being an historical Account of Printing in England, with some Memoirs of our ancient Printers," &c. &c. 4to. 1749. He also published, in 8vo. a list of English portraits, engraved and mezzotinto, and compiled the "Parentalia," from the papers of Mr. Wren. He died in 1759.

* AMHERST (Jeffery, lord), was descended from a very ancient family, at

Sevenoaks, in Kent, where he was born January 29, 1717. He entered into the army in 1731, and, in 1741, was aid-du-camp to general Ligonier, with whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756, he was appointed colonel of the fifteenth regiment of foot. In 1758, he went to America, and commanded the troops at the siege of Louisbourg. The same year he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in America, and governor of Virginia. On the accession of George III. he was made knight of the bath, and, in 1763, he returned to England. In 1771, he was appointed governor of Guernsey, and the year following lieutenant-general of the ordnance. In 1776, he was created baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778, he had the command of the army in England; and, in 1782, he received the gold stick from the king; but on the change of ministers, his military appointments were transferred to other hands. He was again appointed to the command of the army of Great Britain in 1793, but, in 1795, it was taken from him, and given to the duke of York, and lord Amherst was complimented with the rank of field marshal. He died in 1798, and his remains were interred in Sevenoaks church. The character of lord Amherst will always stand high in the military history of England. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was the soldier's friend; and his private character was very respectable. He was twice married, but left no issue; the title, therefore, devolved to his nephew.

AMHURST (Nicholas), was born at Mardon, in Kent, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from thence he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, where his conduct was so irregular that he was expelled, which induced him to publish, in 1724, a satirical poem against the university, called *Oculus Britannia*. He continued the same attack in a series of papers called *Terræ Filius*, which were collected and published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1726. On quitting the university, he settled in London, and became a writer by profession. His most celebrated undertaking was "The Craftsman," which was carried on for many years with great success. In this paper he was assisted by lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, who totally neglected him when they got into place. He died, it is supposed, of a broken heart, in 1742.

A M M

AMICONI (Giacomo), an eminent historical and portrait painter, of Venice. He came to England in 1729, and painted many fine pieces for the principal nobility. He afterwards went to Spain, and was appointed portrait painter to the king, and died at Madrid, in 1752.

* **AMIN**, the son of the caliph Haroun al Raschid, succeeded his father in 809, on condition that his brother Almamon was to reign after him. He endeavoured to deprive his brother of the succession, and in consequence a war broke out between them. Thaher, the general of Almamon, took Bagdad, and having seized Amin as he attempted to escape, cut off his head. He was then thirty years old, and had reigned but five years.

AMMAN (John Conrad), a native of Switzerland, and a physician, obtained great credit by teaching persons to speak who were born deaf. He published an excellent work on that subject, entitled, "*Surdus Loquens*," in 1692. He died at Amsterdam the beginning of this century.

AMMAN (Paul), a native of Breslaw, and professor of physic at Leipzig. He wrote some descriptive pieces in botany, and died in 1690.

AMMANATI (Bartholomew), a Florentine sculptor and architect, was born in 1511, and died in 1592. He built many elegant edifices in his own country and at Rome.

AMMANATI (Laura Battiferi), wife of the preceding, was the daughter of John Antonio Battiferi, and born at Urbino, in 1513. Her poems, which were published at Florence, in 1560, are held in great esteem. She died in 1589.

AMMIANUS (Marcellinus), a Latin historian, was born at Antioch, and served in the army of Julian. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in thirty-one books, of which only eighteen are extant. The best edition of his works is that of Gronovius, in 1693. He died about 390.

AMMIRATO, or **AMMIRATI** (Scipio), an Italian writer, was born at Lucca, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1531. He at first practised the law with credit, but afterwards he took orders, in expectation of considerable preferment, but being disappointed, he became secretary to a nobleman. He was sent by the city of Lucca to pope Pius IV. with a petition in their behalf. On his return he was employed by the city of Naples to write the history of that kingdom; but afterwards,

A M O

meeting with some cool treatment, he abandoned the work and city, and went to Florence, where the grand duke appointed him to write the history of that republic, and gave him a canonry in the cathedral. He died there in 1600. His history of Florence was printed in that city, in 2 vols. fol. 1600. He wrote several other works, in the Italian language, both in prose and verse.

* **AMMON**, the son of Lot, was father of the Ammonites, who were generally at war with the Israelites. He lived about 1900 years before Christ.

* **AMMONIUS**, a peripatetic philosopher at Athens, lived about 140 years before Christ. Plutarch, who was his pupil, often mentions him in his works.

* **AMMONIUS**, the grammarian, flourished at Alexandria at the end of the 4th century. To him is attributed a lexicon of Greek synonymes, printed at Venice in 1497, and several times since.

AMMONIUS (Livonius), a Carthusian monk, in Flanders, was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, and other eminent men, for his learning and piety. He was born and died at Ghent.

AMMONIUS, surnamed **SACEAS**, was a native of Alexandria, and lived about the beginning of the third century. He was a celebrated christian philosopher, and distinguished himself by endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between the platonists and peripatetics. He had for his disciple the celebrated Plotinus, and died about 230.

AMMONIUS, surnamed **LITHOTOME**, a surgeon of Alexandria, was so called from having invented a method of extracting the stone from the bladder.

AMMONIUS, son of Hermias, the peripatetic philosopher, and disciple of Proclus, lived in the 6th century. His commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry are still extant.

AMMONIUS (Andrew), a learned Italian, came to England at the beginning of the 15th century, and became secretary to Henry VIII. He died in London in 1517. He wrote some poetical pieces in Latin.

AMONTONS (William), a French philosopher, was born in Normandy, in 1663. Being seized with an incurable deafness, he applied himself to the study of mechanics and practical mathematics. In 1687, he presented a new hygroscope to the academy of sciences, which was approved. He also found out a method to convey information from one place to

A M O

another by signals, which method is that now known by the name of the telegraph. In 1695, he published a book on the construction of barometers, thermometers, &c. and this is the only piece of his in print, except some papers in the *Journal des Sçavans*. In 1699, he was admitted a member of the royal academy, and read there a new theory of friction. He died in 1705.

AMORY (Thomas), a dissenting divine, was born at Taunton, in Somersetshire, in 1700. He received his education under Mr. Chadwick, and afterwards under his uncle, Mr. Henry Grove, whom he succeeded as principal tutor in the academy at Taunton. He officiated as a dissenting minister in his native town from 1730 to 1759, when he removed to London, and became afternoon preacher in the congregation in the Old Jewry. In 1768, the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. At this time he became one of the lecturers at Salters-hall, previous to which he had succeeded Dr. Chandler in the pastorate at the Old Jewry. In 1770, he became morning preacher at Newington-green. He was one of the committee appointed by the dissenters, in 1772, to procure an extension of the act of toleration. He died in 1774, and was interred in Bunhill-field's burying-ground. Dr. Amory's character was very amiable, and his sermons, in 2 vols. 8vo. shew him to have been an able divine. He wrote "The Life of Mr. Henry Grove," "Memoirs of Dr. Benfon," and of "Dr. Samuel Chandler."

AMORY (Thomas), an eccentric writer, was born in 1692. In 1755, he published "Memoirs, containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain," &c. &c. 8vo. This work was afterwards reprinted in 2 vols. 12mo. In 1756, he published the first volume of "The Life of John Bunce, Esq." and, in 1766, the second volume; but a subsequent edition consists of 4 vols. He lived some time in Yorkshire, but chiefly in Westminster, and died in 1789.

* AMOS, a Jewish prophet, was a herdsman, and father of Isaiah. He prophesied in the reigns of Jehoram, king of Israel, and Uzziah, king of Judah.

AMOUR (William de St.), a doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of Beauvais, was born at St. Amour, in Franche Comté, and was a zealous defender of the rights of the university of Paris.

A M U

His book, on the perils of the latter times, was condemned by Alexander IV. who also banished him to his native place; but on the death of the pope, he returned to Paris. He wrote other works, and died in 1272.

AMOUR (Lewis Gourin de St.), doctor of the Sorbonne, and rector of the university of Paris, went to Rome as the advocate for the jansenists. He was expelled the Sorbonne for not signing the condemnation of Arnauld, and died in 1687.

AMPHILOCHIUS, bishop of Iconium in the 4th century, was at the council of Constantinople in 381, and presided at that of Sidæ. He was a zealous opposer of the arians, and brought off Theodosius from that party. He died about 394.

AMPSINGIUS (John Affuerus), physical professor at Rostock, in the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote some learned treatises on medical subjects in Latin, printed in 1619.

* AMRU-EEN-AL-AS, a famous Saracen general, was at first a great enemy to Mohammed, but afterwards he became a convert and zealous defender of the prophet. He conquered the maritime coast of Syria in 638, and afterwards made the conquest of all Egypt, from whence he extended his arms to Africa. He died governor of Egypt, which flourished greatly under his administration, A.D. 663.

AMSDORF (Nicholas), bishop of Nuremberg, and a zealous lutheran. He asserted that good works were pernicious when we rely too much upon them, and a sect was formed on his notions, called after his name. He died at Magdeburg, in 1541.

* AMURATH I. sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father Orchan, in 1360. He completed the conquest of the Greek empire, and defeated a formidable army of confederates on the plain of Kossova; but after the battle he was stabbed by a soldier of the enemy, of which wound he died in 1389, aged 74.

* AMURATH II. succeeded his father Mohammed I. in 1422. The beginning of his reign was greatly disturbed by pretenders to his throne, who were supported by the Greek emperor. Amurath, having quelled these attempts, resigned the throne to his son Mahomet, and retired in 1443, to a society of dervises, from whence he was soon recalled to engage against the Hungarians, who had invaded the Turkish dominions. Amurath defeated the christians at Varna

with a great slaughter, and among the slain was the king of Hungary, and the pope's legate, cardinal Julian. He then returned to his retired situation, but was called from it again in 1446 to quell a revolt of the janizaries, and to reduce the famous Scanderbeg. He succeeded in both these objects, and then turned his arms against the Hungarians with his wonted good fortune. Finding his son inadequate to the imperial station, he sent him to govern Asia Minor, and resumed the throne. He died in 1451, aged 47.

*AMURATH III. succeeded his father Selim II. in 1575. On his accession, he caused his five brothers to be murdered, which affected his mother so much that she stabbed herself. In his reign several of the best provinces of Persia were added to the Turkish empire. He died in 1596, aged 52.

*AMURATH IV. succeeded his uncle Mustapha, in 1622. He recovered Bagdad from the Persians in 1637, after which he put 30,000 of the enemy, who had surrendered at discretion, to the sword. He died, in consequence of excessive debauchery, in 1640, aged 31.

AMY (N.), an advocate in the parliament of Aix; died in 1760. He wrote, 1. *Observations on the Waters of the Seine*, &c. 1749, 12mo. 2. *New filtering Fountains*, 1757, 12mo. 3. *Reflections on Copper, Lead, and Tin Vessels*, 1757, 12mo.

AMYOT (James), bishop of Auxerre, and great almoner of France, was born of low parents at Milan, in 1514, and educated at Paris on charity. He left the university at the age of twenty-three, and became tutor to the children of a secretary of state, who was so pleased with him, that he recommended him to the duchess of Berry, sister of Francis I. by whose means he became professor of Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges. Here he translated into French the memoirs of Theagenes and Chariclea, which procured him the abbey of Bellosane. He was next patronized by cardinal de Tournon, who recommended him to be preceptor to the two youngest sons of Henry II. While engaged in this station, he completed a translation of Plutarch's lives, which he dedicated to the king; and then began to translate that author's morals, which he finished in the reign of Charles IX. and dedicated to that prince. Charles gave him the abbey of Cornelius de Compigne; and made him grand almoner of France; and

bishop of Auxerre. He was also appointed curator of the university of Paris. Henry III. added to these distinctions that of commander of the order of the holy ghost. He died in 1593.

AMYRAUT (Moses), a French protestant divine, was born in 1596, at Bourgueil in Tourain. He at first applied to the study of the law, but the perusal of Calvia's institutions turned his mind to divinity. He then went to Saumur, and studied with such success, that he was chosen successor to Mr. Daille, and professor of divinity. In 1631 he was sent deputy to the council at Charenton; and was chosen by that assembly to address the king on the infraction of the edicts. On this occasion he became acquainted with cardinal Richelieu, who ever after held him in great esteem. About the same time he published a treatise, in which he espoused the notion of Camero on predestination and grace, which caused great dissensions among the French protestants. He was even charged with heresy by the famous du Moulin, and a motion was made in the national synod of Alençon for deposing him. At length the disturbance was quieted, and Amyraut came off with honour, and lived in peace. He was in great favour with the most eminent men of both religions; and cardinal Mazarin in particular had a very high respect for him, which was probably owing to Amyraut's having published, in 1647, an apology, in which he maintained the doctrine of the obedience of subjects, and the unlawfulness of resistance. He was a man of great charity and tenderness, and gave for the last ten years of his life his whole salary to the poor, without any regard to their religion. He died in 1664.

AMYRUTZES, a peripatetic philosopher, and native of Trebizond, flourished in the fifteenth century. Having renounced the Christian religion for Mussulmanism, the sultan, Mahomet II. gave him several preferments, and employed him in translating some books of the Christians into Arabic.

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, travelled to Athens in the time of Solon, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was the only stranger the Athenians ever admitted to the honour of citizenship. Croesus invited him to Samos, with the offer of riches, but he replied, "that he came to Greece for improvement, and not for money." After a long stay in Greece, he returned to Scy-

this, where he attempted to introduce the customs and institutions of Greece, which brought upon him the enmity of his countrymen. Going one day into a wood to perform a sacred rite to the goddess Cybele, he was shot with an arrow by the king himself. Many of his apophthegms are preserved by Lælius, who wrote his life, by Plutarch and others. An Athenian once reproaching him with being a Scythian: "True," says Anacharsis, "my country is a disgrace to me, but you are a disgrace to your country."

* **ANACLETUS**, bishop of Rome, succeeded Linus in the second year of Titus, A. D. 79. He is said to have suffered martyrdom, after governing the Roman church thirteen years.

* **ANACLETUS**, an anti-pope, was set up by Roger, king of Sicily, against Innocent II. whose cause was espoused by the emperor Lotharius II. After a violent struggle, the latter obtained the papal chair, and Anacletus died obscurely in 1138.

* **ANACREON**, a Greek lyric poet, was born at Teos in Ionia, about the sixth century B.C. He was entertained at the court of Polycrates at Samos, who held him in great esteem. At the invitation of Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, he visited Athens; and on the death of that prince, he returned to Teos, and remained there till the revolt of Histæus, when he removed to Abdera, where he was choked, while drinking, by a grape-stone. His poems are amatory and bacchanalian, but only few of them remain. The best editions of Anacreon are those of Barnes and Pauw. An elegant translation of Anacreon into English was published by Francis Pawkes, A.M.

* **ANAGNOSTA** (John), a Byzantine historian was living in the year 1433. He wrote, *De Rebus Constantinopolitanorum Macedonicis*, which was published in Greek and Latin at Cologne, in 1653.

* **ANASTASIUS I.** emperor of the east, was born in 430, at Duras, in Illyricum, of mean parentage. He was an officer in the imperial palace for many years; and in 1491 he became emperor, in consequence of his marrying Ariadne, widow of Zeno the emperor. His character stood very high in the public opinion at the beginning of his reign, but he lost his popularity at the end of it by embroiling himself in the religious feuds which then prevailed, and siding with the eutychians. Several commotions were

excited on this account; and the emperor was at last obliged to rescind what he had done in favour of the heretics. He died in 518.

* **ANASTASIUS II.** emperor of the east. From a private station he was raised to the throne in 713. At length, some malcontents set up a new emperor, who took the name of Theodosius, on which Anastasius fled into Thessalonica, where he took the religious habit. When Leo ascended the throne in 719, Anastasius prevailed upon the Bulgarians to assist him in taking Constantinople; but finding a greater resistance than they expected, they delivered him up to Leo, who put him to death.

* **ANASTASIUS I.** pope, succeeded Siricius in 398. He caused the works of Origen to be proscribed on the charge of heresy, and excommunicated Rostinus, who had translated one of that father's treatises. He died in 402.

* **ANASTASIUS II.** pope, succeeded Gelasius in 496. He endeavoured by the most laudable means to bring about an unity between the eastern and western churches, but was cut off by death from executing his benevolent design in 498.

* **ANASTASIUS III.** pope, succeeded Sergius in 917, and died in 919.

* **ANASTASIUS IV.** pope, succeeded Eugenius III. in 1153, and died the year following. He was a humane and liberal-minded pontiff.

* **ANASTASIUS**, an antipope, was supported by the imperial party against Benedict III. in 855; but was soon obliged to yield to his rival, and died in obscurity.

* **ANASTASIUS BIBLIOTHECARIUS**, so called from having been librarian of the vatican, was born in Greece, and flourished about the middle of the 9th century. His great work is the *Liber Pontificalis*; the best edition of which is that of 1718, 4 vols. folio. He is said to have assisted at the council of Constantinople in 865, and to have translated its canons out of Greek into Latin.

* **ANASTASIUS** the Sinaite, so called from being a monk of Mount Sinai, lived in the 7th century. He wrote some pieces on practical divinity, which were published at Ingoldstadt, 1606, 4to.

* **ANASTASIUS** (Theopolitanus), bishop of Antioch in the 6th century, was deposed and banished in 576 for holding the opinions of the incorruptibles, or that the body of Christ was incapable of suffering even before the resurrection. In 593 he was restored to his see, and

died in 599. His successor was also called Anastasius, and there are some religious discourses of his still extant.

ANATOLIUS (St.), a native of Alexandria, was bishop of Laodicea in Syria, in 269. He was a mathematician of some merit, and wrote a tract on the time of celebrating easter, printed in the "Doctrina Temporum," Antwerp, 1634.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century. He at first contended with pope Leo for the equality of the two churches; but afterwards he yielded up the point, and behaved with more submission to that pontiff than became his station. He died in 458.

ANAXAGORAS, surnamed the spirit, because he maintained that the divine spirit was the cause of the universe, was born at Clazomene in Ionia, about 500 B.C. He was the disciple of Anaximenes, and afterwards went into Egypt to improve himself in philosophy. He settled at Athens, where he had Pericles for his pupil, his connexion with whom raised him many enemies, by whom he was condemned to death, but escaped the punishment. He then retired to Lampascus, whither his scholars followed him. In his last illness his friends asked him if he wished that his corpse should be carried to his native country? "It would answer no purpose," said he, "for the road that leads to hades is as long one way as the other." He held that the moon was inhabited, and that the sun was an ignited mass of matter, a little larger than Peloponnesus.

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet of Rhodes. He flourished in the time of Philip of Macedon, and was starved to death for censuring the government of Athens.

*** ANAXANDRIDES**, king of Sparta, began his reign about 550 B.C. He had two wives, which was unusual among the Lacedaemonians; by one he had a son called Cleomenes, who succeeded him; and by the other, three children, one of whom was the famous Leonidas.

ANAXARCHUS, a philosopher of Abdera, and the favourite of Alexander the Great. He is said to have been pounded to death in an iron mortar, by command of Nicoreon, king of Cyprus, but the story does not appear well founded, as he gained the name of the Fortunate.

*** ANAXILAS**, a Pythagorean philosopher in the time of Augustus, who

banished him from Italy as a magician, though he appears only to have been a juggler, A.D. 28.

ANAXIMANDER, a philosopher of Miletus, the disciple, and successor of Thales. He had a considerable knowledge of astronomy and geography, and was the first who noticed the obliquity of the ecliptic; he taught that the moon receives her light from the sun, and that the earth is globular: to him is ascribed the invention of the sphere, and geographical charts. He lived in the year 545 B.C.

ANAXIMENES, the pupil and successor of the above, maintained that "air" was the first principle of all things. Pliny says, that he invented the sun-dial; he flourished in the 4th century B.C.

ANAXIMENES, of Lampascus, a Greek historian, had the honour of instructing Alexander the Great in rhetoric, and accompanied him in the war against the Persians. His country having joined Darius, Alexander threatened its ruin, but was diverted from his purpose by Anaximenes. He wrote a history of Greece, and the lives of Philip and Alexander, but neither has come down to us.

ANCHARANO (Peter d'), an eminent civilian of Bologna, was brought up under Baldus, whom he equalled in reputation. He died in 1417. He wrote Commentaries on the Decretals and Clementines.

ANGILLON (David), a protestant minister, was born at Metz, in 1617. He had the early part of his education in the jesuit's college, and then went to Geneva, where he studied divinity. In 1645, the synod of Charenton appointed him minister of the church of Meaux. He retired to his native place in 1653, and continued there till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, and then retired to Franckfort. The same year he was called to the co-pastorship of the French church at Hanau, where he was greatly followed. This excited the jealousy of his colleagues, who making his situation uneasy, he quitted it, and went first to Franckfort, from whence he removed to Berlin, where he officiated as minister of the French church; here he enjoyed great favour, and his family were honoured with places of profit and distinction. He died at Berlin, in 1699. In 1698, appeared at Basil, in 2 vols. 12mo. a work, entitled, *Melange cri-*

rique de litterature recueilli des conversations de feu M. Ancillon.

ANCILLON (Charles), eldest son of the above, was born at Metz, in 1659. He became inspector of the French courts of justice at Berlin, and historiographer to the king of Prussia. He wrote some books against the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and other works. He died at Berlin, in 1715.

ANCOURT (Florent-Carton d'), a French comic writer and actor, was born at Fontainebleau, in 1661, and educated in the jesuit's college at Paris. Having studied the civil law, he was admitted advocate at the age of 17, but falling in love with an actress, whom he married, he quitted the bar for the stage, in which line he acquired a great reputation. He also wrote several plays, which had great success. Lewis XIV. distinguished him by many marks of favour. In 1718, he abandoned the stage, and retired to his estate in Berry, where he gave himself up to a quiet and devout life. He died in 1726. His works were published in 9 vols. 12mo. 1729.

* **ANGUS MARTIUS**, fourth king of Rome, was the grandson of Numa Pompilius. He was elected B.C. 634. He obtained triumphs for victories gained over the Latins, Sabines, and Veientes, and extended his territories to the sea coast, where he built the port of Ostia. He died after a reign of 24 years.

ANDERSON (Adam), a native of Scotland, was for 40 years clerk in the South-Sea house, and became, at length, chief clerk of the stock and new annuities. He was also a trustee for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, and one of the court of assistants of the Scots corporation in London. In 1762, he published the *Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce*, of which a new edition has since appeared in 4 vols. 4to. Mr. Anderson was thrice married, and died in 1775.

ANDERSON (Alexander), a celebrated mathematician, at the beginning of the 17th century, was a native of Aberdeen in Scotland. He became professor of mathematics at Paris, where he published several algebraic and geometric works of great merit.

ANDERSON (Andrew), a Scotch printer at Edinburgh, who in the reign of Charles II. obtained a patent for printing every thing in Scotland for 41 years. It was afterwards restricted to bibles and acts of parliament.

ANDERSON (Sir Edmund), an English judge, was born in Lincolnshire, and educated in Lincoln college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. About 1578, he was made a judge, and distinguished himself by his rigorous treatment of the sectaries on the Norfolk circuit. In 1582, he was made lord chief justice of the common pleas. He sat in the star-chamber when sentence was passed on Mary, queen of Scots; and presided in the same court when judgment was pronounced against Davison, for issuing the warrant by which that unhappy princess was executed. The lord chief justice was a very able lawyer, and kept strictly to the letter of the statutes. He was, however, rather severe and inflexible in his temper; which he shewed by opposing some arbitrary measures of the queen. He retained his office to his death, in 1605. His Reports of Cases in the Common Bench, were printed in 1644, fol. and Resolutions and Judgments in the Courts of Westminster in the latter end of Elizabeth, in 1653.

ANDERSON (James), was born at Edinburgh in 1670, and became an advocate. In 1700 he was appointed clerk to the Scotch parliament, and in 1704 he printed a *Vindication of the Independency of Scotland*, for which he received the thanks of the parliament, and a pension of 400l. a year. He made a collection of Scottish records, which was published in 1 vol. folio, with a preface by Thomas Ruddiman. He died in 1712.

ANDERSON (John), a Scotch divine, was born in 1678, and received his education at St. Andrew's, where he took the degree of A.M. In 1704, he became minister of Dumbarton, and from whence he removed in 1716 to Glasgow. He was a zealous defender of presbyterianism, and died in 1720.

* **ANDERSON** (John), was born at Hamburg, in 1674. He became syndic of his native city, and was employed in negotiating its concerns in different foreign countries. He published the *Natural History of Iceland, Greenland, Davis's Straits, and other Northern Regions*. He died in 1743.

* **ANDERSON** (George), an English mathematician, was born at Weston, in Buckinghamshire, in 1760. His parents were common peasants, and he was obliged to work as a day labourer. His genius, however, overcame every difficulty, and he attained by himself a

knowledge of the higher branches of the mathematics. His extraordinary acquirements and modesty recommended him to a worthy clergyman, who at his own expence sent him to a grammar-school, and next to New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He also entered into deacon's orders, but having no relish for a country curacy, he set out for London, and after waiting some months, obtained a place as clerk to the board of controul, under Mr. Dundas. He attended with such assiduity to business, as to lay the foundation of a disorder which carried him off, April 30, 1796. He left a widow, who, in consideration of her husband's merits, obtained a pension. Mr. Anderson published *Arenarius*, or a Treatise on Measuring the Sands, translated from the Greek of Archimedes; and a General View of the Variations which have taken place in the Affairs of the East-India Company, since the conclusion of the War in India, in 1784.

ANDIER DES ROCHERS (John), engraver to the king of France, was born at Lyons, and settled at Paris, where he died in 1741, very old. He engraved several pieces after Correggio: but his greatest work is a series of portraits of eminent persons, consisting of above 700.

ANDOCIDES, an Athenian orator, was born about the year 468, before the christian era. He was banished from his country several times, but as often recalled. There are four orations of his in the *Oratores Græci* of Stephens, 1575, folio.

ANDRADA (Diego de Payva d'), a Portuguese divine, was born at Coimbra, and distinguished himself at the council of Trent, the canons of which he defended against Chemnitzius. He was a man of vast learning and great eloquence.

ANDRADA (Francis d'), brother to the above, was historiographer to Philip III. king of Spain. He wrote the history of John III. king of Portugal, which was printed at Lisbon, in the Portuguese language, in 1533, in 4to.

ANDRADA (Thomas d'), called by his order Thomas of Jesus, attended king Sebastian in his fatal expedition to Africa. The Moors shut our friar up in a cave, where he wrote a book entitled, *The Sufferings of Jesus*. His sister sent him money to procure his ransom; but he preferred staying in Africa, to administer consolation to the afflicted christians. He died in 1582.

ANDRADA (Anthony d'), a Portuguese missionary, of the order of Jesus,

discovered in 1624 the country of Caythay and Thiber, of which he published an account. He died in 1634.

ANDRE (Nathaniel St.), a French surgeon, who attended Mr. Pope, and was imposed upon by Mary Tofts the rabbit breeder, for which he apologised in the papers in 1726. He died at Southampton, in 1776.

ANDREAS (James), an eminent German reformer, was born in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1528, and was educated at the university of Tübing. In 1546 he was appointed minister of the church of Sturgard; but on the publication of the interim, he retired to Tübing, where, in 1553, he commenced D.D. In 1557 he was at the diet of Ratibon, and was afterwards chosen one of the secretaries at the conference at Worms. In 1559 he was at the diet of Augsburch; and in 1561 he was made chancellor and rector of the university of Tübing. He died in 1590. Andreas was employed in reforming most of the churches in Germany, and wrote several learned treatises, the most known of which is that on Concord.

ANDREAS (John), a celebrated canonist of the 14th century, was born at Mugello, near Florence, and educated at Bologna, under Guy de Bais. He gained great reputation as professor of civil law both at Padua and at Bologna. He had a daughter, named Novella, who in his absence used to read lectures to his pupils, and had a curtain drawn before her that the attention of the auditors might not be taken off by her beauty. His affection to her was so great, that he entitled his commentary on the decretals of Gregory X. the Novellæ. She was married to John Calderinus, a famous canonist. Andreas wrote many learned works, and died in 1348.

ANDREAS (John), a Moorish convert, was born at Xativa, in the kingdom of Valencia, and succeeded his father as al-faqi of that city. He was converted to christianity in 1487, after which he entered into orders, and was employed as a missionary among the Moors of Grenada. He translated from the Arabic into Spanish the whole law of the Moors, and wrote a book entitled the Confusion of the Sect of Mohammed, in which he exhibited all the absurdities of the Koran. It was published first in Spanish, but has been translated into several languages.

* **ANDREAS** (John Valentine), a German protestant divine, was born in 1546:

He died in 1654. He wrote several mystical books in Latin, which have made some believe that he was the founder of the sect of rosicrucians.

* **ANDREAS** (Valerius), a learned antiquary, was born in 1588, at the village of Desschel in Brabant. He studied at Antwerp and Lorrain, where he acquired a great knowledge of the ancient languages, and took the degree of doctor of law. He became librarian at Louvain, and there published some books on the antiquities of Belgium and other subjects.

* **ANDREÆ** (John Gerhard Reinhard), an ingenious naturalist of Hanover, was born in 1724. His father was an apothecary, and his son succeeded him in his business. He gained an extensive knowledge in chemistry, botany, and natural history, and travelled through several countries to make himself acquainted with their productions. He published several pieces on the favourite subjects of his studies; particularly a Tour in Switzerland, 1776, 4to. and a Treatise on the several Kinds of Earth in Hanover, 1769. He died in 1793.

ANDREINI (Isabella), a celebrated actress of Padua, was born in 1562. She was also esteemed a good poetess, and was admitted a member of the academy at Padua. When in France she received the most flattering marks of distinction from their majesties. She died at Lyons in 1604. Her husband, Francis Andreini, caused her to be interred in that city, and erected a monument to her memory. Her poems were printed at Milan in 1605.

ANDRELINUS (Publius Faustus), a native of Forlì in Italy, was professor of poetry and philosophy in the university of Paris, and poet-laureat to Lewis XII. He wrote moral and proverbial letters, which were printed at Straßburg in 1571. His poems, which are mostly in Latin, are to be found in the first tome of the *Deliciæ poetarum Italarum*. He died in 1518.

* **ANDREW** (St.), the apostle of Christ, was born at Bethsaida in Galilee, and with his brother Peter followed their father's trade of a fisherman, till called by our Saviour. It seems that Andrew was the first disciple of Christ. He is said to have preached the gospel in Scythia, and to have been crucified on a cross shaped like the letter X.

* **ANDREW** I. king of Hungary, was the eldest son of Ladislaus the bald. He and his brother Bela were obliged to quit

Hungary in 1044, on the accession of king Peter. Afterwards they were recalled by the Hungarians, on promising to abolish christianity, and to restore paganism. When Andrew got possession of the throne, he broke this engagement, and compelled his subjects to turn christians. He at first behaved liberally to his brother, but afterwards endeavoured to put him out of the way, which the other discovering, fled to Poland, from whence he returned with a large army, and defeated Andrew, who was slain in the battle, A.D. 1059.

* **ANDREW** II. succeeded his nephew Ladislaus as king of Hungary in 1204. He was engaged in the crusade against the Turks; and on his return, laboured assiduously to improve the manners of his subjects. He died in 1235.

* **ANDREW** III. king of Hungary, was the grandson of the above, and ascended the throne on the death of Ladislaus, in 1299. He was opposed by Charles, son of the king of Sicily by a sister of Ladislaus; and these rivals kept Hungary in a distracted state till their deaths, which happened in the same year, 1305.

* **ANDREW** of Hungary, king of Naples, called by the Neapolitans *Andrea*, was the second son of Charobert, king of Hungary. At six years of age he was sent to Naples to be brought up, with a view of marrying Joan, queen of that kingdom. This marriage proved very unhappy, as the parties mutually hated each other. At length the queen got him murdered, in 1345, and in the 19th year of his age. She was forced to quit Naples, to escape the fury of the mob.

ANDREW, bishop of Crete, was born at Damascus, and died about 720. He wrote commentaries on the scriptures, and sermons, which were published at Paris, 1644, folio.

* **ANDREW** (John), secretary of the vatican library; died in 1493. He was a learned and industrious man, and became bishop of Aleria in Corsica. He edited Livy, Aulus Gellius, and Herodotus, with other works.

* **ANDREW** of Ratisbon, an historian of the 15th century. He wrote a Chronicle of the Dukes of Bavaria, and a History of Bohemia.

* **ANDREW**, bishop of Samosata, lived in the 11th century. He zealousy vindicated Theodoret against Cyril. Some epistles of his remain.

ANDREW of Pisa, a sculptor and architect, was born in 1270. He built many superb structures at Florence; and

the arsenal of Venice is said to have been designed by him. He was also a painter, poet, and musician. He died in 1330.

ANDREW DEL SARTO, an Italian painter, was born at Florence, in 1480. His copy of the portrait of Leo X. by Raphael, was taken for the original by Julio Romano, though that painter did the drapery of the picture himself. He died in 1530.

* ANDREW (Tobias), professor of history and Greek at Groningen. He was a zealous cartesian, and wrote in defence of that system a treatise entitled *Methodi Cartesianæ assertio*, printed in 1653. He died in 1676.

ANDREW (Valerius), was born in Brabant, 1588. He became professor of civil law at Louvain, and librarian of that university. He wrote a book entitled *Bibliotheca Belgica de Belgis vita Scriptisque claris*, printed in 1643. He was alive in 1652.

ANDREW (Yves Mary), a French Jesuit, was born in 1645. He became professor of mathematics at Caen in 1726, and held it till 1759, when he retired through old age. He died in 1764. His *Treatise on Man* is a judicious philosophical discourse on the union between the soul and body; but his most celebrated piece is the *Essay on Beauty*. All his works were printed in 1766, in 3 vols. 12mo.

ANDREWS, or ANDREWE (Eusebius), was colonel in the army of king Charles I. whom he served with great fidelity. He was taken up for his loyalty, August 22, 1650, and beheaded on Tower-hill.

ANDREWS (Lancelot), an English divine, was the son of a mariner who was master of the Trinity House; and was born in London, in 1765. He was educated first at the Coopers' free school at Radcliffe, from whence he was removed to Merchant Taylors' school and was sent on an exhibition to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge; where having taken his degrees in arts, he applied himself to divinity. Sir Francis Wallingham obtained for him the living of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and afterwards a prebend and residentiaryship of St. Paul's. On the death of Mr. Fulke he was chosen master of Pembroke-hall, to which he was a great benefactor. He was also appointed one of the chaplains to queen Elizabeth, who greatly admired his preaching. King James I. employed him to defend the sovereignty of kings against Bellarmine, who had lately attacked it under the name of Matthew

Tortus. Dr. Andrews did this with much spirit, in a piece called *Tortus Torti* &c. for which the king gave him the bishopric of Chichester in 1603, at the same time making him his almoner. In 1603 he was translated to Ely, and appointed one of the privy council for England, and also for Scotland. Nine years afterwards he was removed to Winchester, and made dean of the king's chapel. The following anecdote of bishop Andrews will shew him to great advantage. Waller the poet was one day at court, while king James was at dinner, who was attended by the bishop of Winchester, and Neale, bishop of Durham. His majesty said to the prelates, "My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" Bishop Neale quickly replied, "God forbid, sir, but you should; you are the breach of our nostrils." On which the king said to the bishop of Winchester, "Well, my lord, and what say you?" "Sir," replied Andrews, "I have no bill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No puts off, my lord; answer me presently." "Then Sir," said he, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neale's money, for he offers it." He died in 1626, and was buried in the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where there is a monument to his memory. He had a share in the present translation of the bible. A volume of his sermons was printed after his death, by bishops Lloyd and Buckeridge. His private devotions and meditations in Greek were translated into English by Dr. Stanhope.

* ANDRISCUS, an impostor of antiquity, who assumed the name of Philip, son of Perseus, king of Macedon. The Macedonians acknowledged him, and the Romans sent an army against him under the command of Scipio Nasica, whom Andricus defeated, and thereby established himself on the throne. Metellus, however, at last succeeded, though with difficulty, in vanquishing him, on which Andricus fled into Thrace. The Thracians for some time supported his cause, but being worsted they gave him to the senate, who put him to death, B.C. 147.

ANDROMACHUS, a native of Crete, was physician to Nero in 65. He invented theriaca, which he described in some elegiac verses addressed to the emperor.

* ANDRONICUS I. Comnenus, Greek emperor, was the son of Isaac, and grandson of Alexis Comnenus. He was

imprisoned for treasonable practices against the emperor Manuel twelve years, but at last effected his escape, and fled to Russia. On the accession of Alexis II. who was quite a youth, he got himself chosen as a partner in the government, and in no long time contrived to put his innocent coadjutor to death, in 1183. Andronicus behaved in the most tyrannical and cruel manner to his subjects, particularly to those who were any way related to the royal family. At last the people, wearied with his oppressions, raised Isaac Angelus, a descendant of Alexis I. to the throne, who caused Andronicus to be given up to the insults of the populace. He endured the most miserable torments with uncommon patience, and behaved in his last moments as a true penitent. He died in 1185, aged 73.

* **ANDRONICUS II.** Palæologus, came to the crown in 1283. He was deposed by his grandson Andronicus the younger, on which he retired to a monastery, where he died in 1332, aged 74.

* **ANDRONICUS III.** Palæologus. He was the grandson of the preceding, whom he deprived of his crown. He fell a victim to an irregular life, aged 45, in 1341.

* **ANDRONICUS** (Cyrestes), an astronomer of Athens, who invented weathercocks. He built the temple of the winds at Athens.

ANDRONICUS (Livius), the oldest dramatic author in the Latin language. His first piece was performed about 240 years before Christ. His works are lost.

* **ANDRONICUS**, of Rhodes, a peripatetic philosopher, to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of Aristotle, in the time of Sylla. He also wrote commentaries on some of that philosopher's writings.

* **ANDRONICUS**, of Thessalonica, a learned Greek of the 15th century. He taught the Greek language at Rome, Florence, and Paris, with great reputation. He died at the last-mentioned place very old.

ANDROUET DU CIRCEAN (Jacques), a French architect of the 16th century. He designed the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pont-Neuf, and many other noble edifices. He left France on account of his religion, and died abroad. He wrote on architecture and perspective.

ANDRY (Nicholas), a French physi-

cian, was born at Lyons, in 1658. He became a professor in the royal college, and dean of the faculty of medicine. He died in 1714, aged 84. His writings are, 1. A Treatise on the Generation of Worms in the human Body. 2. Orthopædia, or the art of correcting deformities in children. 3. On Phlebotomy.

ANELLO, see **MASSANIELLO**.

ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH (Le Père), a carmelite of Thoulouse, was a missionary in Persia. He translated the Persian Pharmacopæia into Latin, which was printed at Paris, in 1681, 8vo. He also published the *Gazophylacium Linguae Persarum*, Amst. 1684, fol. He was provincial of his order in Languedoc, and died in 1697.

ANGE DE STE ROSALIE, an Augustine monk, was born at Blois, in 1655. At the time of his death, in 1726, he was preparing for the press, the History of the House of France and the great Officers of the Crown, begun by father Anselm. It was afterwards printed in 9 vols. folio. He also wrote the State of France, in 5 vols. 12mo.

ANGELI (Peter), a modern Latin poet, was a native of Barga, in Tuscany. He became professor of ethics and politics, in the university of Pisa, which he held 17 years. He wrote several Latin poems, the most esteemed of which are, 1. *Cynegeticon*, or of the Chase, 1568, 8vo. 2. *Syrius*, or the Expedition of Godfrey of Bouillon, for the recovery of the Holy Land, 1591, 4to. He died in 1596, aged 79.

ANGELI (Bonaventure), an Italian historian, was a native of Ferrara, and died at Parma in 1576. He wrote the History of the City of Parma.

ANGELI (Baldus), a physician, was born in Romana, in the 16th century. He wrote a Latin piece, on the nature of vipers, printed in 1589, 4to.

ANGELICO (John), an Italian painter, was born at Fiesole, and entered into the society of dominicans. He painted the chapel of Nicholas V. who offered him the archbishopric of Florence, which he refused. He died in 1455, aged 68.

ANGELIS (Dominico de), an Italian writer, was born in 1675, at Lecce, in the kingdom of Naples. He entered into orders, and obtained several ecclesiastical dignities. Philip V. king of Naples, appointed him principal historiographer. He died in 1719. He wrote

several historical and biographical pieces of merit, in the Italian language, besides some poems.

ANGELO BUONAROTI (Michael), a famous artist, was born in 1474, at the castle of Chiusi, in the territory of Arezzo, in Tuscany. Shewing an early inclination for designing, he was put under Dominico Ghirlandajo, under whom he made a very rapid progress. Having finished his studies, he was taken under the patronage of Lorenzo de Medici, but when the troubles broke out at Florence, he removed to Bologna. Angelo made an exquisite statue of cupid, which he carried to Rome, and having broke off one of the arms, buried it in a place that was soon to be dug up. The statue being found, was sold to a cardinal for a fine antique, but our artist discovered the fallacy, by shewing the arm which he had kept for the purpose. As a painter his style is very sublime. His greatest pieces are the crucifixion, and the last judgment. An eminent traveller says of the last, that while he viewed it his blood was chilled, and he felt as if all he saw was real. He died at Rome, in 1564, and his remains were interred with great funeral pomp at Florence.

ANGELO (Thomas d'), a dominican, died old at Messina, in 1720. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Sicily, and other works.

ANGELONI (Francis), was born at Terni, in the duchy of Spalatto, and died at Rome, in 1632. He wrote an illustration of the history of Rome by medals, which was printed in 1683, fol. also the history of Terni, 4to. 1646.

ANGELUS (Christopher), a native of Peloponnesus, in Greece, from whence he was obliged to fly on account of his religion, after suffering a variety of tortures from the Turks. He came to England and was supported by the bishop of Norwich, who sent him to Cambridge, from whence, in 1610, he removed to Oxford, where he taught the Greek language, and wrote several books; the most interesting of which is, an account of the sufferings he had undergone, printed in 1617, in Greek and English. He died in 1638.

ANGILBERT (St.), was born of a noble family of Neustria, and educated at the court of Charlemagne, whose daughter Bertha he married. That monarch also made him his secretary, and ambassador, and governor of the French coast, from the Scheldt to the Seine. He afterwards entered into the monastery of

Centula, or Requier, of which he became abbot, and died in 814.

ANGIOLELLO (John), born at Vicenza, was taken a captive by the Turks, and became slave to Sultan Mustapha, whom he attended in an expedition to Persia in 1573. He wrote the History of Mahomet II. in the Italian and Turkish languages; also the History of Ussun Caffon.

ANGLICUS (Gilbertus), an eminent English physician, about the end of the 13th century. He wrote a compendium of physic.

ANGLICUS (Ricardus), an English medical writer, lived about 1230. He studied at Oxford and Paris. His works are lost.

ANGLOS (Thomas), an English priest, whose family name was White, which he used to disguise under that of Anglus, Albius, or Richworth. He was the intimate friend of sir Kenelm Digby, for whose opinions he had a great respect. He resided chiefly at Rome or Paris, and was well known by his philosophical publications, in which he was a great champion for Aristotle. Some of his books were condemned at Rome, and at Douay. He died in the reign of Charles II.

* ANGUIER (Francis and Michael), two French sculptors, were natives of Eu, in Normandy. Francis was made keeper of the royal cabinet of Antiquities, and executed several great works, particularly the tomb of James Souvre, at St. John de Lateran, and the mausoleum of the duke of Montmorency. He died in 1669. Michael performed still greater works than his brother. The last piece of his was a large crucifix over the high altar of the church of the Sorbonne. He died in 1686.

ANGUILLARS (John Andrew dell'), an Italian poet, was born in 1517. He wrote a tragedy, entitled Oedipus, and translated Ovid's Metamorphoses, printed at Venice, 1584, 4to.

* ANICETUS, pope, succeeded Pius about 157. He filled the see of Rome 11 years.

ANICH (Peter), an ingenious mathematician, was the son of a labourer, at Oberperzof, near Inspruck, where he was born in 1723. His genius being discovered by father Hill, a jesuit, in the university of Inspruck, he became his tutor and patron. In a little while Anich became an able astronomer, and an ingenious mechanic. He made an elegant pair of globes for the university of Inspruck, and constructed various mathematical instruments. He also drew maps and charts with great accuracy and

neatness. He died in 1766, and the empress queen, from a regard to his merit, settled a pension of 30 florins a year on his sister.

* **ANGUSCIOLA** (Sophonisba), an Italian paintress, of great eminence in the historical and portrait line, was born in 1533, at Almona, and died in 1626. She had two sisters, **LUCIA** and **EUROPE**, both ingenious in the same walk with their sister. Sophonisba became blind by over application to her profession.

* **ANNA COMNENA**, daughter of the emperor Alexis Comnenis I. was a princess of extraordinary talents. She was married to a man of rank, named Nicephorus Bryennius, and was concerned in a conspiracy against her brother the emperor, which was frustrated. She was treated with great lenity, but lost all favour at court, in consequence of which, she went into retirement, where she employed herself in writing the history of her father's reign. This work, which has great merit, is still extant.

* **ANNA IVANOVNA**, empress of Russia, was the daughter of the Czar Ivan Alexiovitch, and born in 1693. In 1710, she married Frederic William, duke of Courland, who died without issue the year following. She then took into favour Ernest John Biren, a man of low origin, by whom she was ruled in an arbitrary manner the remainder of her life. In 1730, she ascended the throne of Russia, and Biren managed all the affairs of government with such rigour, that it is said above 20,000 persons were banished to Siberia. The empress herself was, however, meek and merciful; but she was forced to acts which she disapproved, by a wretch to whom she had yielded up her affection. She died in 1740, aged 47, leaving her crown to her grand nephew Ivan, under the guardianship of Biren.

ANNAND (William), a Scotch divine, was born at Edinburgh, in 1636, and educated at Oxford. In 1670, he was appointed dean of Edinburgh. He warmly opposed the attempt of James II. to dispense with the penal laws, for which, at the revolution, he was made dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, where he died in 1710. He wrote several polemical tracts and sermons.

ANNAT (Francis), a French jesuit, and confessor to Lewis XIV. was born in 1590. He wrote many books in Latin and French, particularly against the provincial letters of M. Pascal. He was a learned, liberal, and pious man, and died at Paris, in 1670.

* **ANNE** of Austria, queen of France, was daughter of Philip III. king of Spain, and married Louis XIII. in 1615. She lived on very bad terms with her husband, owing to cardinal Richlieu, who persuaded him that she was engaged in conspiracies. On the death of Louis, she became sole regent during the minority of her son Louis XIV. By placing her confidence in cardinal Mazarine, she embroiled herself with the nation, and was obliged to fly from Paris. At length matters were accommodated, and when the king took upon himself the government in 1661, she went into retirement. She died in 1666.

* **ANNE** of Beaujeu, daughter of Louis XI. and wife of the duke of Bourbon, was appointed regent during the minority of her brother Charles VIII. She was an active and enterprising princess, and died in 1522, aged about 60.

* **ANNE** of Brittany, daughter of Francis I. duke of Brittany, and queen of France, was first the wife of Maximilian of Austria, next of Charles VIII. of France, and lastly of Louis XII. his successor. She was a woman of high mind, but of a liberal disposition, and died in 1514, aged 38.

* **ANNE**, queen of Great Britain, was the 2d daughter of James II. by Lady Anne Hyde, and was born in 1664. In 1683, she married prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, but all of them died young. In 1702, she succeeded to the crown on the death of William III. Her reign was distinguished by great glory, and on account of the eminent literary characters which adorned it, has been called the Augustan age of Britain. But the spirit of party never, perhaps, rose higher than it did in her time. She died in 1714.

ANNESLEY (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL.D. He was ejected in 1662 from the living of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and a lectureship in St. Paul's. He died in 1696, aged 77. A daughter of his was married to Samuel Wesley, father of the celebrated John and Charles Wesley. The doctor was a man of note among his party, and printed several sermons.

ANNESLEY (Arthur), earl of Anglesey, was born in 1614, at Dublin. At the age of 16, he was entered of Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he studied the law, and then went on his travels. At the beginning of the rebellion he

joined the royal party, and sat in the parliament at Oxford, in 1643; but afterwards he made his peace with the republicans, and was sent commissioner to Ulster in 1645, where he rendered great service to the protestant interest. He took an active part in promoting the restoration of the king, with whom he held a correspondence while his majesty was in exile, and for which he was created earl of Anglesey, and in 1667, made treasurer of the navy. In 1672, he was appointed a commissioner for inspecting the settlements of Ireland, and the next year was made lord privy seal. In 1680, he was accused by Dangerfield, at the bar of the house of commons, with endeavouring to stifle evidence concerning the popish plot. In 1682, he presented a spirited remonstrance to Charles II. relative to the state of the nation, and the danger to be apprehended from the duke of York's being a papist. Soon after he was dismissed from his office, on which he retired to his country seat, where he devoted himself to his studies. He died in 1686, leaving several children. His writings which remain shew him to have been a man of learning and sagacity, but the most valuable of his works is lost. It was intitled, *A History of the Troubles of Ireland, from 1641 to 1660*. His *Memoirs*, published in 1603, 8vo. are full of curious and interesting matter.

ANNIUS (*De Viterbo*), a dominican monk, and master of the sacred palace; died at Rome in 1502, aged 70. He wrote 17 books of antiquities, pretended to be the remains of several eminent ancient authors, particularly Manetho, Archilochus, and Xenophon. They were first printed in 1498, folio. The fraud was well managed.

* **ANSCHARIUS**, bishop of Hamburg and Breitenburg, was born in France, in 801. He was very successful in converting the Danes to christianity. He died in 865.

ANSELMUS, abbot of Lobbes, a benedictine monastery, in the diocese of Cambrai. He lived in the 9th century, and compiled, in 827, the capitularies of Charlemagne, and Lewis the Godly.

ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aost, in the duchy of Savoy, in 1033. He took the religious habit in the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, of which he became prior, and afterwards was preferred to be abbot of Caen. In 1093, he was made, by William Rufus, archbishop of Canterbury. Soon after this, various differences arose between the

king and the archbishop, which were aggravated by the obstinate attachment of the latter to the pope's authority. At length peace was restored between them, which did not continue long, for Anselm fell once more beneath the royal displeasure, owing to the smallness of his subscription to the king on his expedition against Wales. The archbishop then left the kingdom by stealth, and as soon as he was gone, the king seized upon his revenues. Anselm went to Rome, where he was honourably entertained by the pope, whom he accompanied to the council of Bari, and distinguished himself there by refusing the objections of the Greeks with respect to the procession of the Holy Ghost. The pope, on this occasion, gave him the title of pope of the other world, i. e. England. The pope afterwards deserted Anselm, who went to Lyons, where he resided till the death of William; when, at the invitation of Henry I. he returned to England, and was received with great respect; but a new rupture arose, occasioned by the archbishop's refusing to be re-invested by the king; on which the dispute was referred to the pope, who decided in favour of Anselm. This induced the nobility to advise the king to break absolutely with Rome, in consequence of which, some of them were excommunicated by the pope. At length the pope made a generous concession, by allowing the English bishops and abbots to do homage to the king for their temporalities, which restored Anselm to favour. He died at Canterbury, in 1109. His works, which are numerous, and mostly on practical divinity, were printed at Cologne, in 1612, and at Lyons, in 1630. He was the first archbishop who restrained the English clergy from marrying, in a synod held at Westminster, in 1102.

* **ANSELM** of Paris, an augustin monk, was born in 1625. He wrote the *Historical Genealogies of the House of France*, 1694. It was continued by father Ange, in 1726, 9 vols. fol. He died in 1694.

ANSER, a Latin poet, was the friend of Mark Anthony, who gave him a country seat at Palernum, in return for his panegyrical verses. He is mentioned, but not with respect, by Virgil and Ovid.

ANSON (George) lord, was born at his father's seat in Staffordshire, in 1697. He went to sea very early, and in 1724, was made post-captain. Being sent to

South Carolina, he purchased land, and built a town there, which is called after his name. In 1739, he was chosen commander of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America, and sailed from Portsmouth, September 18, 1740, with five men-of-war, a sloop, and two victuallers. He doubled Cape Horn, in March, 1741, after losing two of his ships. In June following he arrived off Juan Fernandez, with no more than two ships, two tenders, and only 395 men. This place he left in September, took some prizes, burnt Païta, and continued on the American coast, in expectation of falling in with the annual Acapulco ship, till May, 1742; when having only his own ship, the *Centurion*, of 64 guns, left, he crossed the southern ocean for China, where he staid several months, and then returned in quest of the galleon, which he fell in with, and captured after a smart action. Having sold his prize in China, he sailed for England, and arrived at Spithead, June 13, 1744, having sailed, in a fog, through the midst of a French fleet then cruising in the chops of the channel. Not long after his return he was made rear admiral of the blue, and one of the lords of the admiralty. He was also chosen member of parliament for the borough of Heydon. In 1747, he commanded the channel fleet, and fell in with six French men-of-war, and four East-Indiamen, all of which he captured. For these services, he was created, by George II. lord Anson, baron of Soberton, in Hants, and on the death of sir John Norris, he was appointed vice-admiral of England. In 1751, he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, which post he held, with a slight interval, till his death. In 1758, he commanded the channel fleet, having under him the gallant sir Edward Hawke. After this he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of his majesty's fleets. The last service he was engaged in, was in convoying to England her present majesty. He died suddenly at his seat at Moorpark, in Hertfordshire, June 6, 1762. He married a daughter of the late earl of Hardwicke, who died before him without issue. Lord Anson was a cool and steady man, but too fond of play, of which he knew little, so that he was the constant dupe of sharpers; this made some person say smartly, that "though he had been round the world, he was never in it." His voyage round the world was drawn up under his own eye, by Mr. Benjamin

Robins, though published in the name of the chaplain, Mr. Walter.

ANSTIS (John), an English antiquary, was born at St. Neot's in Cornwall, in 1669. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. In 1702, he represented the borough of St. Germain's. In 1714, he was appointed garter king-at-arms, which he held till his death, in 1744. He published, 1. *A Letter on the Honour of the Earl Marshal*, 8vo. 1706. 2. *The Form of the Installation of the Garter*, 8vo. 1720. 3. *The Register of the most noble Order of the Garter*, 2 vols. folio, 1724. 4. *Observations introductory to an historical Essay on the Knighthood of the Bath*, 4to. 1725.

ANSTIS (John), LL.D. son of the above, was educated in Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and was joined with his father in the office of garter; and in 1725, obtained the place of genealogist, and register of the bath. He died in 1754.

ANTAGORAS, a Rhodian poet, in the service of Antigonus, king of Macedon. None of his works are extant.

ANTELMI (Joseph), a French ecclesiastical historian, was canon of Frejus, in Provence. He published *An historical Dissertation on the Church of Frejus*, and a *Critical Enquiry concerning the Author of Athanasius's Creed*. He died in 1697, aged 47.

ANTESIGNAN (Peter), a grammarian, was born in Languedoc, in the 16th century. He wrote a Greek and universal grammar, and published an edition of Terence.

* ANTHEMIUS, emperor of the West, was grandson of Anthemius, the minister of Theodosius the younger. By marrying the daughter of the emperor Marcian, he rose to the highest offices of the state. In 467, he was called to the throne amidst the general applauses of the people. He married his daughter to Ricimer, who took arms against his father-in-law, carried Rome by storm, and murdered Anthemius, in 472.

* ANTHEMIUS, a famous architect, was employed by Justinian in building various structures, particularly the church of St. Sophia, in Constantinople. He was also well acquainted with mathematics and natural philosophy, and wrote a book on *Wonderful Machines*, part of which remains.

ANTHONY (Francis), a famous empiric, was born in London, in 1550, and educated at Cambridge, where he de-

voted himself to the study of chemistry. He acquired a great fortune in London, by the sale of a nostrum, called the *aurum potable*, concerning which a treatise was printed at Hamburgh, in 1598. He died in 1623.

ANTHONY (John), son of the preceding, obtained a handsome income by the sale of his father's medicine. He wrote *Lucas Redivivus*, of the Gospel Physician, 1656, 4to. He died in 1655, aged 70, and was buried with his father in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London.

* **ANTIGENIDES**, a Theban musician, who was famous for his skill on the lute, and had the honour of teaching Alcibiades, and other celebrated men.

* **ANTIGONUS I.** a Macedonian captain, who on the death of Alexander, obtained the provinces of Pamphylia, Lydia, and Phrygia Major, after which his ambition led him to enlarge his territories. He succeeded greatly, and obtained all Asia. He was slain in a battle which he fought with Seleucus and Lyfimachus at Ipsus, in the 84th year of his age, B.C. 301.

* **ANTIGONUS GONATUS**, son of Demetrius Poliorstes, and grandson of the above, was a prince distinguished by his filial piety, and his extraordinary humanity. Though compelled to enter into war, first with the Gauls, and next with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, in which he was successful, he shewed a noble spirit of forbearance. When his son brought him the head of Pyrrhus in triumph, he expressed his resentment at it, and caused the body to be interred with funeral honours. He died B.C. 243, aged above 80.

* **ANTIGONUS DOSON**, king of Macedonia, succeeded his brother Demetrius II. B.C. 237. He defeated Cleomenes, and took the city of Sparta. He also repelled the Illyrians, who had invaded his territories, and died soon after, B.C. 221, being succeeded by Philip his nephew.

* **ANTIGONUS CARYSTIUS**, a Greek philosopher and historian, flourished B.C. 300. He wrote several books, one only of which remains; viz. *A Collection of wonderful Stories*, which was published at Basil in 1568; 8vo. and at Leyden in 1619.

* **ANTIGONUS SECHÆUS**, the founder of the Jewish sect of the Sadducees, about 300 years B.C. He opposed the Pharisees on the doctrine of the merit of good works, and some of his followers went farther, teaching, that there is no

future state of rewards, consequently no resurrection.

* **ANTIMACHUS**, a Greek poet, was the son of Hipparchus, and flourished B.C. 408. He wrote a poem, entitled, *Thebaid*, on the Theban war, but it is now lost.

* **ANTINACO** (Marcus Anthony), a learned Italian, was a native of Mantua. He taught Greek with great reputation at Ferrara, where he died in 1552. He translated some pieces from the Greek, and wrote some Latin poems.

ANTINE (Maur Francis, d'), a benedictine monk, was born at Gouvisux, in the diocese of Liege, in 1682. He published the first five volumes of *Du Cange's Glossary*, in 1736; and wrote the art of verifying dates, in 1750, 4to; afterwards reprinted in 1770, folio. He died in 1746.

* **ANTIOCHUS I.** (Soter), the son of Seleucus. He fell dangerously ill in consequence of his passion for Stratonice, his mother-in-law, which being discovered by Erasistratus the physician, and communicated to the king, he gave to his son the object of his affections, together with the kingdom of Upper Asia. On his father's death he succeeded to the empire, and fixed the royal residence at Antioch. He died B.C. 261.

* **ANTIOCHUS II.** (Theos). He was complimented with the title of *theos* or *god*, for delivering the people of Miletus from the oppression of Timarchus, governor of Caria. In his reign the Parthians revolted, and established an independent government, and their example was followed by others; so that he saw himself stripped of a considerable part of his empire. He was poisoned by his wife Laodice, B.C. 246.

* **ANTIOCHUS III.** (the Great), was the son of Seleucus Canonicus; and on the death of his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, he succeeded to the crown, B.C. 225. He was defeated by Ptolemy Philopator at Raphia, B.C. 217; in consequence of which Antiochus gave up Palestine and Cœlo Syria. He afterwards marched to India, where his success was so great as to procure him the title of *great*. On the death of Ptolemy Philopator, who was succeeded by his son Ptolemy Epiphanes, Antiochus recovered Palestine and Cœlo Syria; and reduced besides a great part of Upper Asia. This alarmed the free cities of Greece, who applied to the Romans for their aid, while Hannibal sought the protection of Antiochus. After several embassies had

passed between the king and the republic, hostilities commenced, in which the armies of the latter, under the two Scipios were victorious, and Antiochus was forced to make an ignoble peace. He did not long survive this disgrace, but the manner of his death, which happened B.C. 187, is uncertain.

* **ANTIOCHUS IV.** (Epiphanes), younger son of the above, succeeded his brother Seleucus Philopator, B.C. 176. He was a hostage at Rome for thirteen years after the defeat of his father, at Magnesia. He invaded and reduced all Egypt, except Alexandria, and took the king Ptolemy Philometor prisoner, on which the people of Alexandria placed Ptolemy Euergetes on the throne. Antiochus restored his prisoner to that part of his dominions of which he was possessed, and the two brothers, after he was departed, agreed to reign in conjunction. Antiochus afterwards invaded Jerusalem, where he behaved with such horrid cruelty that the Jews revolted, and recovered their independence. He died B.C. 165, aged 39.

* **ANTIOCHUS V.** (Eupator), was only nine years old at the death of his father the preceding king, and was slain by Demetrius, the son of Seleucus Philopator, after reigning about two years.

* **ANTIOCHUS** (Sideres, or the Hunter), was the son of Demetrius Soter. He married Cleopatra, the wife of Demetrius, his brother; and having slain Tryphon, who had usurped the throne of Syria, was crowned B.C. 138. He was at last defeated, and killed in a battle with the Parthians, under Phraates, B.C. 130.

* **ANTIOCHUS** (Grypus), the son of the above by Cleopatra, succeeded his brother Seleucus, who was murdered by his mother B.C. 123. Cleopatra finding that Antiochus was resolved to reign independent of her influence, prepared a bowl of poison for him, which he being aware of, obliged her to drink, by which she suffered the fate she had merited. His half brother Cyzicenus afterwards laid claim to the crown, which occasioned some bloodshed. At length it was agreed to divide the kingdom between them. Grypus was slain by one of his own subjects B.C. 97, and the other was killed by his nephew Seleucus, a few years afterwards.

* **ANTIOCHUS**, a monk of Seba, in Palestine, in the 7th century, who wrote 190 homilies on the scriptures, still extant in the Bibl. Bat.

* **ANTIOCHUS**, a stoic philosopher, flourished B.C. 100. Cicero and Plutarch speak of him with great respect.

* **ANTIPATER**, an eminent Jew, who was prime minister to Hyrcan the brother and rival of Aristobulus the high priest. Antipater so ingratiated himself with the Romans, as to procure the governorship of Judea, which excited the hatred of his countrymen against him. He died of poison B.C. 43.

* **ANTIPATER**, a native of Macedon, pupil of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander. The former monarch once coming late to the levee, said, "I have slept sound this morning, but then I knew Antipater was waking." A person observing to Alexander that all his officers of state wore purple except this prime minister: "Yes (answered he), but Antipater is all purple within." While Alexander was abroad, he left Antipater in the government of Macedon; and by his prudent management he kept all Greece in order. On the death of his master, in the general distribution of his territories, Antipater obtained the European provinces. Not long after, the confederate states of Greece attacked him; but by his address and vigilance they were defeated, and he marched to Athens, which he took, and destroyed its democratic government. He did the same by the other states, on which he was called the father of Greece. His last advice to Polysperchon, whom he had chosen for his successor, was, "never to admit a woman to meddle in state affairs." He died B.C. 318, aged 80.

* **ANTIPATER** (Cælius), wrote the history of the punic war, which was greatly esteemed by Cicero, and preferred by the emperor Adrian to Sallust.

* **ANTIPATER** (of Sydon), a stoic philosopher and poet, is praised by Cicero and Seneca. He lived about the 171st Olympiad.

* **ANTIPATER**, bishop of Bosra, in Arabia, about the end of the 5th century, wrote an answer to Eusebius' defence of Origen.

* **ANTIPHON** (the Rhamnusian), an Athenian orator, flourished about 430 B.C. He was the first who laid down rules of oratory. It is said, that having made use of his talents to establish the tyranny of the four hundred, he was on that account put to death B.C. 411. There are 16 orations under his name, in the collection of ancient orators.

* **ANTISTHENES**, founder of the sect of

the pyrics, was born at Athens. He got Militus put to death, and Anytus banished, for their persecution of Socrates. His works were numerous, but only a few apophthegms remain.

ANTONIANO (Sylvio), an Italian poet and cardinal, was born at Rome in 1540, of mean parents, but shewing early marks of wit and genius, he was patronized by men of rank. Pope Pius IV. made him professor of belles lettres in the college of which he was afterwards chosen rector. Pius V. gave him the office of secretary to the sacred college, and Clement VIII. made him secretary of briefs, his chamberlain, and at last cardinal. He died in the 63d year of his age, owing to excessive fatigue in application to business. He was the author of several pieces in prose and verse.

ANTONIDES VANDER GOES (John), a Dutch poet, was born at Goes in Zeeland, in 1647. Having a natural turn for poetry, and possessing the advantages of a good education, he improved his taste upon the best models of antiquity, and produced several translations from the ancient authors. He next wrote a tragedy, entitled *Trazil*, or the *Invasion of China*; which was followed by a poem entitled, *Bellona Chained*, on the peace of 1667. But his greatest work is a poem on the River Y, on which Amsterdam is built. Antonides was bred an apothecary, but under the patronage of M. Buifero, one of the lords of the admiralty, he obtained a place at that board; and soon after married. He died of a consumption, in 1684. His works were published at Amsterdam, in 1 vol. 4to. 1714.

* ANTONINUS PIUS, a Roman emperor, was born in 86, of a noble family. In 120, he was raised to the consulate. He was adopted by the emperor Adrian in 138, and succeeded him in the same year to the satisfaction of the whole empire. His reign was distinguished by its tranquillity, and by the emperor's uniform good management, which procured him the title of *Pius*. He used to say, "that he rather chose to save the life of one citizen, than to destroy a thousand enemies." This emperor was also a friend to toleration, and extended his protection to the christians. He died in 161.

ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS (Marcus Aurelius), emperor of Rome, was born A.D. 121. He altered his name in compliance to the Aurelian family, by whom he was adopted. When Adrian

chose Antoninus Pius for his successor, it was on condition that he should adopt Marcus Aurelius for his. In consequence he married Faustina, the daughter of that emperor, by whom he had several children. On the death of Pius, he entered on the government, and chose as his colleague Lucius Verus, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage. In 162, Verus went against the Parthians, who had invaded Armenia, in which he obtained brilliant success. Several of the German nations revolted about this time, against whom the two emperors went in person. Verus died in the course of the expedition of an apoplexy. Antoninus continued to prosecute the war with vigour; but in 174, being blocked up by the Quadi in a disadvantageous situation, the army was on the brink of perishing either by the enemy, or by thirst, when on a sudden the sky was overcast, and there fell a vast quantity of rain. At this juncture the enemy attacked the Romans, and would have defeated them, had not a thunder-storm come on, which frightened the barbarians, and put them to the rout. Pagans and christians are all agreed in the truth of this prodigy; but they account for it on different grounds; the first attribute it either to a magician, or to Jupiter, whereas the latter say that it was owing to the prayers of the twelfth legion, which consisted of christians, and that as a mark of distinction they were honoured by Antoninus with the title of the *showering legion*. In 177, he chose his own son Commodus to be consul, though he was then only 16 years old; he also honoured him with the title of emperor, and entered Rome with him in triumph, on account of his German victories. He remitted all the debts due to himself and the public treasury for 46 years, and applied zealously to the reformation of abuses, and the formation of beneficial regulations. In particular, he restrained the brutalities of the public games, and ordered that the gladiators should not fight but with foils. He died in 180; and his memory was so revered, that the Romans enrolled him among their household deities. His book of *Meditations* is universally known and admired.

ANTONIO (de Messina), a native of Messina, was the first Italian who painted in oil, which he learnt of John Van Eyck in Flanders. On his return to Italy, he imparted the secret to Bellini and Dominico; and this last communicated it to Andrew del Castagno, who

from the desire of gain, basely assassinated his generous friend. Thus, by these incidents, oil-painting soon spread over Italy. Antonio flourished about the year 1430.

ANTONIO (Nicholas), a Spanish historian, was born at Seville in 1617, and educated at Salamanca. On his return to Seville, he retired to the royal monastery of Benedictines, where he employed himself in compiling the *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, which was published at Rome in 1672, in 4 vols. folio. He died in 1685, and left nothing behind him but his library and his MSS. He printed in 1659 a Latin work on Exile.

ANTONIUS (Marcus), a celebrated Roman orator, was made consul in the year of Rome 653, and was afterwards governor of Cilicia, where he distinguished himself so much by his military achievements as to be decreed the honour of a triumph. After his return, he discharged the office of censor with great credit. Cicero says, that in him Rome might boast herself a rival in eloquence to Greece itself. He was killed in the commotions raised by Marius and Cinna, B.C. 67.

ANTONIUS (Marcus), the triumvir, was the grandson of the preceding, and son of M. Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble lady of great merit. On the death of his father, he plunged himself into a course of debauchery before he had assumed the manly gown. Afterwards he applied to the art of war, and shewed great courage and address in restoring Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt. He went from Egypt to Gaul, where Cæsar commanded with reputation; who enabled him to go to Rome, where he obtained the questorship, in which office he became very active in behalf of his benefactor. Finding, however, that the senators were unanimous against him, he fled to Cæsar, who, at his advice, marched to Rome, and having got possession of the sovereign power, he appointed Antony governor of Italy, and commander of the legions, in which office his liberality endeared him to the soldiers. Cæsar afterwards made him master of the horse for his conduct at the battle of Pharsalia, and chose him as his colleague in the consulship, B.C. 44. On the death of Cæsar, Antony behaved with great art, first getting the acts of his colleague confirmed by the senate, and next that he should have a public funeral, at which he made an harangue in his favour, which had such an effect

on the populace, that Brutus and Cassius were obliged to quit the city. Antony then began to exercise his authority in such a manner, as to convince all parties that he meant to assume the sovereignty to himself. The patriots, to check his career, espoused the cause of Octavianus, the heir of Cæsar, on which Antony retired to his government of Cisalpine Gaul, and began a civil war by laying siege to Martina, now Modena. The consuls Hirrius and Pansa, with Octavianus, were sent against him, and though Antony was defeated, yet both consuls were slain, and Octavianus then found himself at the head of a victorious army. After this defeat, Antony crossed the Alps, and joined Lepidus, with whom and Octavianus he contrived to form the second triumvirate, to which Cicero fell a victim, through the revenge of Antony. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, Antony went into Asia, and outvalled all other princes by the splendour of his court. Here Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, captivated him by her charms, and he accompanied her to Alexandria, where he gave himself up to a life of pleasure. In the mean time, Octavianus, at the instigation of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, commenced hostilities in Italy: but at length a reconciliation took place between them, and Antony married Octavia the sister of his colleague. A new division of the empire was the consequence of this alliance, the west being allotted to Octavianus, and the east to Antony; Africa being given to Lepidus. Not long after this settlement, Antony went into Syria, and renewed his intercourse with Cleopatra, in so shameful a manner, that he was deprived of his consular dignity, and war was declared against the Egyptian queen by the senate. While mighty preparations were making on both sides, Antony was immersed in dissipation, and his military spirit had fled. At the battle of Actium he escaped in a small vessel, and finding himself deserted by all his friends and troops, he fell upon his sword, and afterwards expired in the arms of Cleopatra B.C. 30, aged 56.

ANTONIUS (Marcus Junius), the son of the former by Fulvia, was made consul in the year of Rome 744. Being discovered to have debauched Julia, daughter of Augustus, he slew himself. Horace addressed to him the second ode of his fourth book. He left a son, named Julius Antonius, in whom expired this illastrious but unfortunate family.

* **ANTONIUS** (Honoratus), bishop of Constantine, in Africa, in 435. A letter of his may be seen in the *Bibl. Pat.*

* **ANTONIUS** (Liberalis), the author of a work, in Greek, entitled, *Metamorphoses*, printed at London, 1676, and at Amsterdam in 1688.

* **ANTONIUS**, surnamed **NEBRISSENSIS**, a Spanish writer of the 15th century. He was an eminent professor of the languages in cardinal Ximenes's university at Alcalá, where he died in 1522. He had a share in the celebrated *Polyglot* of that cardinal, and was also the author of some considerable works.

* **ANTONY** (St.), the founder of monachism, was born at Coma, in Upper Egypt, in 251. Although he had a large estate from his ancestors, he renounced all for a reclusive life. He resided in a lone cell in the desert near twenty years, and the fame of his sanctity drew to him many followers, so that monasteries increased in abundance. In the persecution of Maximin, he visited Alexandria, to minister consolation to the suffering christians, and when the storm was over, he returned to his solitude. In 335, he went again to Alexandria, to assist the orthodox against the arians. He died in 356.

* **ANTONY**, of Padua, a franciscan monk, was born at Lisbon, in 1195. He taught with reputation at different universities in Italy, and died at Padua, in 1231. His works were printed at the Hague, in 1641.

* **ANTONY**, of Pratovecchio, in Tuscany, an Italian lawyer of the 15th century, was professor at Bologna, and distinguished himself by a *Course of Feudal Law*, published in 1428, and other works on similar subjects. He died about 1464.

* **ANVARI**, a Persian poet and astrologer, died at Balke, in 1200.

* **ANVILLE** (John Baptiste Bourguignon d'), geographer to the king of France, was born at Paris in 1697. He was a most industrious student, labouring, it is said, sixteen hours a day for fifty years, to improve his favourite science. His maps are in the highest estimation, and his works are all valuable. They are as follow: 1. A *Dissertation on the Extent of the ancient Jerusalem*, 1747, 8vo. 2. *Some Particulars of ancient Gaul, drawn from the Remains of the Romans*, 1761, 4to. 3. *On ancient and modern Egypt, with a Description of the Arabian Gulph*, 1766, 4to. 4. *An Abridgment of ancient Geography*, 1768,

3 vols. 12mo. 5. *A Treatise on itinerary Measures, ancient and modern*, 1769, 8vo. 6. *The Governments formed in Europe after the Fall of the Roman Empire*, 1771, 4to.

* **ANYTA**, a Greek poetess, some of whose verses are in a collection of eminent female poets, published at Hamburg, in 1734, 4to.

* **APELLES**, an ancient painter, was born in the isle of Cos, and lived in the time of Alexander the Great, who would permit no other person to draw his picture, and gave him *Campaspe*, one of his mistresses, for a wife. Alexander went often to see him when he was painting, and one day talking rather absurdly on the subject, Apelles is said to have bid him hold his tongue, for that the boys who mixed the colours laughed at him. The most famous picture of this artist was that of *Venus rising out of the sea*, which Augustus purchased of the people of Cos, and placed in the temple of Caesar. The lower part had been hurt, but no painter would venture to repair the injury. He is said to have written several treatises on his art, but they are all, together with his paintings, swept off by the hand of time.

* **APELLES**, the founder of an heretical sect of the 2d century, was born in Syria. He was at first a marcionite, but attached himself afterwards to a pretended prophetess, called *Philumena*, whose revelations he published. They denied the scripture prophets, the law of Moses, and the doctrine of the resurrection.

* **APELLICON**, a peripatetic philosopher, to whom the world is in a great measure indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he purchased at a vast price, about ninety years before Christ. He brought his purchase from Scepis to Athens, where he caused the MSS. to be copied. They were afterwards seized by Sylla, and carried to Rome.

* **APER** (Marcus), a Roman orator, of the 1st century. Some attribute to him the "Dialogue of Orators," which used to be printed with the works of Tacitus and Quintilian. He died about 85.

* **APHTRONIUS**, a rhetorician of Antioch, in the 3d century, who wrote, 1. *A System of Rhetoric*, printed at Upsal, in 1670, 8vo. 2. *Several Fables*, printed with those of Æsop, Frankf. 1610, 8vo.

* **APICLUS**, the name of three celebrated Roman gluttons. The first lived under Sylla, the second under Augustus

and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. Of these the second is the most noted. He spent immense sums upon his belly, and invented several sorts of cakes, which were called by his name. Finding himself reduced to about 12,000*l.* which he thought would not keep him from starving, he poisoned himself. The third Apicius found out a method of preserving oysters. There is a treatise, *De re Culinaria*, under the name of Cælius Apicius, which, though ancient, is supposed not to belong to either of the above persons.

APIEN (Peter), a German astronomer, was born in Misnia, in 1495, and became mathematical professor at Ingolstadt, where he died in 1552. His "*Cosmography*" was printed about 1530, after which he published several other learned works.

APIEN (Philip), son of the preceding, was born at Ingolstadt, in 1531, and died at Tübingen, in 1589. He wrote a treatise on duelling, and some other works. He also studied medicine with success.

APION, an ancient grammarian, was a native of Oasis, in Egypt, and lived at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. In his "*Antiquities of Egypt*," he attacked the Jews, which led Josephus to write his treatise against Apion. This was not the only evil he did that people, for he instigated Caligula to raise a persecution against them. All his works are lost.

APOLLINARIS (C. Sulpitius), a native of Carthage, was a professor of grammar at Rome, in the reigns of the Antonines. He is supposed to have wrote the verses prefixed to the plays of Terence.

* **APOLLINARIS** (Claudius), bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, about A.D. 171. He wrote an Apology for the Christian Religion, addressed to Marcus Aurelius, and some pieces against the heresies of those times, but all his works are lost.

* **APOLLINARIUS**, a grammarian and presbyter, of Alexandria, about the middle of the 4th century. He was excommunicated, with his son, for too close an intimacy with a heathen priest. He turned the Old Testament into Greek heroic verse, but the work is lost.

* **APOLLONARIUS**, the son of the above, became bishop of Laodicea. He sent a piece of his against paganism to Julian, who returned it with this contemptuous answer: "I have read, un-

derstood, and condemned;" to which the bishop spiritedly replied, "You have read, but not understood, or you would not have condemned." This prelate fell into an error concerning the person of Christ, and maintained the millenarian doctrine. He died about 382.

APOLLODORUS, a famous grammarian of Athens, who flourished about 104 years before Christ. Of all his works, only three books of his "Bibliotheca," concerning the original of the gods, are extant, the best edition of which is that of Gale, 1675.

APOLLODORUS, a famous architect, was born at Damascus, and lived under Trajan and Adrian. He was employed by the former to build the great bridge over the Danube, and other structures. His bluntness proved his ruin, for when Adrian sent him the design of a temple of Venus, which he had just built, the architect found that it was too small for the size of the statues, and said, "that if the goddesses should have a mind to rise and go out, they could not." This provoked the emperor so much, that he banished him, and afterwards caused him to be put to death.

* **APOLLODORUS**, a famous painter at Athens, flourished B.C. 408. He was outshone by Zeuxis, which he lamented in a poem written by him.

* **APOLLONIA**, a female christian martyr, was burnt alive at Alexandria, in 248.

APOLLONIUS, a Greek poet, was born at Alexandria, in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes, king of Egypt, and educated by Callimachus, whom he treated with ingratitude. He wrote a poem, in four books, on the expedition of the golden fleece, which he called "*Argonautica*." He afterwards taught rhetoric at Rhodes, and thence got the name of Rhodius. Ptolemy Euergetes sent for him to Alexandria, and made him keeper of the public library. Here he died, and was buried in the same grave with his master. The *Argonautica* and the ancient Scholia, are still extant. Henry Stephens published an edition in 1574, 4to. It has been translated into English verse by Dr. Ekins, late dean of Carlisle.

APOLLONIUS, of Perga, a city of Pamphylia, lived at Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes, B.C. 240. He wrote several geometrical works, but only his "*Conics*" remain, and even those are not perfect. A noble edition was published at Oxford by Dr. Halley, in 1710.

* **APOLLONIUS** (*Dyscolus*, or the *Lean*), a grammarian of Alexandria, in the 2d century. He wrote, in Greek, a work "On Syntax," which was printed first in 1495, at Venice, and at Frankfurt, in 1590. There is also ascribed to him a collection of historical curiosities, printed at Basil in 1568, and at Leyden in 1620.

* **APOLLONIUS**, a christian martyr, of the 2d century. He was a member of the Roman senate, and a man of great eloquence and learning.

* **APOLLONIUS**, a learned grammarian, in the time of Augustus, who compiled a Greek lexicon to Homer, which was printed at Paris in 1773, 2 vols. 4to.

* **APOLLONIUS**, 2 stoic philosopher, was born at Chalcis, in the 2d century. He was sent for by Antoninus Pius to educate Marcus Aurelius.

APOLLONIUS, of Tyana, in Cappadocia, flourished in the first century of the christian era. He adhered to the rules of Pythagoras, and set himself up for a reformer of public morals. He took up his abode in the temple of Æsculapius, where he is said to have performed numerous miracles. Philostratus records these in his life of Apollonius, which is evidently written with a view of opposing the gospel history of our Saviour.

APOLLONIUS COLLATIUS (Peter), a priest of Navarre, lived in the 15th century, and wrote a poem on the siege of Jerusalem, which, with other poems, was published at Milan, in 1692, 8vo.

* **APOLLOS**, an eloquent Jew, of Alexandria, who was converted to christianity, and became a zealous preacher, particularly at Corinth, where many of the christians held him in higher esteem than St. Paul.

APONO (Peter d'), a learned philosopher and physician, was born near Padua, in 1250. He took the degree of M.D. at Paris, and became very eminent in that line. He was prosecuted by the inquisition on the charge of magic, but died before the process was completed, in 1316. He wrote, 1. *Heptameron*, printed at the end of Agrippa's *Occult Philosophy*. 2. *Elucidarium Necromanticum Petri de Apono*. 3. *Liber Experimentorum Mirabilium de Annulis Secundum xxviii Mansiones Lunæ*. 4. *De Medicina Omnimoda, &c.*

* **APOSTOLIUS** (Michael), a learned Greek, of the 15th century, who wrote a collection of apophthegms of wise men, and another of proverbs, but only abridgments of them have been published;

of the first in 1619, and of the second in 1538.

APPIAN, an ancient historian, was born at Alexandria, from whence he went to Rome, and became an eminent pleader. He wrote the Roman history in Greek, of which only a part remains, which was published at Geneva, in 1592, folio, and at Amsterdam in 1670, 2 vols. 8vo.

* **APRIES**, king of Egypt, succeeded his father Piammis, B.C. 594. He was an enterprising monarch, and is supposed to be the Pharaoh-Hophras of scripture. He was deposed by his subjects, and afterwards strangled.

APROSIO (Angelico), a learned monk of the augustine order, was born at Ventimiglia, in the republic of Genoa, in 1607. He wrote a number of books, chiefly under fictitious names, but he is best known by a curious work, entitled, *Bibliotheca Aprosiana*, Bologna, 1673. He died about 1680.

APULEIUS (Lucius), a platonic philosopher, in the second century, was born at Madura, in Africa. He spent all his fortune in travelling; but at last he settled at Rome, and became eminent as a pleader. Here a widow lady, very rich, fell in love with, and married him, which irritated her friends so much, that they prosecuted him on the charge of having used magic to gain her affections. He composed several books, the chief of which is entitled the "Golden Ass," a romance. His works were printed at Paris, in 1688, in 2 vols. 4to.

* **AQUAVIVA** (Claude), the son of the duke of Attri, was born in 1542. He entered into the society of the jesuits, of which he became general in 1581. He wrote some pieces relative to his order and religion, the best of which is one on the cure of mental diseases. He died about 1607.

AQUILANUS (Sebastianus), an Italian physician, was born at Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples. He practised with reputation at Padua, and died there in 1543. He wrote some pieces on physical subjects, and was a zealous defender of Galen.

* **AQUILA**, a native of Sinope, in Pontus, was sent by Adrian to rebuild Jerusalem, where he became christian. But being afterwards excommunicated for practising astrology, and pretending to magic, he turned Jew, and translated the Old Testament into Greek, about A.D. 129. Only a few fragments of this version exist.

AQUILANO (Serafino), an Italian

poet, was born at Aquila, in Abruzzo, in 1466. His poems were published at Rome, in 1503. The sonnets are most admired. He died in 1500.

AQUINAS (St. Thomas), called the *Angelical Doctor*, of the noble family of Aquino, and descended from the kings of Sicily and Arragon, was born in the castle of Aquino, in Italy, about 1224. He entered into the society of the preaching friars at Naples, much against the inclination of his parents, who endeavoured to recover him, but in vain. In 1244 he went to Paris, and from thence to Cologne, where he attended the lectures of Albertus Magnus. He afterwards returned to Paris, and read lectures on the book of sentences with applause. In 1255, he was created D.D. and about 1263 went to Rome, and after teaching divinity in various universities, he settled at Naples, and obtained a pension from the king. Here he devoted himself to study and religious exercises, and refused the archbishopric of Naples, which was offered him by pope Clement IV. In 1274, he was sent for to assist at the second council of Lyons, but died on the journey, at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, aged 50. The authority of Aquinas has always been very high in the Roman church. He was canonized by pope John XXII. in 1323. His works, making 17 vols. folio, have been printed several times, and at several places.

AQUINO (Philip), a Jewish convert of the 17th century. He taught Hebrew at Paris, corrected the Hebrew and Chaldee texts of Le Jay's Polyglot, and compiled a Hebrew, rabbinical, and talmudical lexicon. He died in 1650. His grandson Antony was first physician to Louis XIV.

* ARABIA. This country has never been conquered, though it has often been attempted. About 622, the Arabians became formidable under the name of Saracens, and extended their conquests into various countries. In 891, the sect of Karmatians arose, and got possession of all Arabia; but about 990 their power fell to nothing. After this, Ismael, a nephew of Saladin, took upon him the title of caliph, but his subjects revolted, and put him to death. His descendants, however, it is said, still possess part of the country.

* ARABSCAH, a Mohammedan historian, was a native of Damascus, where he died in 1460. He wrote a history of Tamerlane.

ARAM (Eugene), a self-taught genius, was born in Yorkshire. He received from his parents a very scanty education; but by the most persevering industry, he obtained a good knowledge of the mathematics, and an extensive acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, together with the Hebrew and Chaldee. In 1744, he taught Latin and writing at a school in London; and after staying there two years, became an assistant in a boarding school at Hayes in Middlesex. He was afterwards employed to transcribe the acts of parliament to be registered in chancery; and in 1757, assisted in the free school at Lynn. During this period, he studied history, antiquity, and heraldry, and obtained some knowledge of botany. He was besides a tolerable poet. It is to be lamented, that a man of such talents should have disgraced them by the commission of the most atrocious of all crimes. In 1758 he was apprehended at Lynn, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoe-maker of Knaresborough. 13 years before, and removed to York Castle. He was brought to his trial August 3, 1759, and made an admirable defence, but was found guilty; and the next morning confessed his guilt, alleging, that he was prompted to the crime through a suspicion of Clarke's having a criminal intercourse with his wife. On being called from his bed to have his irons taken off, it was found that he had cut his arm in two places with a razor; and in that condition was taken to the gallows at York, and there executed.

ARANTIUS (Julius Cæsar), an Italian physician and anatomist, was born at Bologna in 1520. He was the disciple of Vesalius and Bartholomew Magus. He died about 1570. He wrote *De Humano Fœtu Opusculum*, printed at Venice in 1595, with a book of anatomical observations by the same author.

ARATUS, a Greek poet, was born in Cilicia about 300, B.C. His poem entitled, *Phænomena*, which is still extant, shews him to have been an astronomer, as well as a poet. It was translated by Cicero into Latin; and St Paul quotes a passage from it in his speech to the Athenians. Grotius published it in Greek and Latin at Leyden in 1600, 4to: besides which there are several other editions.

* ARATUS, of Sicyon, son of Clinias, was born B.C. 273. When his father was murdered, Aratus was only seven years old, and narrowly escaped the fury of the mob. He was conveyed privately to Argos, where he received a liberal

A R B

education. As soon as he had attained maturity, he determined to restore the liberty of his country, which he did without bloodshed. By his activity he brought about the Achæan league, and recovered Corinth from Antigonos of Macedon. It is supposed that he died of poison, administered by order of Philip of Macedon, B.C. 216. He wrote Commentaries of his own Transactions.

* **ARBOGASTES**, a general and count in the reign of Valentinian the younger, whom he murdered, and then set Eugenius, a creature of his own, on the throne. Theodosius marched against the usurper, and a battle ensued at the foot of the Alps; in which, after an obstinate conflict, Arbogastes was defeated, and put an end to himself, A.D. 394.

ARBUCKLE (James), a Scotch poet, was born in Glasgow in 1700, and kept a school somewhere in the north of Ireland. His poems were published in 1 vol. 12mo. He died in 1734.

ARBUTHNOT (Alexander), a Scotch divine, was the son of baron Arbuthnot, and born in 1538. He edited Buchanan's history of Scotland, and was a strenuous champion for the reformation, and encourager of learning. He died at Aberdeen in 1583. He wrote orations on the origin and dignity of the law, printed in 1572.

ARBUTHNOT (John), a celebrated writer, was born at Arbuthnot near Montrose, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.D. after which he came to London, and supported himself at first by teaching the mathematics. By accidentally administering relief to prince George of Denmark, he obtained the appointment of physician to his royal highness, and in 1709 he was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Anne, and admitted a fellow of the royal college of physicians. In 1714, he engaged with Pope and Swift in a scheme to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*; but the death of the queen put an end to the project. In 1727, he published *Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*, 4to. In 1732, he published an *Essay concerning Aliments, &c.* which was followed by another on the *Effects of Air on human Bodies*. He seems to have chose these subjects from the consideration of his own case, an incurable asthma, of which he died in 1735. Dr. Arbuthnot was one of that bright constellation of wits which adorn-

A R C

ed the reign of Queen Anne. His humour is generally attic, without any mixture of ill-nature, for he was himself a most humane and amiable man.

ARC (Joan of). Vide **JOAN**.

* **ARCADIUS**, emperor of the east, succeeded his father Theodosius the Great in 395. He was governed by his ministers, and died in 408.

ARCERE (Louis Etienne), priest of the oratory, was a native of Marseilles, and died very old in 1781. He wrote the *History of the Town of Rochelle*, and the *Country of Aunis*, 1756, 2 vols. 4to.

* **ARCESILAUS**, a Greek philosopher, was born 316 B.C. He succeeded Crates in the management of the academy, and made some changes, which produced a new school called the middle academy. He taught a wrangling system, and seems to have been a downright sceptic. Yet he was of a very generous disposition, and delighted in performing actions of kindness in the most amiable manner. The Athenians honoured him with a public funeral.

* **ARCHELAUS**, son of Herod the Great, king of the Jews, on the death of whom he was opposed by Antipas; and the cause being referred to the emperor, he allowed Archelaus half his father's dominions, over which he ruled so tyrannically, that Augustus confiscated his effects, and banished him, A.D. 6, to Gaul, where he died.

* **ARCHELAUS**, king of Macedon, was the natural son of Perdiccas II. and succeeded him after murdering Alceates, brother to Perdiccas, with his son. He put his kingdom into a state of great strength, and moreover liberally encouraged literature and the arts. Euripides was entertained at his court, and his palace was ornamented by the pencil of Zeuxis. It is said that he died a violent death, about 399 B.C.

* **ARCHELAUS**, a Greek philosopher, was the disciple and successor of Anaxagoras at Lampsacus, but afterwards removed to Athens, where he had Socrates for a pupil.

* **ARCHELAUS**, bishop of Mesopotamia, and a warm defender of the catholic faith against the manichæans. A Latin translation of a work by him against Mani is extant. He lived about the year 278.

ARCHIAS, a native of Antioch, whose cause was pleaded by Cicero. He wrote a poem on the war of the Cimbri, and some other poems, of which only a few

fragments remain. He lived about 60 years B.C.

* **ARCHIDAMUS**, king of Sparta, succeeded his father Agefilau, B.C. 361. He was a warlike prince, but going to assist the Tarentines against the Messapians, he was slain, after reigning 15 years.

* **ARCHIGENES**, a Greek physician of eminence, in the time of Trajan, is celebrated by Juvénal and quoted by Galen.

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek satirist, was born in the isle of Paros, about 660 B.C. The Lacedæmonians laid a prohibition on his poems. He was the inventor of iambic verses. Most of his writings are lost, but the interests of morality have not suffered thereby.

ARCHIMEDES, a great mathematician, was born at Syracuse, and related to Hiero, king of that place. He boasted, that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth. His method of discovering the fraud of a jeweller who had been employed to make a crown for Hiero, discovers the singular penetration of his mind. That monarch, suspecting that the crown which he had ordered, did not contain the quantity of gold which he had given to the workman, desired Archimedes to find out the fraud. His thoughts being intent upon this problem while he was in the bath, he observed that a quantity of water overflowed equal to the bulk of his body. This shewed him at once how the problem was to be solved; and he ran homewards, crying out *εureka! εureka!* "I have found it, I have found it." Then procuring two masses of gold and silver of equal weight with the crown, he carefully noticed the quantity of water which each displaced, after which he observed how much the crown caused to flow over; and on comparing this quantity with each of the former, he was able to ascertain the proportions of gold and silver in the crown. Some ancient authors celebrate a glass machine made by Archimedes, which according to them represented exactly the motions of the heavenly bodies, and he is also said to have made burning glasses which destroyed ships at a great distance. In the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus, Archimedes contrived a variety of machines for annoying the enemy; but the place was taken at last; and the Roman commander gave strict orders, that his house and person should be respected. He was, however, slain by a soldier, who did not know him, while he was deeply engaged in solving a geometrical problem, and inattentive to all the noise and uproar occa-

sioned by the taking of the city. This happened about 208 years before the common æra. There are several of his works extant, but some of the most valuable are lost. Those which remain were printed at Basil in 1554, folio, and at London in 1792. When Cicero was quæstor in Sicily he discovered Archimedes's tomb, with an inscription upon it.

ARCHON (Louis), a French antiquary and divine, was born at Riom, in Auvergne, in 1645. He wrote the history of the chapel of the kings of France, printed at Paris, in 1711, 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1717.

* **ARCHYTAS**, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, flourished about 400 B.C. He was also famous for his valour, and was chosen general of the Tarentine army seven times. He was besides a good mathematician and mechanic. A treatise of his, concerning the universe, was published at Venice in 1571.

ARCUDIUS (Peter), a Greek priest, was born in the isle of Corfu, and was sent by Clement VIII. to Russia to settle some religious differences. He wrote some zealous pieces in defence of the Roman church, against the Greek and Protestant churches. He died about 1635.

* **ARCULPHUS**, a French divine of the 7th century. He visited the holy land, and at his return wrote an account of his travels, which was printed at Ingoldstadt in 1619.

ARDEN (Edward), a Roman-catholic gentleman of good family in Warwickshire, was born in 1532. He was executed in 1583, for a supposed plot against queen Elizabeth.

ARDERN (John), an English surgeon of the 14th century; who wrote a piece on the fistula in ano, which was published in 1588.

AREAGATHUS, a Greek physician, who flourished B.C. 269. He practised with repute at Rome, till for making use of caustics and the knife, he was banished.

ARENA (Anthony de), or du Sable, a French poet of the 16th century. His poem on the war of Provence, carried on by Charles V. was reprinted in 1747. His other pieces were printed in 1670, in 12mo. He died in 1544.

ARESI (Paul), bishop of Tortona in the Milanese; was born in 1574. He wrote some philosophical and religious pieces, and died in 1645.

ARETEIUS, a Greek physician, who flourished in the time of Vespasian. His

works, which are in great esteem, were published by Dr. Wigan at Oxford in 1723, folio, and by Boerhaave at Leyden in 1731.

* **ARETE**, the daughter of Aristippus of Cyrene, flourished about 360 B.C. She taught her father's system of philosophy after his death, with great reputation.

* **ARETHAS**, bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, wrote a commentary on the Revelations, about the 10th century, which is still extant.

ARETIN (Francis), an Italian lawyer, of the 15th century. He taught at several universities with great applause; and his opinions on law cases were generally decisive, but he disgraced his reputation by his covetousness.

ARETIN (Guy), an Italian musician, and the inventor of the gamut, was a benedictine monk in the 11th century. He published a treatise on music, entitled *Micrologus*, and a letter printed by Baronius in his *Annals*, under the year 1022.

ARETIN (Leonard), an Italian historian, was born in 1370. He was secretary to several Popes; and afterwards to the republic of Florence. He added a supplement to Livy on the Punic war; and wrote the history of Italy, with other valuable works. He died about 1443.

ARETIN (Peter), called the scourge of princes, was born at Arezzo, about 1491. He was so dreaded for his satirical powers, that crowned heads courted his friendship by presents, on which he had the audacity to get a medal struck, on one side of which he is represented with this inscription, "The divine Aretin," and on the reverse, sitting on a throne receiving the oblations of princes. He wrote many obscene and irreligious pieces, but in his latter days he is said to have employed himself in writing devotional tracts. He died in 1556.

ARGALL (John), an English divine, was born in London, and educated at Oxford. He died at his living of Halesworth, in Suffolk, in 1606. He wrote some religious tracts in Latin.

ARGENS (John Baptist de Boyer, marquis of), a French writer, was born at Aix, in Provence, 1704. He served some time in the army, but retired in disgust, and went to Holland, where he wrote some pieces, which recommended him to the notice of the king of Prussia, who called him to his court, and made him chamberlain. After spending about 25 years at Berlin, he returned to his native place, where he died in 1770.

His works, which have been well received by the public, are, *Jewish Letters*, *Chinese Letters*, *Cabalistic Letters*, and the *Philosophy of Good Sense*, &c. Learning and ingenuity are evident in these productions, but dashed with infidelity and licentiousness.

* **ARGENSON** (Mark René le Voyer, Marquis de), an eminent man in the reign of Louis XIV. was born at Venice, in 1652, his father being at that time ambassador to the republic from France. In 1697, he was made lieutenant-general of the police in Paris, in which office he behaved with so much vigilance, that nothing could occur without his knowledge. He first introduced *lettres de cachet* in the police. In 1719, he was made chancellor in the room of d'Aguesseau, but the year following he was deprived of all his places, and he survived the disgrace only a year. He was a man of profound talents, and of a persevering spirit.

ARGENTIER (John), an Italian physician, was born at Castellново, in Piedmont, in 1514, and died at Turin, in 1572. His works were printed at Venice in 2 vols. folio, 1592.

ARGENTINA (Thomas d'), general of the Augustines, in 1345. He wrote *Commentaries on the Master of the Sentences*, printed at Strasburg, 1490, folio.

ARGENVILLE (Anthony Joseph Dezallier d'), an ingenious French writer, was the son of a bookseller at Paris; and member of several societies in Europe. He wrote a valuable treatise on Gardening, 4to. 1747; the *Lives of the most famous Painters*, in 3 vols. 4to. 1755; a *Catalogue of Fossils found in France*, and other curious works. He was also one of the writers engaged in the *Encyclopédie*. He died in 1765.

ARGOLI (Andrew), an Italian mathematician, was born at Tagliacozzo, in the kingdom of Naples. He was appointed, by the senate of Venice, professor of mathematics at Padua, with the title of chevalier, in 1636. He died in 1657. He published a treatise, *de diebus criticis*, in 4to. 1652, and *Ephemerides*, from 1620 to 1700.

ARGOLI (John), son of the preceding. He wrote an admired poem, entitled, *Endymion*, and other works. He was professor of jurisprudence at Bologna, and died about 1660.

ARGONNE (Bonaventure d'), a carthusian monk, was born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1704. He wrote a *Method of reading the Church Fathers*, 1697,

12mo; and Miscellanies, historical and literary, under the name of Vigneul de Marville, reprinted in 1725, in 3 vols. 12mo.

ARGNES (Gerard d'), a French mathematician, was born at Lyons, in 1597, and died there in 1661. He was the friend of Descartes, whom he defended with great spirit. He wrote a treatise on Perspective; of Conic Sections; the Practice of Drawing; and a treatise on Stonecutting.

ARGYROPYLUS (John), an eminent scholar of the 15th century, was born at Constantinople, and coming to Florence, was chosen there professor of Greek. He also became tutor to the son of Cosmo de Medicis. He died at Rome in the 70th year of his age, after 1478. He was a great glutton, and spent all that he got in good cheer. He wrote a Commentary on Aristotle's Ethics, printed in 1541, fol.

* **ARIARATHES I.** king of Cappadocia, reigned B.C. 362.

* **ARIARATHES II.** son of the above, came to the crown B.C. 330, and was put to death by Perdiccas B.C. 322.

* **ARIARATHES III.** son of the last mentioned, on the death of his father escaped to Armenia, and by the help of the king of that country recovered his kingdom, B.C. 317, and left his kingdom to his son Ariaramnes II.

* **ARIARATHES IV.** was the son of Ariaramnes II. and reigned in conjunction with him. He greatly extended his territories, and died about 224 B.C.

* **ARIARATHES V.** son of the above, married the daughter of Antiochus the Great. He was a learned prince, and a great encourager of men of letters. He died B.C. 162, after reigning 62 years.

* **ARIARATHES VI.** surnamed *Pbiolopater*, was the son of the preceding. Olophernes, a pretended son of Ariarathes V. laid claim to the throne, and succeeded in driving this monarch from his kingdom for a time, but at length by the help of Attalus, king of Pergamus, he recovered it. Afterwards a competitor for the crown of Pergamus set up, and Ariarathes marched against him, but was slain in the battle, B.C. 129.

* **ARIARATHES VII.** son of the above, married Laodice sister of Mithridates the Great. His brother-in-law got him assassinated, and then garrisoned the towns of Cappadocia with his own troops, but the Cappadocians rose, and

having expelled them, placed on the throne

* **ARIARATHES VIII.** son of the last mentioned. At first his uncle behaved with great respect and seeming affection for him, but at last raised an army and invaded his territories, which he had long coveted. Having invited his nephew to a private interview, he stabbed him with a dagger, and then seized the kingdom without further opposition B.C. 92.

* **ARIARATHES IX.** the son of Mithridates, whom his father caused to be crowned by that name, although only 8 years old, but the Cappadocians called in the brother of the last-mentioned king, who was defeated by Mithridates, and died soon after. In him the line of Pharnaces expired.

ARIAS MONTANUS (Benedict), was born at Seville, and distinguished himself by his skill in the oriental languages. Philip II. employed him in editing a Polyglot Bible, which was printed at Antwerp in 1569—1572, in 8 vols. folio. The king would have rewarded him with a bishopric, which he refused, contenting himself with a pension of 2000 ducats, and the place of king's chaplain. He died in 1598, aged 71.

ARIEH (Jacob Juda), rabbi of the synagogue at Amsterdam, in the last century. He wrote a description of the Tabernacle in Hebrew, which has been translated into Latin.

* **ARIOBARZANES I.** king of Cappadocia, was elected by the people of that country, B.C. 91, but expelled shortly after by Tigranes king of Armenia. He then went to Rome where he obtained such support as enabled him to recover the crown, which he afterwards resigned to his son.

ARIOBARZANES II. was greatly attached to Cæsar, and in consequence was declared an enemy by the republic, and put to death by Cassius, B.C. 42.

* **ARIOBARZANES III.** brother and successor of the preceding, was dethroned and put to death by Mark Antony.

ARIOSTO (Ludovico, or Lewis), an Italian poet, was born at the castle of Reggio, in Lombardy, in 1474. He was patronized by the cardinal d'Este, by whose interest he obtained several employments. He afterwards entered into the service of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, who appointed him governor of Gragnana. His most famous piece is intitled,

Orlando Furioso, of which there are two English translations, the first by sir John Harrington, in 1634, folio, and the last by Mr. Hoole, in 1783, 8vo. Ariosto also wrote some comedies, which were performed in the hall of Ferrara before the duke and his court. He died at Ferrara in 1533, in which year he had been honoured with the laurel by Charles V. His remains were interred in the church of the benedictines, where there is a tomb to his memory. He left two natural sons.

* **ARIOVISTUS**, king of the Germans, who being called into Gaul to assist the Sequani, made himself master of a good part of the country, on which the inhabitants had recourse to Cæsar, who defeated Ariovistus with a great slaughter near Besançon. After this we read no more of him.

* **ARISTENETES**, a Greek writer of the 4th century. He died at Nicomedia in 358. Two books of love epistles by him are extant, very elegant and tender. They were printed at Paris in 1595.

* **ARISTANDER**, a celebrated soothsayer, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his expedition, and doubtless was of great service to him by imposing upon the credulity of his soldiers.

ARISTARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher was a native of Samos; and is said to have been the first who asserted the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and its motion round the sun. He is also said to have invented sun-dials. There is only one work of his extant, *On the Bulk and Distance of the Sun and Moon*; which was published by Dr. Wallis in Greek and Latin in 1699.

ARISTARCHUS, a noted grammarian, was born in Samo-thracia, but settled at Alexandria, where he taught the son of Ptolemy Philometer, B.C. 160. Cicero and Horace mention his name to express a severe critic; and it is used at this day for the same purpose. He starved himself to death at the age of 72.

* **ARISTARCHUS**, a Jew of Thessalonica, who was the friend and companion of St. Paul in his travels through Asia.

* **ARISTEAS**, a Greek historian and poet, flourished about 550 B.C. Several marvellous stories are told of him by Herodotus and others. His works are all lost.

* **ARISTEAS**, one of the 72 translators of the Hebrew scriptures, at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, according to Josephus. A letter of his on the

subject of that version is extant, and was printed at Oxford in 1692.

* **ARISTEUS**, a Greek mathematician, flourished about 350 B.C. It is said that Euclid profited greatly by his writings, but they are now lost.

* **ARISTIDES**, a celebrated Athenian, who rose to the first offices in the state, and discharged them with so much credit, as to obtain the honourable surname of *Just*. He was a great admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, and very rigid in his notions of public justice. At the battle of Marathon, he distinguished himself by his bravery, but though he had the charge of the spoils he took nothing for himself. The party of Themistocles at length prevailed against him, and he was banished by the ostracism. When the Athenians were apprehensive of a visit from Xerxes, they recalled Aristides, who notwithstanding all past injuries, gave his assistance to Themistocles for the benefit of the commonwealth, and when that commander was afterwards prosecuted, he refused his consent to the sentence of his banishment. Aristides was held in the highest esteem by all the confidential states of Greece, and was appointed by them to regulate the proportionate assessments which they were to pay for the support of the war. In this he acted with so much wisdom and justice, as to gain universal admiration. He died very poor about 467 B.C. The Athenians bestowed a magnificent funeral on him, and gave his son, Lyfimachus, an estate and pension, and portioned his daughters at the public expence.

ARISTIDES (*Ælius*), a famous sophist of the 2d century, was born at Adriani in Mysia. In 178. the city of Smyrna was destroyed by an earthquake, on which he wrote so pathetic a letter to the emperor, that he caused it to be rebuilt; and the inhabitants out of gratitude erected a statue to Aristides. He was an eloquent man, but very superstitious. He died about the 60th year of his age. His works were published at Oxford by Dr. Jebb in 1723, 2 vols, 4to.

* **ARISTIDES**, a famous painter of Thebes, who flourished about 340 B.C. We have descriptions of some of his pictures in Pliny, and we learn from him that they were purchased by kings and states at enormous prices.

* **ARISTIDES**, a Greek philosopher of the 2d century, who became a convert to the Christian religion. He presented a famous apology for Christianity to the em-

peror Adrian, of which Jerom speaks in the highest terms. It is now lost.

ARISTIPPUS of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the cyrenaic sect, differed widely from the doctrine of his master. His maxim was, that pleasure is the chief good of man. Dionysius the tyrant entertained him at his court, where Aristippus revelled in luxury. The tyrant once asked him how it was that the philosophers always sought the company of the great, whereas the latter seldom visited philosophers? to which he replied, "Because the physicians usually go to the sick." Diogenes once said to him, "If Aristippus could be content to live upon vegetables, he would not demean himself in courting the favour of princes," to which he replied: "If he who censures me were qualified to pay his court to princes, he would not live on vegetables." A person boasting before him that he had read a great deal, Aristippus remarked, "that it was no sign of good health to eat more than one can digest." He flourished about 400 B.C. His daughter Arete was famous for wisdom as well as beauty.

ARISTO, a peripatetic philosopher, who flourished about 230 B.C. He was the author of Amatory Epistles, quoted by Athenæus.

* **ARISTO** (Titus), an eminent Roman lawyer in the time of Trajan. Pliny the younger mentions his abilities and virtues in the highest terms. He wrote several books, the very titles of which are lost.

* **ARISTOBULUS I.** king of the Jews, was at first high priest, in which he succeeded his father Hyrcanus. He took his elder brother Antigonus into partnership with him in the government, but put his mother and two younger brothers in prison, where they were starved. He afterwards caused Antigonus to be put to death. He died B.C. 104. having reigned but a year.

* **ARISTOBULUS II.** was the son of Alexander Jannæus. In 69 B.C. he dethroned his brother Hyrcanus; but was deposed in his turn by the Romans under Pompey, who got him poisoned.

* **ARISTOBULUS**, a Jew of Alexandria, who joined the peripatetic philosophy with the law of Moses. He is frequently quoted by Eusebius, but his works are lost; he flourished about 120 B.C.

* **ARISTOGITON**, an Athenian citizen, who with his friend Harmodius formed a conspiracy against Hipparchus

and Hippias the tyrants of Athens, B.C. 516. Harmodius was killed after dispatching Hipparchus, and Aristogiton was made prisoner. He was then tortured to make him confess the names of his confederates, on which he named the tyrant's friends, who were directly put to death; and being asked if there were no more, he answered that there remained only Hippias, who deserved to die. The memory of these two friends was afterwards celebrated at Athens with great enthusiasm.

* **ARISTOMENES**, a celebrated Greek, was the son of Nicomedes, and descended from the kings of Messene. He roused the Messenians to take up arms against Sparta, B.C. 685. He defeated the Spartans in the first battle, for which his countrymen would have made him king, but he contented himself with the title of general. He was twice taken prisoner, but escaped by very extraordinary means. Fortune at length turned against the Messenians, the greatest number of whom, under the son of Aristomenes, emigrated to Sicily, where they built the city of Messina. Aristomenes remained in Greece, with a view of recovering his country from the Lacedæmonian yoke, and died at Rhodes, where he was buried with great pomp.

ARISTOPHANES, an Athenian comic poet, was cotemporary with Socrates, Plato, and Euripides. He attacked the designs of those who aimed at the sovereign power at Athens with such success, that he was liberally rewarded by his fellow-citizens for his patriotic exertions. His descriptions of the manners of the Athenians were so faithful, that when Dionysius the tyrant wrote to Plato for an account of the state and language of that country, he sent him the plays of Aristophanes. Of all his pieces there are only eleven extant. The Clouds was written with the express view of ridiculing Socrates, who had a great contempt for the comic poets; and to the eternal dishonour of the Athenians they applauded the poet and persecuted the philosopher. The time of his death is uncertain. The best editions of this writer are those of Kuster, Bergler, Brunck, and Peter. Berman, junr. An English translation of The Clouds, has been lately published by Mr. Cumberland.

ARISTOTLE, the head of the peripatetic sect, was born at Stagyræ, in Macedonia, about 384 years B.C. He was the son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyn-

tas, the grandfather of Alexander the Great. He lost his parents when young, and immediately plunged into a life of pleasure, by which means he soon squandered away his patrimony. He then went to Athens, and became a disciple of Plato, under whom he studied till he was 40, maintaining himself in the meantime by the practice of physic. Here he made up for his former negligence, living very temperately, and that he might not oversleep himself, it is said, he always lay with one hand put out of bed with a brass ball in it, which by falling into a basin of the same metal awoke him. On the death of Plato, he went to the court of Hermias, at Atarnæ, in Mysia, and married that prince's sister. He was afterwards sent for by Philip of Macedon, to take upon him the tuition of Alexander, and gave such satisfaction to the king, that he erected statues to his honour, and for his sake rebuilt Stagyræ. On losing the favour of his pupil, which was owing to his siding with Callisthenes, who was his relation, he went to Athens, where the magistrates gave him the Lyceum, in which he taught his philosophy to a great number of disciples. Here he composed his greatest works, particularly his animal history, which he undertook at the request of Alexander, who supplied him with subjects, and liberally rewarded him. Being accused of impiety, he wrote an apology for himself, addressed to the magistrates, but he soon after quitted Athens, and spent the remainder of his days at Chalcis, a city of Eubœa. Some say, that he put an end to himself by poison, and others, that he cast himself into the river Euripus, because he could not comprehend the reason of its ebbing and flowing; and there are those who assert, that he died of the colic, in the 63d year of his age; and B.C. 323. His body was carried away by his countrymen, who erected altars to his memory. His works may be classed under the heads of rhetoric, poetry, politics, ethics, physics, mathematics, logic, and metaphysics; and, in the words of an elegant writer, "whoever surveys the variety and perfection of his productions, all delivered in the chastest style, in the clearest order, and the most pregnant brevity, is amazed at the immensity of his genius." The best edition of Aristotle is that at Paris, 1629, in 2 vols. folio.

ARISTOXENUS, a Grecian philosopher and musician, was the disciple of Aristotle, and born at Tarentum. He

flourished about 324 B.C. Of all his works, his treatise on Harmonic Elements, only remains, which was printed by Meursius at Leyden, 1616, 4to.

ARIUS, founder of the sect of the arians, was born in Libya. He became popular at Alexandria, and was orthodox till his ambitious views were crossed with respect to church-preferment, when he broached his opinion against the divinity of the Word, which occasioned such disputes, that the emperor called a council at Nice in 325, to put an end to them. In this council, the heresy of Arius was condemned, and the celebrated confession of faith, known by the name of the Nicene Creed drawn up. Arius was then banished by the emperor; but two years after he was recalled to Constantinople, and made a confession of his faith, which was received as orthodox. In 331, he went to Alexandria, where Athanasius refused to receive him. When that prelate was banished, Arius again came to that city; but the people, being enraged against him, obliged him to withdraw. He then went into Egypt, where he raised new disturbances by his opinions; on which the emperor sent for him to Constantinople, and demanded of him, whether he adhered to the Nicene faith; to which Arius answered on oath that he did, at the same time delivering his own confession, which appearing found, the emperor ordered that he should be readmitted into the church. He was then conducted in triumph by his followers to the great church, but on the way being pressed by a natural necessity, he retired to a house of convenience, where he died, in 336. His doctrines did not expire with him, for they occasioned fierce contentions in christendom for ages. Arianism was revived in England, in 1752, by Dr. Clarke, and Mr. Whiston, and made an astonishing progress, till it was suppressed by socinianism, through the medium of Dr. Priestley and others.

* **ARKENHOLZ** (John), a Swedish writer, was born at Helsingfors, in 1695. He studied at Upsal, and then travelled through a great part of Europe. While at Paris, he wrote a piece, intitled, *Considérations sur la France par Rapport à la Suède*, in which he severely censured Cardinal Fleury, who complained of him to the Swedish court, by which means he lost his place of registrar. In 1743 he obtained the office of secretary of public accounts, and in 1746, he was made keeper of the cabinet of curiosities, at

M. *ARKENHOLZ* was a Swedish writer.

Cassell. He was afterwards employed in writing the history of Frederic I. which he never finished. He died in 1777. He published the Letters of Grotius to Queen Christina, Memoirs of the same Queen, and several miscellaneous pieces on political and other subjects.

ARKWRIGHT (Sir Richard), an English manufacturer, was originally a barber at Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, which situation he quitted about 1767, and went about the country buying hair. At Warrington he got acquainted with one Kay, a clockmaker, and projected with him, a machine for spinning cotton, in perfecting of which, they were assisted by Mr. Atherton of Liverpool. Mr. Arkwright afterwards went into partnership with Mr. Smalley of Preston, but not succeeding there, they went to Nottingham, and erected a cotton mill, which was worked by horses. By this time Mr. Arkwright had taken out a patent for his machine, which, however, was set aside in 1785, in the court of King's Bench. He afterwards erected works at Crumford, in Derbyshire, and acquired a fortune of near half a million sterling. He was knighted on presenting an address to his majesty, in 1786, as high sheriff of the county of Derby, and died at his seat, August 3, 1792.

ARLAUD (James Antony), an eminent painter, was born at Geneva, in 1668. He went early to Paris, where he was patronized by the king. Here he painted his Leda, a copy of which he sold in London for 600l but he would never part with the original. In a fit of enthusiasm he destroyed this exquisite production, by cutting it to pieces. He died in 1743.

ARLOTTO, a religious buffoon, was born in Tuscany, in 1395. Having entered into orders he obtained several preferments, and was greatly esteemed by Lorenzo de Medici, and other great men, on account of his wit. He died at Florence in 1483. A collection of his jests was published after his death.

* **ARMENIA MAJOR**, or **ADHERBITZAN**, was part of the empire of the Medes, and passed through the same changes, till 224 B.C. when Zadiades and Artaxeas revolted from Antiochus the Great, the former taking possession of Armenia Minor, and the latter of this country. Tigranes the Great, who reigned here in 95 B.C. reduced Armenia Minor and other provinces. He became tributary to Rome in 66 B.C. and Trajan made this country a Roman province

in 106. In 370, it was conquered by Sapor king of Parthia, but the Romans soon recovered it. Afterwards it was governed by its own princes, till the Saracens obtained it about 651. It was conquered by the Seljukian Turks about 1046, after which it suffered many changes till it was reduced by the prince of Kharasim in 1206, who was driven out of it by Genghis Khan in 1218. In 1335, the Ilkhanian dynasty began here, and continued till 1385, when it was conquered by Timur, from whom it was soon after recovered by the Ilkhanian princes. On the death of Ahmed Jalayr, the last of that line, in 1405, Kara Yusef, the chief of the Turcomans, got possession of it. This dynasty had the name of the *Black Sheep*, and in 1488 it fell by conquest to the family of the *White Sheep*. In 1500, it was conquered by Ismael Soffi, and reduced by Selim II. in 1552, since which the Turks have held possession of all, except the eastern part, which belongs to the Persians.

* **ARMENIA MINOR**, underwent the same changes with Armenia Major, till about 224 B.C. when it became a distinct kingdom under Zadiades. In 95 B.C. Tigranes conquered it, after whom it came to the Romans, who reduced it in 71 to a Roman province. When the Roman empire declined, this country fell to the Persians, but about 651, the Saracens took possession of it. In 1046, the Seljukian Turks took it, but in 1200 the prince of Karasim made a conquest of the country, which was taken from him by Jenghis Khan. In 1335, the Ilkhanian dynasty commenced here. Timur conquered it in 1381, and the Turcomans got it in 1405, when it was called Turcomania. In 1488, it was reduced with Armenia Major by the family of the *White Sheep*. Ismael Soffi conquered it in 1500, but in 1514 it was taken by Selim I, sultan of the Turks.

ARMINIUS (James), a Dutch divine, was born at Oudewater, in 1560. He lost his father in his infancy, and his mother, sister, and brothers, were butchered by the Spaniards while he was at Marburg, in 1575. He afterwards studied at Leyden and Geneva, from whence he travelled into Italy, and spent some time at Padua. In 1588 he was ordained, and soon became a popular preacher. About this time Lydius, theological professor at Franeker, desired him to refute a piece which had been written against Beza on predestination, by some divines at Delft. In studying this point

A R M

Arminius became a convert to the opinion which he was employed to confute. In 1603 he was appointed professor of divinity at Leyden, where his lectures made a great noise, and brought off many from the rigid doctrines which had hitherto prevailed on the divine decrees. His great adversary was Gomarus, with whom he held several conferences. In 1607 he wrote an admirable apology to the elector palatine, respecting the disputes in which he was then engaged on the controverted points. It is supposed that these fierce dissensions occasioned the illness of which he died, in 1609. Arminius was a very learned, pious, and eloquent man, and remarkable for the evenness of his temper. His motto was, "A good conscience is a paradise." His works were published at Franckfort in 1 vol. 4to. 1631. The arminians in Holland are still a distinct sect from the establishment.

* **ARMINIUS**, or the *Deliverer of Germany*, was the son of Sigimer, a chieftain of the Catti. He served with reputation in the Roman armies, and was honoured by Augustus with knight-hood, and the citizenship of Rome. His attachment to his native country, however, prevailed over all other relations, and therefore he began to rouse the Germans to a revolt. By his contrivance he got Varus into an ambuscade, where he perished with nearly all his forces, A.D. 10. In 16, Germanicus marched to revenge the death of Varus, having in his army a brother of Arminius, named Fulvius, who was greatly attached to the Romans. The Germans suffered some terrible defeats, but the spirit of their leader was unconquered, and he in his turn defeated Marobodius, a German king, who was in the interest of the Romans. At last he was taken off by the treachery of some of his own relations, in the 37th year of his age, after having defied the whole strength of the Romans 12 years.

ARMSTRONG (John), a poet and physician, was born at Castleton in Roxburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers. He took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, in 1732. In 1735 he published an anonymous tract, entitled, *An Essay for abridging the Study of Physic*. In 1737, appeared his *Synopsis of the History and Cure of the Venereal Disease*, 8vo. Not long after, came out his *Economy of Love*, a poem, in which he has caught the spirit of Ovid, with his licentiousness. In the edition of 1768,

A R N

the author purged this piece of many offensive passages. In 1744 he published *The Art of preserving Health*, one of the best didactic poems in our language. In 1746 he was appointed one of the physicians to the military hospital behind Buckingham-house. In 1758, he printed *Sketches, or Essays on various Subjects*, by Launcelot Temple, esq. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Germany, and the next year wrote a poem called *Day*, an Epistle to John Wilkes of Aylesbury, esq. In the letter he threw out a reflection upon Churchill, which drew on him the resentment of that satirist. Dr. Armstrong published a collection of *Miscellanies* in 1770, in 2 vols. 12mo. and the year following, a short *Ramble through some parts of France and Italy*, by Launcelot Temple. In 1773 appeared his *Medical Essays*, in 1 vol. 4to. He died in 1779. Dr. Armstrong was a man greatly beloved by his friends for the goodness of his heart, as well as for his literary talents.

* **ARMSTRONG** (John), a Scotch divine, was born at Leith and educated at Edinburgh, where he studied divinity, and took his degree of M.A. While at Edinburgh, he published a volume of *Juvenile Poems*, to which he appended an *Essay on the Means of punishing and preventing Crimes*, for which, in 1789, he had been honoured with the gold medal, given by the Edinburgh pantheon society. In 1790 he came to London, where he supported himself by writing for the daily papers. He also preached occasionally to some of the most respectable dissenting congregations, and promised fair to make a shining figure in life, when he was taken off in the 26th year of his age, 1797.

ARNALD (Richard), an English divine, was born in London, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Eynanuel college, in 1718, where he took his degree of M.A. and was elected fellow, in 1721. In 1728, he took the degree of B.D. and about the same was presented by his society to the rectory of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. He published several single sermons, but his most celebrated performance is his *Commentary on the Apocrypha*, which usually accompanies the commentaries of Patrick, Lowth, and Whirby. He died in 1756.

ARNALL (William), a political writer, was employed by sir Robert Walpole to defend his administration, for which he

is said to have received near 11,000*l.* in 4 years. Notwithstanding this, he died in debt, in 1741, aged 26.

ARNAUD DE MEYRVEILLE, or MEREUIL, a poet of Provence, in the 13th century, who wrote a collection of poems, and died in 1220.

* ARNAUD (Francis), abbé of Grand Champ, was born at Aubignan. He was employed in writing the *Journal Etranger*, and the *Gazette litteraire de l'Europe*. He also published a collection of pieces on Philosophy, Literature, and the Arts, Paris, 1770, 4 vols. 12mo. He was a man of genius and taste.

ARNAULD DE VILLA NOVA, a physician at Paris, of the 14th century, was a man of great learning, but broaching some mystical and whimsical notions in religion, he found it necessary to quit France, and retire to Sicily, where he was entertained by Frederic, king of Arragon, who sent him to attend pope Clement in his illness, but in the voyage Arnould was shipwrecked, about 1310. His works were printed at Lyons in 2 vols. folio, 1520, and at Basil, 1585.

ARNAULD (Anthony), a French lawyer, was born at Paris in 1559, and took his degree of M.A. in 1573. He was admitted advocate of parliament there soon after, and was also appointed counsellor and attorney-general to queen Catherine de Medicis. His pleadings in behalf of the university of Paris, against the jesuits, in 1594, procured him a great reputation. About that time appeared a tract concerning the re-establishment of the jesuits, which was ascribed to him, but seemingly without reason. He died in 1619.

ARNAULD D'ANDILLE (Robert), eldest son of the above, was born at Paris, in 1589. He held some considerable offices, and fulfilled them in the most honourable manner. At the age of 55 he retired to the convent of Port Royal des Champs, where he spent the remainder of his days in religious studies. He published a translation of Josephus, a Memoir of the House of Port Royal, Memoirs of his own life, and several other works. He died in 1674.

ARNAULD (Anthony), brother of the foregoing, was born at Paris, in 1632, and studied philosophy at the college of Calvi, from whence he removed to the college of the Sorbonne, and applied himself to divinity. In 1641, he commenced doctor, but as he had not complied with the exact rules, he was rendered incapable of being admitted at

the Sorbonne. But the society, in consideration of his merit, applied to cardinal Richelieu to dispense with the forms, which was refused, but on his death he obtained that honour. In 1643, he published a book on frequent communion, which gave offence to the jesuits. The controversy between them and the jansenists was then at its height, and M. Arnould joined the latter, whom he defended with great ability. For this he was expelled the Sorbonne, on which he went into retirement, where he employed himself in writing a great number of treatises. When this famous controversy subsided, in 1668, Arnould again made himself public, and turned his polemical weapons against the calvinists. His treatise, entitled, *La Perpetuité de la Foi*, in which he was assisted by M. Nicole, brought on the grand dispute between them and M^r Claude, in which each party claimed the victory. In 1679 he quitted France, and went into the Netherlands, where he continued to write against the jesuits and protestants, with equal sharpness and facility. He died in 1694, and his heart, at his own request, was sent to be deposited in the Port Royal. The jesuits hated him so immoderately as to cause M. Perrault's panegyric upon him in his collection of portraits of eminent men, to be suppressed. The works of Arnould are exceedingly numerous, but mostly polemical. After his death, father Quesnel published his letters in 9 vols.

ARNAULD (Henry), brother of the above, was born at Paris, in 1597. He was made dean of Gournay; and in 1649, he was made bishop of Angers, which diocese he never left but once, and that was to reconcile the prince of Tarento to his father, the duke de la Tremouille. When Angers revolted in 1652, the queen-mother was about to take heavy vengeance upon it, but was prevented from her sanguinary purpose by this bishop; who, as he administered the sacrament to her, said: "Take, madam, the body of him who forgave his enemies when he was dying on the cross." He divided his time between prayer, reading, and his public duties. A friend saying to him one day that he ought to allow himself one day in the week for recreation; "That I will do, with all my heart," he replied, "if you will name a day wherein I am not a bishop." He died at Angers, in 1692. His "Negociations at Rome," were published at Paris, in 5 vols. 12mo. in 1748.

* **ARNAULD** (Angelique), sister of the preceding, and abbess of the convent of Port Royal, was born in 1596. She set about a rigorous reformation of her society, and obtained so great a reputation for sanctity, that numbers of persons of both sexes came and built huts about the convent, under the name of jansenist penitents. At the age of 29, she was appointed to reform the convent of Maubuisson, where she remained five years. She afterwards got the king's permission to remove her society to Paris. She died in 1661. Six sisters of the Arnaulds, with their mother, ended their days in this convent.

ARNDT (John), a German divine, was born at Ballenstadt, in the duchy of Anhalt, in 1555. He became minister first at Quedlinburg, and then at Brunswick, from whence he removed to Illeben. In 1611, the duke of Lunenburg gave him the church of Zell, and appointed him superintendant of all the churches in the duchy. He died in 1625. His most celebrated work is his *Treatise on true Christianity*, the first part of which appeared in 1605, and the rest in 1608. It was translated into English by Mr. Boehm, and published in 1712, 3 vols. 8vo. Its design is to promote a life of holiness, in opposition to those who content themselves with a barren faith.

ARNDT (Joshua), a German divine, was born at Gustrów. He became professor of logic at Rostock, and chaplain to the duke of Mecklenburg. He died in 1687. He wrote *Miscellanea Sacra*, 8vo. 1648; *Clavis Antiquitatum Judaicarum*, Leipzig, 1707, 4to; and, *Tractatus de Superstitione*. His son Charles was professor of poetry and Hebrew at Melchin, and died in 1721.

ARNE (Thomas Augustine), an English musician, was born in 1710. His father was an upholsterer in Covent-garden. He had his education at Eton, and was afterwards articled to an attorney; but music had more charms for him than the law, and he soon abandoned the desk for the fiddle: his proficiency was so great, that in no long time he was engaged as leader of the band at Drury-lane; and in 1733, he composed the music for Addison's opera of *Rosamond*, which was received with universal applause. In 1738, he acquired great credit by setting Milton's *Comus*. In 1740, he set Mallet's masque of *Alfred*, in which first appeared the song of *Rise Britannia*. He had great success in setting popular

ballads to music. In 1759, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of music. He died in 1778, of a spasm of the lungs. Having been bred a Roman catholic, he had recourse in his last illness to the consolations of that religion for support; although, in the progress of his life, he had paid little respect to any form of worship.

* **ARNGRIM** (Jonas), a clergyman of Iceland, was a man of considerable learning and merit, and illustrated the history of his country by several able disquisitions. He also wrote a piece on the Runic letters, to be found in *Olaus Wormius's Collections*. He died in 1649.

ARNISÆUS (Henningus), a learned German, was a native of Halberstadt, and became professor of medicine at Helmstadt. He wrote some political pieces in defence of the doctrine of passive obedience, and some on physic and philosophy. He died in 1635.

ARNOBIUS, professor of rhetoric at Sicca, in Numidia, at the end of the 3d century; was, at first, a great enemy to christianity; but afterwards became a convert, and wrote a learned and eloquent piece against the gentiles, which has been printed several times. He had for a pupil the celebrated Lactantius.

* **ARNOBIUS**, of Gaul, a christian divine of the 5th century. He wrote a commentary on the Psalms, and defended the pelegians against the followers of St. Augustine.

ARNOLD, an Italian monk of the 12th century, was a native of Brescia; and became a pupil of Peter Abelard, in France. On his return to Italy, he set up for a reformer, maintaining several heretical notions, and asserting that it was a deadly sin for the clergy to enjoy a temporal estate. His doctrines procured him many followers. In 1139, they were condemned at Rome, by pope Innocent II.; on which Arnold left Italy, and went to Switzerland. On the death of that pope, he returned to Rome, and excited some commotions against the papal authority, which obliged Adrian IV. to lay the city under an interdict, till the arnoldists were banished. In consequence of this, Arnold and his followers left Rome, and went into Tuscany, where he was treated as a prophet: he was afterwards seized, and executed in 1155. Some of his followers came to England, in 1160; but they were all put to death.

ARNOLD (Nicholas), a protestant divine, was born at Lesna, in 1618. He became professor of divinity at Francker,

where he died in 1680. He wrote some polemical pieces, which were printed at Leipzig in 1698.

ARNOLD (Jeffery), a zealous pietist, and minister of the church of Perleberg, wrote several works, particularly a History of the Church, and of Heretics, printed at Leipzig in 1700. He died in 1714.

ARNOLD of Hildesheim, a German historian of the 13th century. He wrote a continuation of Helmoldus's Chronicle of the Slavonians, which was published at Lubeck in 1659.

ARNOUL, bishop of Lisieux in the 12th century; died in 1184. His Letters, relating to the history of his times, were printed at Paris in 1585, 8vo.

ARNU (Nicholas), a learned dominican, was born in Lorrain, 1629, and died, in 1692, at Padua, where he was professor of metaphysics. He wrote ten volumes on the philosophy and theology of Aquinas.

* **ARNULPH**, emperor of Germany, was the natural son of Carloman, king of Bavaria, and elected in 888. He was crowned at Rome by pope Formosus in 896. He died in 899, as it is supposed, of poison. He was succeeded by his son Lewis IV.

ARNULPH, or **ERNULPH**, bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry I.; died in 1124, aged 84. He wrote a history of the church of Rochester, entitled *Textus Roffensis*.

ARNULPHUS, an Egyptian, who obtained a great name at Rome by his pretended skill in magic in the reign of Marcus Antoninus.

ARNWAY (John), was born in Shropshire in 1601, and educated at St. Edmund-hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He had the rectories of Hodret and Ightfield, in his native country, from whence he was ejected for his loyalty in the great rebellion. He also suffered the loss of his temporal estate in the same cause. In 1640, he attended the king at Oxford, and was created D.D. and made archdeacon of Coventry. He afterwards went to Virginia, where he died in 1653. He wrote some tracts in defence of Charles I.

* **ARON** (Peter), a musical writer in the 16th century, was born at Florence, and became canon of Rimini. He also belonged to the chapel of Leo X. He wrote several books, in Italian, on music, one of which, entitled *De Institutione Harmonica*, was translated into Latin, 1516.

ARPINO (Joseph d'), an Italian painter, was born at the castle of Arpino in 1560. While a boy he was put under some painters employed in the Vatican, in the time of Gregory XIII. who, observing his genius, allowed him a crown of gold a day. He afterwards attained to great eminence, and was created a chevalier of the order of St. Michael. He died at Rome in 1640. His most celebrated piece is the battle of the Romans and the Sabines. Among painters he goes by the name of *Josepin*.

ARRAGON (Jeanne d'), an illustrious Italian lady of the 16th century, was married to one of the princes of Colonna, by whom she had the famous Marc Antony Colonna, who vanquished the Turks at Lepanto. A number of elegies was printed at Venice, in 1555, to her honour, in various languages. She died in 1577.

* **ARRIA**, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, a Roman consul, is immortalized for her heroism and conjugal affection. When her husband was sentenced to put himself to death by Claudius, she, perceiving his hesitation, took a dagger, and having plunged it into her bosom, drew it out, and said, "My Pætus, it is not painful!"

* **ARRIAGA** (Roderic d'), a Spanish jesuit, was born in 1592. He became professor in theology and philosophy at Prague, where he died in 1667. His *Course of Philosophy* was printed at Antwerp in 1632, and his *Course of Theology* at the same place, 1643, 8 vols. folio.

ARRIAN, a Greek historian of the 2d century, was a native of Nicomedia, and was raised to some of the highest dignities at Rome. He united in himself the character of a warrior and philosopher. He wrote, *Diatribe*, or *Dissertations on Epictetus*; the *History of Alexander the Great*; *An Account of a Voyage along the Borders of the Euxine Sea*; *On Hunting*; and *On Tactics*; all which are extant. To him also are we indebted for the *Enchiridion*, or *Discourses of Epictetus*, whose disciple he had been. An English translation of his *History of Alexander* was published by Rooke, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1729. In the letters of Pliny the younger, there are seven addressed to Arrian.

ARROWSMITH (John), a nonconformist divine, was theological professor at Cambridge in 1660. He wrote *Tactica Sacra*; *God-man*, or an *Exposition of the 1st Chapter of St.*

A R T

John's Gospel; A Chain of Principles, or a Course of Theology; all in 4to. and highly calvinistic. He died about the time of the reformation.

* **ARSACES I.** founder of the Parthian monarchy. He persuaded his countrymen to break off the Macedonian yoke, B.C. 250, on which they raised him to the throne. Arsaces was slain in a battle with the Cappadocians, after reigning 38 years. His successors all took his name.

* **ARSACES II.** son of the above, was a very enterprising prince, and proved a formidable enemy to Antiochus the Great. He left his throne to his son, Arsaces Priapatius.

* **ARSACES TIRANUS**, king of Armenia, was treacherously taken prisoner at a banquet by Sapor, king of Persia, who caused him to be bound with silver chains, and cast into prison at Ecbarana, where he died, B.C. 369. His country then became a Persian province.

* **ARSENIUS**, bishop of Constantinople in the 13th century. He excommunicated Michael Paleologus for taking the imperial crown from John Lascaris, the son of Theodore. Michael solicited absolution, which the resolute patriarch refused on any other condition than that of restitution. He then banished Arsenius to a small island, where he died.

* **ARSENIUS**, a Roman deacon of the 4th century, was tutor to Arcadius, son of Theodosius. One day the emperor coming into the study, and seeing the pupil sitting, and the master standing, he ordered his son to rise, and receive his lessons in a becoming posture, which so irritated the prince, that he directed an officer to dispatch Arsenius; but the officer gave him information of the prince's baseness, on which he fled into the desert of Egypt, where he spent the remainder of his days among the anchorites of Scetis. He died at the age of 95. A tract of his, for the conduct of the monks, is still extant.

* **ARSENIUS**, archbishop of Malvasia, in the Morea, who submitted to the church of Rome, for which he was excommunicated by the Greek patriarch. He died at Venice, in 1435. He wrote a Collection of Greek Apophthegms, and Scholia on seven of Euripides's Tragedies.

* **ARTABANUS I.** king of Parthia, succeeded his nephew, Phraates II. and died about 129 B.C.

* **ARTABANUS II.** was king of Media, when he was invited about A.D.

A R T

16, by the Parthians, to be their king, in opposition to Vonones, who was in the interest of the Romans. He ruled with great severity for some time, which made the Parthians call in the aid of the Romans, who compelled him to fly into Hyrcania. At length he was restored to his throne, and was protected by Caligula, but he was again expelled for his arbitrary conduct; and reinstated once more, through the mediation of Izates, king of Adiabene. He then governed with such discretion, that his death was lamented by his subjects, about A.D. 48.

* **ARTABANUS III.** successor of Volageses. He reigned but a short time, during which he opposed the Romans.

* **ARTABANUS IV.** brother of Volageses III. Caracalla behaved to this prince in a most infamous manner, for on entering his capital, where he was received with the greatest friendship, he gave a signal to the Roman soldiers, who fell upon the unarmed populace, and made a dreadful massacre. Artabanus, who escaped with great difficulty, mustered an army, and, nerved with resentment, attacked the Romans, commanded by Macrinus, with great fury. The battle lasted two days, but as the armies were preparing to renew the combat, the Roman general sent to inform Artabanus of the death of Caracalla, and to propose a negociation. Peace was accordingly made upon honourable terms; and in consequence of it Artabanus took upon him the title of the *great king*. This happened in 217. Artaxerxes, however, incited his subjects to revolt, and in a battle in 226, Artabanus was made captive, and put to death. Thus ended the Parthian empire.

ARTALIS (Joseph), an Italian poet and soldier, was born in Sicily in 1628. He was at Candia when that place was besieged by the Turks, and for his bravery received the honour of knighthood. He was afterwards in the service of the duke of Brunswick. He died at Naples in 1679. He wrote some poetical pieces in the Italian language.

ARTAUD (Peter Joseph), bishop of Cavaillon, in France, died in 1760, aged 54. He was a very exemplary prelate, and a learned and pious man. He wrote some religious discourses, in which good sense and eloquence are displayed to advantage.

* **ARTAVASDES I.** king of Armenia, succeeded his father Tigranes. He joined the Roman forces under Crassus, but

basely deserted, and went over to the enemy, in consequence of which the Romans were defeated, and Crassus slain. He behaved in a similar manner to Mark Antony, when engaged against the Medes. Antony, about two years after, got Artavasdes into his power, and took him, with his wife and children, to Alexandria, where they were dragged at his chariot wheels in chains of gold. After the battle of Actium, Cleopatra caused his head to be struck off, and sent to the king of Media.

* **ARTAVASDES II.** grandson of the above, was placed on the throne of Armenia by Augustus, but was expelled soon after by his own subjects, who preferred the government of the king of Parthia. The emperor restored Artavasdes to his throne, but he died shortly after.

* **ARTAXERXES I.** surnamed Longimanus, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia. He slew his eldest brother, Darius, on suspicion of his being guilty of the murder of his father, which crime was, in fact, committed by Artabanus, captain of the guards. Artaxerxes then ascended the throne, B.C. 465, and in his time peace was restored between Persia and Athens, after a war of 51 years. Artaxerxes is generally supposed to have been the Ahasuerus of scripture, who married Esther, and by whose permission Ezra restored the Jewish religion at Jerusalem. The 70 Jews of Daniel are also dated in his reign. He died B.C. 424, and was succeeded by his only son, Xerxes.

* **ARTAXERXES II.** surnamed Mnemon, on account of his extraordinary memory, was the eldest son of Darius Nothus, and began his reign B.C. 404. His brother Cyrus soon after formed a conspiracy against him, for which he was sentenced to death, but at the intercession of his mother, Parysatis, he was banished to Asia Minor. This act of kindness Cyrus repaid by mustering a large army of Ahaties, and hiring some Greek troops, under Clearchus, with which he marched to Babylon, but was met by Artaxerxes, and, after an obstinate battle, defeated, Cyrus himself being numbered with the slain. The Greeks, however, effected a retreat, and returned home safe. This retreat is recorded by Xenophon, and is one of the most brilliant military acts of antiquity. This prince was governed by his mother, who committed horrid barbarities, and at length poisoned the

queen, Statira, which roused the resentment of her son, who ordered her to be confined, but afterwards re-admitted her to court, where her power was as great as before. This prince married his own daughter; such was the morality of that age! Artaxerxes died at the age of 94, after reigning 62 years.

* **ARTAXERXES III.** succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, B.C. 359. To pave his way to the succession, he murdered two of his brothers, and after he had gained what he wanted, put to death all the remaining branches of the family. He quelled several insurrections that were raised against him. When in Egypt, he slew the sacred bull, Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers; for which his favourite eunuch, Bagoas, who was an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and gave the carcase, cut into small pieces, to the cats, and then made knife handles of his bones. This happened B.C. 338.

* **ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN,** or **ARDSHIR,** the first king of Persia of the race of *Sassanides*, was the son of a shepherd; but his grandfather, by the mother's side, being governor of a province, he received a good education, and was introduced at the court of Ardavan. On the death of his grandfather, he solicited the government, which being refused, he retired to Persia Proper, where he excited the people to revolt. He defeated first the son of Ardavan, and next the king himself, both of whom were killed. Ardshir now assumed the title of *king of kings*. He extended his conquests on all sides, and regulated the affairs of his kingdom with great prudence and wisdom, restraining the power of the nobles within proper limits, and ministering justice to all his subjects alike. He married the eldest daughter of his predecessor Ardavan, but the retaining a sense of the injuries done to her family, attempted to poison him, for which she was sentenced to death. The officer, however, to whom the execution was committed, concealed the queen, who was in a state of pregnancy, and she was afterwards delivered of a son. The secret being in due time discovered to the king, he applauded the conduct of the officer, and acknowledged the child as his heir. This was his successor, Sapor. Ardshir reigned 14 years, and died A.D. 240.

* **ARTAXIAS I.** king of Armenia, was governor of this country with Zabriades, under Antiochus the Great, but setting up for themselves, they established the two kingdoms of Greater and Lesser

Armenia, the first of which was obtained by Artaxias. He was defeated and made prisoner by Antiochus Epiphanes, but afterwards recovered his liberty and his throne. His death is uncertain.

* **ARTAXIAS II.** king of Armenia, was placed on the throne when his father, Artavaldes I. was taken prisoner. He was, however, soon expelled by Anthony; but by the assistance of the Parthians he recovered his kingdom. He was put to death by his own subjects, who called his brother, Tigranes, to succeed him.

* **ARTAXIAS III.** son of Poleno, king of Pontus, was placed on the throne by Germanicus, in the room of Orodes, son of Vonones. He reigned 17 years.

ARTEDI (Peter), a Swedish naturalist, was born in 1703, and educated in the university of Upsal, where he applied to the study of medicine. Linnæus contracted a close friendship with Artedi, and they made each other heirs to all their MSS. in case of death. Artedi devoted himself chiefly to ichthyology, in which he made great improvements. He was drowned in a canal at Leyden, in 1735. Linnæus published in 1738 his *Bibliotheca Ichthyologica*, and his *Philosophia Ichthyologica*.

* **ARTEMAS**, or **ARTEMON**, the founder of a sect in the 3d century. He taught that Jesus Christ was but a mere man; and he and his followers are accused of having corrupted the scriptures to serve the cause of their heresy.

ARTEMIDORUS, was born at Ephesus, and acquired fame by his book on dreams. He lived in the time of Antoninus Pius. His work abovementioned was first printed by Aldus in Greek, in 1518, 8vo. and several times since.

ARTEMIDORUS of *Ephesus*, wrote a description of the earth, about 100 B.C. Of this work only a few fragments remain.

* **ARTEMESIA I.** queen of Caria; she assisted Xerxes in person against the Greeks, and behaved with great valour, inasmuch, that the Athenians offered a reward for taking her, and the Spartans erected a statue to her honour.

* **ARTEMISIA II.** queen of Caria, is celebrated for her conjugal affection. She erected a monument to her husband, Mausolus, which was so magnificent, as to have given a name to structures erected in honour of the dead. She is also said to have mixed his ashes in her drink, and to have given a prize for an

eulogium upon his character. Having captured the whole Rhodian fleet, she went with it to Rhodes, and took that city, before Christ 351.

* **ARTHUR**, a British prince, was the son of Uther, pendragon, or dictator of the Britons, by the wife of the duke of Cornwall. He succeeded Uther in 516, and was immediately engaged in a war with the Saxons, in which he was completely successful. He next turned his arms against the Scots and Picts, in which he was also victorious. It is moreover said, that he conquered Ireland, and the western isles of Scotland; and that, after a series of warlike exploits, he passed the remainder of his days in peace, governing his kingdom with great wisdom and moderation. He instituted the military order of the knights of the round table, and settled christianity at York, in the room of paganism. His death is placed in the year 542.

* **ARTHUR**, duke of Brittany, the posthumous son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Henry II. by Constantia, daughter of the duke of Brittany. He was born in 1187, and was declared by his uncle, Richard I. his heir, but he afterwards devised his kingdoms to his brother John. Arthur's cause was espoused by the king of France, who declared war against John. A peace, however, took place, and Arthur did homage to his uncle for the dukedom of Brittany. Another war broke out afterwards between England and France, in which Arthur was taken prisoner by John, who committed him first to the castle of Falaise, and afterwards to that of Rouen, where it is supposed he was murdered, as he was never more heard of.

ARTIGNI (Anthony Gachet), was born at Vienna in 1704. He wrote *Mémoires d'Histoire de Critique & de Littérature*, 7 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1749. He was canon of the Greek church at Vienna, where he died in 1768.

* **ARTUSI** (Giamaria), a musical writer at the end of the 16th century. He published at Venice, in 1586, the *Art of Counterpoint reduced to Tables*, which he completed in 1589. He also wrote on the Imperfections of modern Music, 1600 and 1603.

* **ARVIEUX** (Laurent d'), was born at Marseilles in 1635. He resided in Syria and Palestine 12 years, and returned to France, stored with oriental knowledge, in 1665. In 1668, he was sent envoy to Tunis, and brought back with him 380 French captives. In 1672, he

was employed at Constantinople, and, in 1674, went to Algiers, where he obtained the freedom of 240 French slaves. In 1679, he was appointed consul at Aleppo, from whence he returned to Marseilles in 1686, and resided there till his death in 1702. In 1734, were published *Memoirs of the Chevalier d'Arvieux*, giving an account of his travels, &c. 6 vols. 12mo.

* **ARVIRAGUS**, a British king, said to have flourished in the time of Claudius. Jeffery of Monmouth says, that after a long and prosperous reign, he died, and was buried at Gloucester, in a temple which he had built to the honour of Claudius.

* **ARUNDEL** (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1353. At the age of 21, he was consecrated bishop of Ely. In 1396, he was raised to the primacy, with which he exercised the office of lord high chancellor. Richard II. banished him the kingdom for some attempts to establish a regency, on which he went to Rome. When Henry IV. came to the throne, Arundel returned to England, and had the honour of crowning that monarch. He was a zealous defender of the temporalities of the church; and exerted himself also with great violence against the lollards, or wickliffites, many of whom were brought to the stake. He died in 1413.

ARUNDEL (Mary), was first the wife of Robert Ratcliff, who dying in 1566, she married Henry Howard, earl of Arundel. She was a learned woman, and translated the *Wise Sayings and Deeds of the Emperor Alexander Severus*, and from the Greek into Latin the *Apophthegms of the seven wise Philosophers*.

* **ARZACHEL**, a Spanish astronomer of the 11th century, who wrote a book of *Observations on the Obliquity of the Zodiac*.

* **ASA**, king of Judah, the son of Abijah, began his reign about 935 B.C. He was zealous in repressing idolatry, and restoring the worship of the true God. In a war between him and the king of Israel, he called in the aid of Benhadad, king of Syria, for which the prophet Hanani was sent to reprove him. He reigned 41 years.

* **ASAPH**, an Hebrew musician, of the tribe of Levi, was cotemporary with David, and composed several of the psalms.

ASAPH (St.), a Welsh monk, flourished about the year 500. The convent and cathedral of Llanelwy, over which

he presided, took his name. He wrote the life of his predecessor, Kentigern, and some other pieces.

* **ASAR-HADDON**, son of Seunna-cherib, king of Assyria, succeeded his father about 712 years B.C. After reigning 32 years in Nineveh, he obtained the kingdom of Babylon. He died 667 B.C.

* **ASCELIN**, a divine of the 11th century, who defended transubstantiation against Berenger.

ASCHAM (Roger), a learned English writer, was born in Yorkshire, about 1515. In 1530, he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where, in 1534, he took his degree of B.A. and was elected fellow. In 1536, he was created M.A. and was appointed teacher of Greek in the school. In 1544, Henry VIII. settled a pension of 10l. a year upon him, and about the same time he was appointed tutor to lady Elizabeth, with whom he read most of Cicero's works, the orations of Isocrates, the plays of Sophocles, and other ancient authors. After being employed in this honourable manner two years, he returned to Cambridge, and had a pension settled upon him by king Edward. Here he filled the office of public orator with great reputation. In 1550, he attended sir Richard Morysine in his embassy to the emperor Charles V. and remained in Germany three years. While he was abroad, he was appointed Latin secretary to king Edward, but on the death of that prince, he lost his place and his pension. Afterwards he was made Latin secretary to queen Mary, and was greatly esteemed by cardinal Pole, who employed him in writing his letters. In 1554, he married a lady of fortune. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, he continued in his office of secretary, and became her private tutor in the learned languages. The only preferment he obtained for himself was a prebend in the church of York. He died in London in 1568, and was interred in St. Sepulchre's church. His most esteemed work is entitled, *The Schoolmaster, or a plain and perfect Way of teaching Children to understand, write, and speak the Latin Tongue*, &c. It was first printed in 1571. An excellent edition by Mr. Upton appeared in 1711. Mr. Ascham's Latin epistles have been frequently printed, and are admired by all good judges of elegant composition. His works were printed entire in 1 vol. 4to. in 1769.

ASG

* **ASCHARI**, the head of a sect of mussulmans, who denied fate and predestination. He died at Bagdat, A.D. 940.

* **ASCLEPIADES**, a Greek philosopher, lived about 350 B.C. He and his friend Menedemus studied under Plato, at Athens; and their poverty was so great, that they were obliged to work at the mill in the night to enable them to attend the academy in the day. This being mentioned to the magistrates, they presented the young disciples two hundred drachmas.

* **ASCLEPIADES**, a physician of antiquity, was by birth a Bithynian. He lived at Rome in the time of Pompey, and founded a new sect in physic.

ASCONIUS (Pedianus), an ancient grammarian, was a native of Padua, and flourished about the time of Vespasian. He wrote notes on Cicero's Orations, which are still extant.

* **ASDRUBAL**, a Carthaginian commander, was brother-in-law of Hannibal. He succeeded Hamilcar in Spain, where he built a city named New Carthage, now Carthagena, and reduced the whole country into subjection to the Carthaginians. At length he was assassinated by a Gaul, in revenge for having put his master to death.

* **ASDRUBAL BARCA**, the brother of Hannibal, commanded in Spain, where he was several times defeated by the Romans. He afterwards entered Italy with a numerous army to assist his brother, but at the river Metaurus, he was attacked by the Romans, and after a bloody battle his army was routed, and himself slain, B.C. 203.

ASELLI (Gaspard), was born at Cremona, and became professor of anatomy at Pavia. In 1622 he discovered the lacteal veins in the mesentery. He died in 1626, and the year after, his description of the lacteals was published in 4to at Milan.

ASGILL (John), an English writer, was born about the middle of the 17th century. He studied in Lincoln's-inn, and in due time was called to the bar. In 1699 he went to Ireland, where by his practice he acquired a fortune in a short time, and was elected a member of the Irish parliament; but in 1700 he was expelled the house for writing a book entitled, *An Argument, proving that according to the Covenant of eternal Life, revealed in the Scriptures, Man may be translated from hence without passing through Death, &c.* This work was

ASH

voted to be a blasphemous libel, and ordered to be burnt. Finding his affairs desperate, he returned to England, where he was chosen member for Bramber, in Suffex, and enjoyed his seat quietly two years. During an interval of privilege, he was committed to the Fleet for debt. While he was in confinement, the house took into consideration his book above mentioned, and having voted it blasphemous, the author was expelled from his seat. He continued in the rules of the Fleet and King's-bench prisons 30 years, in which time he published several political tracts, and did business in his profession. He died in 1738, above 80 years of age.

ASHE (Simeon), a nonconformist divine of the last century, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and exercised the ministry among the presbyterians in London above 20 years. He assisted in bringing about the restoration, and died in 1662. He published several sermons.

ASHLEY (Robert), a native of Wiltshire, was educated at Hart-hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and in due time was called to the bar. He died in 1641. He published several works.

ASHMOLE (Elias), an English antiquary, was born at Litchfield in 1617. He was educated at the grammar-school at Litchfield, and was afterwards taken into the family of baron Paget, of the exchequer. In 1638, he settled in London as an attorney; but on the breaking out of the rebellion, he went to Oxford, and entered of Brazen-nose college. He was for a little time in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined, he again settled in London, and became a member of the society of astrologers. In 1649, he married lady Manwaring, with whom he gained a good fortune. In 1653, we find him at Oxford, employed in drawing up a description of the coins which had been given to the public library by archbishop Laud. On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed Windsor herald, and when the Royal Society was established, he became one of the first members. In 1669, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. by diploma. In 1672, he presented his history of the order of the garter to the king, who rewarded him with 400l. In 1683, he presented the university of Oxford with his collection of curiosities, known there by the name of the Ashmolean Museum;

and this gift was augmented at his death by the bequest of his MSS. and library. He died in 1692, and lies buried in the church of Lambeth, Surrey. He left a great number of MSS. some of which were published, viz. *The Antiquities of Berkshire*; *Miscellanies on several curious Subjects*; and *Memoirs of his own Life*, by way of diary.

ASHTON (Charles), a learned divine, was chosen master of Jesus college, Cambridge, in 1701; and at the same time installed prebendary of Ely. He lived to a good old age, and published some valuable works, but anonymously, particularly, 1. *Locus Justinii Martyris commendatus* in Apol. 1. p. 11. ed. Thirlby, in the *Biblioth. Liter.* 1744. No. viii. 2. *Tully and Hirtius reconciled*, as to the Time of Cæsar's going to the African War, with an Account of the old Roman Year, made by Cæsar, No. iii. p. 29. 3. *Origen. de Oratione*, 4to. 4. *Hierocius in Aurea Carmina Pythagorea*, Comment. 1742, 8vo.

ASHTON (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in 1716. He received his education at Eton, from whence he was removed to King's college, Cambridge, in 1733. In 1749 he was presented to the rectory of Sturminster Marshall, in Dorsetshire. In 1752 he obtained the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and, in 1759, took the degree of D.D. In 1762, he was appointed preacher at Lincoln's-inn, which he resigned in 1764. He died in 1775. Dr. Ashton published several single sermons, which he collected into 1 vol. 8vo. 1770.

ASHWELL (George), an English divine, was born in London in 1612, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, of which society he became fellow, and was presented to the living of Hanwell, in Oxfordshire, which he held till his death, in 1693. He published a work on the Apostolic, Athanasian, and Nicene Creeds, 8vo. 1653, and some other theological pieces.

ASHWOOD (Bartholomew), a non-conformist divine, was ejected from the living of Axminster, in Devonshire, in 1662. He afterwards officiated to a congregation of dissenters at Peckham, in Surrey, where he died about 1690. He wrote two tracts, one entitled *The Heavenly Trade*, and the other *The Best Treasure*.

ASHWORTH (Caleb), a dissenting minister, was born in Northamptonshire in 1709, and was bred a carpenter, but

relinquished that employment, and became a student under Dr. Doddridge. He afterwards had a congregation at Daventry, and kept an academy there. He was created D.D. by some university in Scotland, and died in 1774. He wrote on the paradigms of the Hebrew verbs, and some other pieces.

* ASPASIA, a Grecian lady, celebrated for her talents, was born at Miletus, but settled at Athens, where she exercised the calling of a courtesan, and kept a brothel. She was so eminent, however, for philosophy and rhetoric, that the greatest men of the age, and the virtuous Socrates in the number, did not scruple to visit her house. Pericles having divorced his wife, married Aspasia, although she had been his concubine. After the death of Pericles, she became the mistress of a man of low condition, whom she raised to a post of importance in the state.

* ASFASIA, the mistress of Cyrus, was by birth a Phœcean. Her name was originally *Milto*, which Cyrus changed to Aspasia, and admitted her to his councils, a distinction which she did not abuse. When Cyrus was slain by his brother, she became the mistress of the victor.

ASSELIN (Giles Thomas), a French poet, and Dr. of Sorbonne, was a native of Vire. In 1709, he gained the prize from the academy for the best poetry. He died in 1767, aged 85. His best performances are, an Ode on the Existence of God, and another on the Immortality of the Soul.

* ASSELYN (John), a Dutch painter, was born in 1610. After studying under Vandenvelde, a painter of battles, he went to Italy. In 1645, he returned to Amsterdam, where he obtained great reputation as a landscape and historical painter. He died in 1650.

ASSER, or ASSERIUS MENEVEN-SIS, bishop of Sherborne, in the 9th century, was a native of Wales, and a monk of the benedictine order at St. David's. It is said, that Alfred founded the university of Oxford by his advice. In gratitude to that prince, by whom he was created a bishop, he wrote his life, which was published by archbishop Parker, in 1574. The annals of Asserius were printed at Oxford in folio, 1691. He died according to some in 883, and to others in 909.

* ASSER, a Jewish rabbi. He lived in the 5th century, and wrote *The Talmud of Babylon*, so called from the

place of the author's residence. It was printed at Amsterdam, with notes, in 12 vols. fol. 1744.

ASSHETON (William), an English divine, was born at Middleton, in Lancashire, in 1641, and educated in Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. He became rector of Beckenham, in Kent, and was several times chosen prolocutor for Rochester, in the convocation. He was a pious and learned man, and published several pieces in defence of the established church. But he is chiefly entitled to a place here, for being the author of a project for providing for clergymen's widows, and others, by a jointure payable by the mercers' company. He died at Beckenham, in 1711.

ASSOUCI (Charles Coypeau Sieur d'), a French poet, was born at Paris, in 1604. He was an idle adventurer, and suffered imprisonment in the Bastille and Châtelet, for imposture and intrigues; and at Rome he was lodged in the inquisition, which office he called a "pious hell." He died in 1679. His poems, in 3 vols. were published in 1678, but they possess little merit.

* **ASSYRIA**. This ancient and extensive empire, cannot well be dated before the establishment of monarchy at Nineveh, in the person of Pul, B.C. 790. This empire was overthrown, and Nineveh taken by Cyaxares, king of Media, and Nebuchodonosor, king of Babylon, 609, B.C. This country afterwards shared the fate of the Babylonian and Persian empires, the greatest part being added to the Parthian empire. About 1514, it fell into the hands of Ismael Sofi, and was finally conquered by the Turks, in 1637.

ASTELL (Mary), an English writer, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1668. Her father was a merchant, and from her uncle, who was a clergyman, she learnt Latin and French, with mathematics and philosophy. At the age of 20, she came and settled near London, where she devoted herself to a studious life, and formed an acquaintance with some of the greatest men of the age, as Atterbury, Hickey, Norris, and others. She died of a cancer in her breast after suffering amputation with great patience, in 1731. Her works are as follow: 1. Letters concerning the Love of God, 8vo. 1695. 2. An Essay in Defence of the female Sex; in a letter to a lady; 1696, 8vo. 3. A serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their true and greatest Interest, &c. 2 parts, 12mo.

1697. 4. A fair Way with the Dissenters and their Patrons, 1704, 4to. 5. Reflections upon Marriage, 1705, 8vo. 6. The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England, 1705, 8vo. &c.

* **ASTERIUS**, an arian writer, of the 4th century, was born in Cappadocia. In the persecution by Maximian he forsook christianity, on which account he was never afterwards held in estimation even by the sect to which he attached himself. He wrote several books against the catholic faith, none of which are extant.

* **ASTERIUS**, bishop of Amasea, in Pontus, in the 4th century, was born at Antioch, and educated by a Scythian slave. Some of his homilies are contained in the Bibl. Pat. 1648.

* **ASTERIUS URBANUS**, a Christian presbyter or bishop of the 3d century. He held a disputation with the montanists, at Ancyra, in Galatia, an account of which is extant in Eusebius.

* **ASTRONOME** (L'), an historian of the 9th century. He wrote the life of his patron, Lewis the Débonnaire, to be found in Du Chefne's collection.

ASTRUC (John), a medical writer. He was born in 1684, in the diocese of Alais, and studied physic at Montpellier, where he became professor. In 1743, he was appointed physician to the king, and professor in the royal college at Paris. He was some time at Warsaw, as first physician to the king of Poland, which post he quitted for his native country and literary pursuits. He died in 1766. His works are numerous and respectable. The principal of them are: 1. De Morbis Veneris. 2. Memoirs relative to the Natural History of Languedoc. 3. A Treatise on Pathology. 4. A Treatise on Therapeutics. 5. On the Inoculation of the Small-pox. 6. On Tumors and Ulcers. 7. On the Diseases of Women. The first and last have been translated into English.

* **ASTYAGES**, king of the Medes, began his reign in the 594th year B.C. He was the grandfather of Cyrus the Great, and is reckoned to have been the *Abasuerus* of the Scripture.

* **ATALIBA**, or **ATABALIPA**, the last of the incas. His father dying in 1529, he became king of Quito, and his brother Huascar obtained the throne of Peru, on which a war broke out between them, in which Huascar was defeated. About this time the Spaniards, headed by Pizarro, invaded Peru, where

they were hospitably entertained by the king and his people, in return for which they treacherously held him in captivity. The king offered them, as a ransom, to fill a room full of gold; and after the Spaniards had got possession of the treasure, they basely burnt the unhappy monarch at a stake, in 1533.

* **ATHALIAH**, the daughter of Ahab, or of Omri, wife of Jehoram, and mother of Ahaziah, king of Judah. She counselled her son in all manner of wickedness; and after his death, that she might obtain the throne, massacred the whole royal family, except Joash a child, who was preserved by Jehoshaba the daughter of Jehoram. After enjoying the supreme power seven years, she was justly put to death.

ATHANASIUS, (St.), was born in Alexandria. He distinguished himself so much at the council of Nice, that on the death of Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, he was chosen to succeed him in 326, when he was about 28 years of age. He had been greatly persecuted by the arians before his consecration, and now their rage against him was redoubled, particularly as he refused to admit their leader into the church, though he was commanded to do so by Constantine. They raised against him various false accusations, and at length succeeded in getting him banished. On the death of the emperor he returned to Alexandria, where he was received by the people with great joy. When Constantius came to the throne, his enemies prevailed, on which he fled to Rome, where pope Julius espoused his cause, and by his good offices got him recalled, and reinstated in his bishopric. At the end of Julian's reign he was driven into exile once more; but on the accession of Jovian he was restored, and the Nicene creed with him. He continued to enjoy his seat unmolested till his death, in 371. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, in 3 vols. fol. 1698. The creed which goes by his name, is supposed to have been compiled by an African bishop, in the 5th century.

* **ATHELSTAN**, king of England, was the natural son of Edward the elder, whom he succeeded in 925. He obtained a great victory over the Danes, in Northumberland, after which he reigned in tranquillity. He greatly encouraged commerce, by conferring the title ofthane on every merchant who had made three voyages. He died in 941.

ATHENAGORAS, a philosopher of

Athens, who became a convert to Christianity, in the 2d century. He addressed an apology for the christians to the emperors Antoninus and Commodus, about 178. He also wrote a Discourse on the Resurrection of the Dead, in elegant Greek. These pieces were printed in Greek and Latin at Oxford, in 1706, 8vo.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian, of the 3d century, was a native of Naucratis, in Egypt. There is a large work of his extant, entitled, *The Table-talk of the Sophists*, containing many curious facts and observations. The best edition of this work is that of Casaubon, in 1657.

* **ATHENÆUS**, an ancient mathematician, who lived about 200 years B.C. A tract of his on warlike machines was printed at Paris, in 1693.

* **ATHENEUS**, a Roman orator and philosopher, in the time of Augustus.

* **ATHENODORUS**, a stoic philosopher. He had the honour of instructing Augustus, who always paid him the greatest respect; and it is said, that the wisdom and moderation of that monarch's reign were greatly owing to the advice and influence of this philosopher. In his old age Athenodorus retired to Tarsus, in Cilicia, his native place, and for which he procured very important benefits. He died at the age of 82, and the inhabitants of Tarsus honoured him with an altar, and a yearly festival.

* **ATHENODORUS CORDYLIO**, a stoic philosopher. He was a native of Tarsus, and flourished about 50 years B.C. He was the friend of Cato, whom he accompanied in the struggle which that great man made for liberty.

* **ATHENS**, was founded by Cecrops B.C. 1080. On the death of Codrus in 804, it became a republic, and attained to great power; but in 404, at the close of the Peloponnesian war, it fell into the hands of the Spartans. In 481, Thrasybulus altered the form of government, and the Athenians recovered their liberty. It was taken by Sylla, in 87 B.C. When Constantinople was taken by the Latins, in 1204, Athens was given to the Venetians, from whom the Turks took it in 1455. The Venetians recovered it in 1687, but it was soon afterwards taken from them by the Turks, who still hold possession.

* **ATHIAS** (Joseph), a printer at Amsterdam, in the 17th century. He was a Jew, and published a Hebrew Bible, in 2 vols. 1667, which is held in

great esteem. He also printed the Bible in Spanish, German and English. The States presented him with a gold medal and chain for his useful labours.

ATKINS (James), a Scotch prelate, was born at Kirkwall, in Orkney, and educated first at Edinburgh, and lastly at Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1677, he was made bishop of Moray, from whence he was afterwards translated to Galloway. He died in 1687. This bishop wrote some pieces in defence of Episcopacy.

ATKINS (Sir Robert), an eminent English judge, was the son of Sir Edward Atkins, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and was born in Gloucestershire in 1611. He was educated at Balliol college, Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. At the coronation of Charles II. he was made knight of the bath, and in 1672, he was appointed a judge of the common pleas. In 1679, he resigned his seat, and retired into the country. When lord Russel was imprisoned, sir Robert was applied to for his advice, which he gave with great freedom, and expressed himself clearly against *constructive treason*. In 1684, he gave his opinion in favour of sir William Williams, speaker of the house of commons, who was prosecuted by the crown for causing Dangerfield's information to be printed. He contributed towards the revolution, for which king William, in 1689, made him lord chief baron of the Exchequer. The same year the house of lords chose him speaker, which office he held till 1693. In 1695, he resigned his place and went to his seat in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1709. His tracts, which were collected into one vol. 8vo. are esteemed a treasure of constitutional and legal knowledge.

ATKINS (Sir Robert), the son of the preceding, was born in 1646. He was educated under his father's inspection, and became representative for his native county in parliament. He wrote the history of Gloucestershire, which has been twice printed since his death, in folio.

ATKINS (Richard), a typographical author, was born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oxford. Being greatly reduced in his circumstances, he turned author, and published his *Original and Growth of Printing in England*, 4to. 1664, and some other pieces. These publications, however, could not keep him

from the marshalsea prison, where he died, in 1677.

* ATTALUS I. king of Pergamus. He began his reign B.C. 241. He was a warlike and generous prince, and an encourager of learned men. He made great conquests in Ionia, and vigorously repelled Philip II. of Macedon. He died at Pergamus, in the 72d year of his age, and the 42d of his reign.

* ATTALUS II. son of the above, succeeded his brother Eumenes (whom he had served with great fidelity), B.C. 159. His country was invaded and ravaged in his time, by Prusias, king of Bithynia, from which state it was relieved by the Romans. Attalus then passed the remainder of his days in peace, and died aged 82, after reigning 21 years.

* ATTALUS III. nephew of the preceding, began his reign B.C. 138. He put to death most of his own family, and a great number of other persons of whose power he was suspicious. He died in the 5th year of his reign, and having left his *goods* to the Romans, they extended the meaning of the term to his dominions, which they possessed themselves of, and thus put an end to the kingdom of Pergamus.

* ATTALUS, a Christian martyr, in the 2d century, was a native of Pergamus, in Phrygia, and was burnt alive for his religion, in the persecution of Marcus Antoninus, A.D. 177.

ATTERBURY (Lewis), an English divine, was the son of Francis Atterbury, rector of Milton, in Northamptonshire, and born in 1631. He became student of Christ church, Oxford, in 1647; and in 1654, he was presented to the living of Broad Rissington, in Gloucestershire. In 1657, he obtained the rectory of Milton, in Buckinghamshire; and after the restoration he was created D.D. at Oxford. He was drowned near his own house, in 1693. Dr. Atterbury printed a few single sermons.

ATTERBURY (Francis), a celebrated English prelate, was the son of the above, and born at his father's rectory in Buckinghamshire, in 1662. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected a student of Christ church, Oxford, in 1681. In 1687, he took his degree of M.A. and the same year vindicated the character of Luther, against Obadiah Walker. He had for a pupil the hon. Charles Boyle, whom he greatly assisted in his famous controversy

with Bentley. Oxford, however, had few charms for Atterbury, who was made for the busy world, and therefore, in 1691, he came to London, where his eloquence brought him into notice. He became chaplain to king William and queen Mary, lecturer of St. Bride's, and preacher at the Bridewell chapel. One of his sermons, On the Power of Charity to cover Sin, was attacked by Hoadly, and another, entitled The Scorners, was severely animadverted upon by an able but anonymous disputant. In 1700, he engaged in a dispute with Dr. Wake, on the rights and privileges of convocations, for which he received the thanks of the lower house of convocation, and was presented with his doctor's degree from the university of Oxford, by diploma; the same year he was installed archdeacon of Totness. In 1704 he was promoted to the deanry of Carlisle, and in 1707, bishop Trelawney appointed him canon residentiary of Exeter. In 1709 he got into a dispute with his old antagonist Hoadly, on the subject of passive obedience. In 1710, he assisted Dr. Sacheverel in drawing up his defence, for which the doctor left him a legacy. The same year he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. In 1712, he was made dean of Christ church, Oxford; and the year following promoted to the bishopric of Rochester, and the deanry of Westminster. The death of queen Ann put a stop to the hopes of all further advancement. When the rebellion broke out in Scotland, he and bishop Smalridge refused to sign the Declaration of the Bishops; besides which, he drew up some violent protests in the house of lords. In 1722, he lost his lady, who was a relation of the duke of Leeds; and, to add to his troubles, the same year he was apprehended on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to bring in the pretender, for which he was committed to the tower. An act of parliament having passed, though not without much opposition, for "inflicting pains and penalties on the bishop," he was banished for life, and left the kingdom in June, 1723. He passed the remainder of his days in France, and died at Paris, in 1732. Whatever may be thought of his principles or of his guilt, there can be no doubt of the illegality of the proceedings against him. His remains were brought over to England, and interred in Westminster abbey. Not long before his death he published a vindication of himself, bishop Smalridge,

and dean Aldrich, from the charge brought against them, of having corrupted the MS. of Lord Clarendon's history of the rebellion. Bishop Atterbury was a man of deep learning, and brilliant talents; and he shines as a fine writer, and an elegant preacher.

ATTERBURY (Lewis), the eldest brother of the bishop, was born in 1656, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he went to Christ church, Oxford. In 1679, he entered into orders, and in 1684, he was preferred to the rectory of Symel, in Northamptonshire. He took his degree of LL.D. in 1687, and in 1695, he was chosen preacher of the chapel at Highgate; about which time he became chaplain to princess Ann of Denmark, which situation he retained after she came to the crown. In 1707, he was presented to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middlesex; and in 1719, the bishop of London gave him the rectory of Hornsey. He died at Bath, in 1731. Dr. Atterbury published himself two volumes of sermons, besides some occasional tracts. After his death two volumes more of his sermons were printed. He endowed a school for girls at Newport Pagnel, and bequeathed a considerable number of books to Christ church library.

* ATTICUS (Herodes), a celebrated orator of antiquity. He was born at Marathon, in the territory of Athens. Herodes having received a liberal education, turned his attention entirely to eloquence, on which he gave lectures with great applause; and Titus Antoninus sent for him to instruct Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. In 143, he served the office of consul, besides which, he obtained several important stations. He built many magnificent structures at Athens, and appeared to make it his study how to employ his riches to the most beneficial purposes. He died at Marathon, at the age of 76.

ATTICUS (Titus Pomponius), a Roman knight, was descended from an ancient and wealthy family. His manners were so affable, that he contrived to preserve the good-will of quite opposite parties, even in times of the greatest dissensions. He assisted with money Marius the younger, and preserved the friendship of his adversary Sylla at the same time. In the contest between Cæsar and Pompey, he kept the friendship of both these generals. He did the same with regard to Brutus and Antony. And in the fierce contentions that

arose between Antony and Augustus, he not only preserved himself in quietness, but enjoyed the esteem of both sides. He was greatly beloved by Cicero, and brought about a reconciliation between that great man and his rival Hortensius. Atticus never attempted to aggrandize or enrich himself, and to this moderation we may attribute the tranquillity which he uniformly enjoyed. His daughter was married to Agrippa. Atticus, at the age of 77, starved himself to death, B.C. 54.

* **ATTICUS**, patriarch of Constantinople. He flourished in the 5th century, and was by birth an Armenian. In 406, he condemned John Chrysostom, and got possession of the patriarchate, for which he was excommunicated by pope Innocent I. On the death of St. Chrysostom he was suffered to hold his seat. He died in 427.

* **ATTILA**, king of Hungary, came to the crown with his brother Bleda, in 433. He afterwards caused his associate to be assassinated. Attila obliged the emperor Theodosius II. to sue for peace, and laid him under tribute. In the reign of Valentinian, A.D. 451, he entered Gaul, at the head of a numerous army, and committed horrible ravages. The imperialists, however, attacked him at Chalons, and after a bloody contest forced him to retreat. Not long after, he entered Italy, which he nearly desolated. At last he retired, on condition that Valentinian should pay him a large sum of money, and send him his sister Honoria for a wife. Soon after his return home he married a beautiful maiden, and died the same night, by the bursting of a blood vessel. This happened in 453, and with him expired the empire of the Huns.

* **AVALOS** (Ferdinand-Francis d'), marquis of Pescara, was born in the kingdom of Naples. He served in the army of Charles V. and was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512. He beguiled the hours of captivity in writing *A Dialogue on Love*, which he dedicated to his wife. On being released, he again served the emperor in a military capacity, and was present at the taking of Milan, where he died in 1525, aged 36.

* **AVALOS** (Alphonso d'), marquis del Vasto, was nearly related to the preceding. He was born in 1502, and served in the armies of Charles V. with great zeal. He died in 1546.

AVANTIO (John Marion), an emi-

nent Italian lawyer, was born in 1564. He professed first at Ferrara, and lastly at Padua, where he died in 1622. He wrote an ecclesiastical history from the beginning of the reformation, and some other pieces. His son Charles was a celebrated physician, and wrote a commentary on the work of Bapt. Fiera, printed at Padua, in 1649.

* **AUBERT** (Peter), a French lawyer, was born at Lyons in 1642. When young, he published a romance, called *Rétour de l'Isle d'Amour*. He filled several distinguished stations in his native city, and established a large library there for general use. He published 2 vols. of cases in 1710, and a new edition of Richelet's Dictionary, 3 vols. fol. 1728.

* **AUBERTIN** (Edmund), a French protestant divine. He was born in 1595, and became minister of the reformed church at Paris, in 1631. In 1633, he printed a work on the Eucharist of the ancient church, which was attacked by Arnauld, and other learned catholics. He died at Paris, in 1652.

AUBERY (Anthony), a French lawyer and historian, was born in 1617. He was a very hard student, and preferred a life of retirement to the hurry of business. He died in 1695. His principal performances are: 1. *The History of the Cardinals*, 5 vols. 4to. 1642. 2. *Memoirs of the Cardinal de Richelieu*, 2 vols. fol. 1660. In this work he praises the cardinal at the expence of truth. 3. *The History of the Cardinal Mazarin*, 4 vols. 12mo. 1751. 4. *On the Pre-eminence of the Kings of France*, 1649, 4to. 5. *A Treatise on the Pretensions of the King of France to the Empire*, 1667, 4to.

AUBERY (John), a French physician, of the 17th century. He wrote an *Apology for Physic*, in Latin, Paris, 1608, 8vo. and an *Antidote to Love*, in French, 1599, 12mo.

AUBERY (Louis de Maurier), a French writer. He published, *Memoirs for a History of Holland*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1682. He died in 1687. In 1737, appeared at Amsterdam, his *Memoirs of Hamburgh, Lubeck, Holstein, Denmark, and Sweden*.

AUBESPINE (Claude de l'), baron of Château-Neuf. He was descended of a noble family at Chartrain, and became secretary of state to several of the French kings; and died in 1567.

AUBESPINE (Charles de l'), chancellor of France, and Marquis of Château.

AUB

Neuf; was imprisoned ten years, but afterwards became a favourite with Henry IV. He died in 1653.

AUBESPINE (Gabriel de l'), bishop of Orleans, was of the same family with the above. He was a learned divine, and died in 1630, aged 52.

AUBESPINE (Magdalen de l'), a celebrated French lady. She was the wife of de Neuville, seigneur de Villeroi, and wrote several pieces in prose and verse. She died in 1596.

AUBIGNE (Theodore Agrippa d'), a celebrated Frenchman, was born about 1550. He was by religion a calvinist, and attached himself to Henry of Navarre, who gave him several places after his accession to the throne of France. At length he lost the favour of that monarch, on account of his honest frankness. This made him retire to Geneva, where he devoted the residue of his life to literary pursuits. His chief work is an universal history in 3 vols. folio. The first volume was condemned to the flames by the parliament of Paris, for having made free with the character of Henry III. He also wrote two satirical pieces, *The Confession of Sancy*, and *The Baron de Fœnestre*, besides some poems &c. The Memoirs of his own Life were not printed till 1731. He died at Geneva in 1630. His son, Constant d'Aubigne, was father of the celebrated madame de Maintenon.

AUBREY (John), an English writer, was born at Easton-Piers, in Wiltshire, in 1625, or 1626, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. While at the university, he contributed his assistance to the *Monasticum Anglicanum* of Dugdale. In 1646 he was entered at the Middle Temple, but did not continue to study the law; owing to some embarrassments in his private affairs. Still he kept up his intimacy with learned men, and became one of the first members of the Royal Society. He was at length under the necessity of selling his estate, and, to add to his troubles, his marriage proved very unhappy. He was entirely supported at the close of life by lady Long, of Draycot in Wiltshire, and died at her house in 1700. His works in print are: 1. *Miscellanies, on Apparitions, Magic, Charms, &c.* 1696 and 1721, 8vo. 2. *A Perambulation of the County of Surrey*, 1719, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides which he left several curious MSS. to the museum at Oxford.

AUBRIOT (Hugo), a native of Dijon, in Burgundy, was appointed by Charles

AUD

V. king of France, treasurer of the finances, and mayor of Paris. He built the Bastille in 1369; but being accused of heresy, he was sentenced to be confined between two walls, from whence he was released, in 1381, by the Maillotins, a set of insurgents, who wanted him to be their leader. However, he escaped from them the same night, and got into Burgundy, where he died the year following. From him the French reformed were called Hugonots.

*AUBUSSON (Peter d'), grand master of the knights of Rhodes, was born in La Marche in 1423. He early devoted himself to a military life, and at length was admitted into the order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which, in 1476, he was elected grand master. He vigorously repulsed the attack made upon the island by the Turks in 1480. In 1482, Zizim, the son of the sultan Mahomet, took refuge at Rhodes, from the vengeance of his brother Bajazet. D'Aubusson sent this prince to France, and afterwards to Rome, and pope Innocent VIII. in return, complimented him with a cardinal's hat. He died in 1503.

AUDEBERT (Germain), a counsellor of Orleans. While at Venice, he wrote a panegyric in verse upon that republic, for which the senate conferred on him the order of knight of St. Mark, and gave him a gold chain with a medal of the doge suspended from it. Henry III. gave him a patent of nobility. He died in 1598. His poems were published in 1603, 8vo.

*AUDIFRET (John Baptist), a French Geographer, was envoy-extraordinary from Lewis XIV. at the courts of Mantua, Parma and Modena. He died at Nancy in 1733, aged 76. He wrote *Ancient and Modern Geography*, printed at Paris, in 3 vols. 4to. 1689, but the work is imperfect.

*AUDIGUIER (Vital d'), a French nobleman, was born at Naisac, near Villefranche de Rouergue, about 1565. He wrote a *Treatise on Duels*, printed at Paris in 1617; *Poems*, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1614; and some other pieces. He died about 1630.

*AUDIUS, the founder of a sect called by his name. He lived in the 4th century, and was banished into Scythia, where he gained many followers. They celebrated Easter after the manner of the Jewish passover, and attributed a human form to the Deity.

AUDRAN (Charles), a French en-

graver, was born at Paris, in 1594. His works are numerous and excellent. They are distinguished by a K. He died in 1674.

AUDRAN (Claude), a nephew of the preceding, was born at Lyons, in 1639, and studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting some part of the pictures of Alexander's battles, at Versailles, and became professor of painting at the royal academy of Paris, where he died in 1684.

AUDRAN (Girard), the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, was born at Lyons, in 1640, and studied under Le Brun at Paris. He engraved that artist's great pictures of Alexander's battles in a masterly manner. His style was very bold, correct, and elegant. He died at Paris in 1703.

* AUDRAN (Claude), nephew of the above, was born at Lyons, in 1658, and became famous for painting ornaments. He was appointed king's painter, and died in 1734.

AUDRAN (John), brother of the preceding, was born in 1667, and studied engraving under his uncle Girard. He was an industrious and ingenious artist, and died at Paris in 1756.

* AVENPACE, a peripatetic philosopher, of the 12th century. He was a Spanish moor, and for attempting to explain the Koran by the system of Aristotle, was committed to prison at Corduba. He wrote a comment upon Euclid.

AVENTIN (John), a German historian. He was born in 1466, at Abensperg, in Bavaria, and studied first at Ingolstadt, and then at Paris. In 1512, he became tutor to the two sons of the Duke of Bavaria. Afterwards he set about compiling *The Annals of Bavaria*, which did not appear in print till after his death in 1534.

AVENZOAR, a physician of the 12th century. He was born at Seville, in Spain, and died at Morocco in 1139, aged 135. His chief work is entitled *Al Theiffer*, or a compendious practice of physic, which contains many curious facts and observations.

AVERANI (Benedict), an Italian writer, was born at Florence, in 1652. He became Greek professor at Pisa, and wrote several critical discourses on classical authors. He died in 1707. His works were printed at Florence in 3 vols. 8vo. 1717.

AVERANI (Joseph), brother of the preceding, was born in 1662. He be-

came professor of law at Pisa, but applied chiefly to the study of mathematics and natural philosophy. He died in 1738. Two volumes of his orations in the academy at Florence, and other tracts, were printed after his death.

AVERROES, or *Aven Ryeb*, an Arabian philosopher, of the 12th century. His father was chief magistrate of Corduba, in Spain, but Averroes was educated at Morocco, and acquired a considerable knowledge in law, philosophy, and medicine. On the death of his father, he was appointed to succeed him, and afterwards he became judge in Morocco and Mauritania, where he appointed deputies, and continued to reside in Spain. Falling under the suspicion of heresy, he was deprived of his posts, and thrown into prison, from whence he was at last delivered and reinstated in his office of judge. It must be allowed that the charge was well founded, for Averroes was in fact a deist, and equally ridiculed the christian, jewish, and mohammedan religions. He died at Morocco in 1206. He studied ardently, and never indulged in any diversion. His attachment to Aristotle was almost enthusiastic, and his commentaries on that philosopher's works procured him the name of the *commentator*. He wrote a treatise on the art of physic, an Epitome of Ptolemy's *Almagest*, and a treatise on Astrology. The best edition of his works is that of Venice, in 1602.

* AVESBURY (Robert), an English historian, of the 14th century. He wrote the history of the reign of Edward III. as far as 1356, which was published by Hearne, in 1720.

* AUGER (Edmund), a French jesuit, was born in 1530, and distinguished himself by his zeal in endeavouring to convert the Hugonots; and it is said he succeeded in reducing 40,000 of them to the catholic faith, by the force of his arguments. He also published some pieces in vindication of the Roman church. He died in 1591.

AUGURELLO (John Aurelio), an Italian poet, was born at Rimini, in 1441. He was professor of the belles-lettres at Trevisa, where he died in 1524. He wrote several pieces, the best of which is a Latin poem, entitled *Chrysopeia*, or the art of making gold, printed in 1518. This poem he dedicated to Leo X. who presented him with a large empty purse, saying, "that, as he could make gold, he knew how to fill it."

* AUGUSTIN (Anthony), a Spanish prelate, was a native of Saragossa. In

1554, he was sent as nuncio to England by the pope; and in 1562, he was at the council of Trent. In 1574 he was made archbishop of Tarragona. His charities were so great, that he did not leave sufficient property to bury him suitable to his dignity. He died in 1586. He wrote several able treatises on law, and dialogues on medals, printed in 1587 in Spanish.

AUGUSTINE (St.), an eminent father of the church, was born at Tagaste, in Africa, in 354. His father was a plebeian, and his mother, Monica, was a woman of exemplary piety. Though he had all the advantage of a good education, he squandered away his time in idleness and debauchery. In 371 his father sent him to Carthage, where, though he still continued addicted to pleasure, he did not entirely neglect his studies. Here he became a convert to the manichees, and continued a zealot in that way for about ten years. In 380 he taught rhetoric at Carthage with great reputation; but he still continued his licentious course of life, and kept a woman publicly, by whom he had a son, named Adeodatus. His good mother took uncommon pains to bring him back to virtue and orthodoxy, but finding all her endeavours ineffectual, she had recourse only to hope and prayer on his behalf. Wearied with his situation in Africa, Augustine removed to Rome, where he taught rhetoric with great applause, and in 383 he was appointed professor of rhetoric at Milan. Here the sermons of Ambrose, the bishop, made him stagger, and at length he totally renounced his heretical notions, and was baptized by the good bishop in 387. The next year he returned to Africa, was ordained priest in 391, and in 395 was chosen coadjutor to Valerius, the bishop of Hippo, and on his death he had the sole charge of that see. He died in 430. His writings have been always held in the profoundest veneration by the catholic church, and from them was formed that system which is commonly called scholastic divinity. It need hardly be mentioned, that Luther and Calvin took from Augustine their doctrine of grace and predestination. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, in 10 vols. folio, 1679 and 1690.

AUGUSTIN, or AUSTIN (St.), the first archbishop of Canterbury, was a Roman monk, and sent by Gregory I. with 40 others, on a mission to convert the Saxon inhabitants of this island,

about 596. On landing in Thanet, they informed king Ethelbert of their business, and the king assigned them Dorovernum, now Canterbury, for their residence, with permission to exercise their function as they pleased. At length the good monarch himself embraced christianity, but never attempted to bring over any of his subjects by force or other improper means. Augustin having met with this success, was consecrated at Arles archbishop and metropolitan of the English. He fixed his seat at Canterbury, and then endeavoured to form a correspondence with the Welch bishops, for christianity had long before been settled in that part of the island. To this end a conference was held in Worcester-shire, which, proving unsuccessful, another was appointed, at which appeared some monks from the monastery of Bangor. It is said that these monks, before their departure from Wales, applied for advice to an old hermit, who was esteemed a saint in their country. The sage told them, that if Augustin was a man of God, they should submit to be directed by him; and, on their asking how they were to know this, he said, by the humility of his demeanour. "And if (added he) on your arrival in his presence he rises to salute you, there is no doubt of his coming from God; but if he omits that ceremony, you ought to have no more to do with him." When they came to the assembly, Augustin received them sitting, in consequence of which the Welchmen opposed all measures of accommodation. The points in which they were required to yield were, the celebration of Easter, the mode of administering baptism, and the acknowledgement of the pope's authority. Augustin died at Canterbury in 604, and afterwards, on account of some pretended miracles said to have been wrought by him, he was canonized.

AUGUSTINE (Leonard), or Agostini, an Italian antiquary, was a native of Sienna, and flourished in the 17th century. He published an elaborate work on ancient gems, the first edition of which appeared in 1657, in 2 vols. 4to. and the last in 1707, 4 vols. 4to. It was translated into Latin by Gronovius, and published at Amsterdam in 1685, and at Franeker in 1694.

* AUGUSTULUS, or ROMULUS AUGUSTUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Orestes, a patrician, who having deposed Julius Nepos, refused the throne

for himself, but placed upon it his son in 476. Shortly after, Odoacer and his barbarians invaded Italy, slew Orestes, and deprived the young emperor of his dignity. His life, however, was spared, and he was suffered to live a private life in Campania, and a liberal pension was allowed him. With him ended the Roman empire in the west.

• **AUGUSTUS** (Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus), was the son of *Caius Octavius*, by Attia, the niece of Julius Cæsar. He was born in the year 62 B. C. and having received a liberal education, was adopted by Julius Cæsar. He was at Apollonia in Epirus when his uncle was assassinated; and, on receiving the news, he instantly set out for Rome, where he found two parties contending with each other, the republicans, and the followers of Antony and Lepidus. Octavianus was treated with great respect by the Magistrates and principal citizens; but Antony treated him with haughty contempt. When Antony was proscribed, he joined the army that was sent against him: but afterwards he thought it prudent to enter into a treaty with that commander; and these two leaders, together with Lepidus, formed the famous *triumvirate*, by which they agreed to enjoy an equal portion of authority for five years. Soon after this Octavianus gratified the malicious spirit of his associates, by sacrificing his old and excellent friend Cicero: and, in short, the triumvirs filled Rome with the blood of its best citizens. On the death of Brutus at Philippi, another partition took place, Antony and Octavianus sharing the Roman empire, and Lepidus taking to himself the provinces in Africa. Octavianus obtained Rome, and gave his sister, Octavia, in marriage to Antony. At length Lepidus was deposed, and a difference broke out between Antony and Octavianus, which ended in the destruction of the former; and the establishment of the latter in that station, which seems constantly to have been his aim. In the 36th year of his age, and B. C. 27, the senate gave him the new title of **AUGUSTUS**, with all the power and authority of emperor. The senate paid him a flattering compliment, in changing the name of the month *Sevtilis*, in which he came to the consulate, to *August*. After attaining the imperial dignity, he seems to have corrected his eager temper, and to have conducted himself with moderation; and the sanguinary Octavianus was forgotten in the

mild Augustus. He made some good regulations in the government; reducing the number of the senators from 1000 to 600, and raising the degree of wealth which was to qualify them for that dignity. He also set about reforming the public morals. Augustus carried his arms with success into Gaul, Germany, and the East; but in the latter part of his life the Romans suffered some severe losses in Germany. He died at Rome A. D. 14, and in the 76th year of his age. He certainly improved Rome considerably, and might say with justice, "that he he had found it brick, but left it marble." He was, moreover, a great encourager of men of letters, so that his reign was called the Augustan age. The empire came to his successor, Tiberius, in a flourishing state, and every part of the government was in excellent order.

AUHADI-MARAGAH, a Persian poet, who wrote some religious, as well as amorous verses. He was liberally rewarded by the king of the Tartars, and died in 1319.

AVICENNA, an Arabian physician, was born in 980. After receiving a liberal education, he applied to the study of physic, in which he attained great eminence. At the age of 18 he began to practise, and with such success, that he became physician to the court of Bagdat. At last he fell under the displeasure of the prince in whose service he was engaged, and was thrown into prison, where he died, in 1036. He left a number of works, chiefly on metaphysical and medical subjects, which were printed in Arabic at Rome, in 1489, and since in Latin at various places.

AVIENUS (Rufus Festus), a Latin poet, of the 4th century. He translated the *Phænomena* of Aratus; the Description of the Earth, by Dionysius; Æsop's Fables, &c. An edition of his works was printed at Paris, 12mo. 1590, and again in 8vo. 1731.

AVILA (Gilles Gonzales), a Spanish historian. He was educated at Rome, and, on his return to his own country, he obtained a rich ecclesiastical benefice; and was appointed historiographer to the king. He wrote the *Antiquities of Salamanea*, the *Theatre of the Churches of India*, &c. He died in 1653.

AVILA (Louis d'), a Spanish writer, and commander of the order of Alcantara. He wrote the history of the war carried on by Charles V. against the German protestants, printed in 1546; also, *Memoirs of the War in Africa*.

AVILER (Augustine Charles d'), a French architect, was born in 1653. On his passage to Rome he was taken by the Algerines, and carried to Tunis, where he designed a grand mosque, which is greatly admired. He obtained his liberty in two years, and then went to Rome to perfect himself in his art. He settled afterwards at Montpellier, being appointed architect of Languedoc, and died there in 1700. He wrote a course of architecture in 2 vols. 4to.

* **AVIRON** (James le Bathelier), a French lawyer, of the 16th century. He wrote Commentaries on the Provincial Laws of Normandy, which were published, after his death, by Groulard, president of the parliament of Normandy.

* **AVITUS** (Marcus Mæcilius), emperor of the west, was born in Auvergne, of an illustrious family. His merit raised him to several important stations, in which he conducted himself with such credit, that, on the death of Maximus, in 455, he was chosen emperor. After his election, however, he gave way to indolence and pleasure, which completely alienated the affections of the Romans from him. He was obliged to resign his dignity in fourteen months after his election, and the senate intended to put him to death, on which he fled towards the Alps, but died on the road. His daughter was married to Sidenius Apollinaris, who wrote an eulogy on his father-in-law, which is still extant.

* **AVITUS** (Sextus Alcimus Ecdicius), bishop of Vienna in Dauphiny, was nephew to the preceding. He was raised to the episcopal dignity in 490. He was a great enemy to the arians. He died in 523. A collection of his poems, letters, &c. is extant.

* **AUMONT** (John d'), Count of Chateauroux, a distinguished French general of the 16th century. He served with great reputation under Henry III. who made him a marshal of France. Henry IV. appointed him governor first of Champagne, and afterwards of Brittany. He was shot at the siege of Comper, a castle near Rennes, in 1595, aged 73.

* **AUNGERVILLE** (Richard), bishop of Durham, was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, in 1281, and educated at Oxford. He was tutor to Edward III. by whom he was preferred to the episcopal dignity, in 1333, the year following he was made lord high chancellor, and in 1336 treasurer of England. He was a very learned prelate, and founded a noble library at Oxford. He

wrote a piece entitled *Philobibles*, a discourse on the right use of books, which was printed at Oxford in 1599. He died at Durham in 1345.

AUNOY (Marie Catherine Comtesse d'), a celebrated French lady, was the wife of the Count d'Aunoy, and died in 1705. She wrote *Tales of the Fairies*; the *History of Hippolytus*, Earl of Douglas; *Historical Memoirs of Europe*, from 1672 to 1679; *Memoirs of the Court of Spain*; and the *History of John of Bourbon*, Prince of Carency.

AURELIAN, emperor of Rome, was the son of a peasant in Illyricum. He entered into the army, where he so greatly distinguished himself, by his bravery, as to be created, by Valerian, superintendent of the troops, and, at last, consul. Claudius II. recommended him for his successor, and, on his death, Aurelian was invested with the imperial robe. He delivered Italy from the barbarians, who had desolated it, reduced Tetricus, who had assumed the title of emperor in Gaul, and conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra. Having accomplished these great objects, he entered Rome in triumph, attended by his illustrious captives, to whom he behaved in the most generous manner, presenting Zenobia with a villa at Tibur, and restoring Tetricus to his rank as senator. He next turned his attention to the improvement of Rome, and to the reforming of the manners of the people. As he was on his march against Persia, he was assassinated by one of his confidential friends, in 275.

* **AURELIUS VICTOR** (Sextus), a Roman historian, of the 4th century, was born of mean parents, in Africa; but his talents raised him to distinction. Julian made him præfect of the second Pannonia, in 361; and in 369 he was chosen consul with Valentinian. His works on the Roman history have been several times printed, the best edition is that of Amsterdam, in 1733, 4to. He is a faithful and minute historian.

* **AURENG-ZEBE**, great mogul, was third son of Schah Jehan, and born in 1618. In his youth he put on the appearance of religious sanctity; but, in 1658, he and his brother, Morad, seized Agra, and made their father prisoner. Soon afterwards he put Morad and his other brother, Dara, to death. It must be allowed, however, that he behaved tenderly to his father, who died in 1666. Aureng-zebe greatly enlarged his dominions, and became so formidable, that

all the eastern princes sent him ambassadors. Being jealous of the ambitious views of his sons, he constantly resided in his camp, which was prodigiously large, and resembled a populous city. He died at Ahmednager in 1707, aged 89. By his will he divided his possessions among his sons.

* **AUREOLUS** (Manius Acilius), who, from being a shepherd in Dacia, rose to the rank of general in the Roman army, under Gallienus, against whom he revolted; and assumed the title of emperor. On being defeated by Gallienus, he took refuge in Milan, and while the emperor was laying siege to it, Aureolus got him assassinated. The city was afterwards taken by Claudius II. who put the usurper to death at the requisition of his army.

AURELLI, or **ARELLI** (John Mutio), a Latin poet of the 16th century. Pope Leo X. appointed him governor of some district, where he behaved so tyrannically that the inhabitants threw him into a well in 1520. His poems are much in the manner of Carullus.

AURIA (Vincent), a Sicilian writer, was born at Palermo in 1625, and died in 1710. He wrote several books in Latin and Italian, particularly a History of the eminent Men of Sicily, 1704; and a History of the Viceroy's of Sicily, 1697, folio.

AURIFICUS (Nicholas), a carmelite monk of the 16th century, who published several books of devotion. He died about 1590.

AURIGNY (Gilles de), a French poet of the 16th century. Several good pieces by him are to be found in the *Annales Poëtiques*.

AURISPA (John), a Sicilian writer. Nicholas V. appointed him his secretary, and gave him two abbies. He died at Ferrara, at the end of the 15th century. He translated the works of Archimedes, and Hierocles's Commentary on the golden Verses of Pythagoras.

AUROGALLUS (Matthew), professor of languages at Wittemberg, was by birth a Bohemian, and died in 1543. He assisted Luther in his translation of the Bible into German, and wrote a Hebrew and Chaldee Grammar, printed at Basle in 1539.

AUSONIUS (Decimus Magnus), a Latin poet of the 4th century, was a native of Bourdeaux; where he taught grammar and rhetoric with such reputation, that his fame reached Rome, and Valentinian, the emperor, sent for him to in-

struct his son Gratian. He gave so much satisfaction that he was appointed to several important stations, and in 379 was raised to the consular dignity. He died about the beginning of the 5th century. His poems, though sometimes unequal and inharmonious, have great merit. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, in 1671.

AUTIEROCHE, See **CHAPPE**.

AUTHON (John d'), a French historian of the 16th century. He was abbot of Angles in Poitou, and wrote the History of France from 1490 to 1508, part of which only has been printed. He died in 1523.

AUTREAU (Jacques d'), a French painter and poet, died very poor in the hospital of incurables at Paris in 1745. He wrote some laughable comedies, a tragedy, and an opera. His works were published in 4 vols. 12mo. 1749. He had little merit as a painter.

AUVIGNY (N. Castres d'), a French historian. He took up the profession of arms, after publishing several works of merit, and was killed at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, aged 31. He wrote, 1. The Memoirs of Madame Barneveldt, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. The Histories of Rome and France, abridged, for young Persons. 3. The History of Paris, 4 vols. 12mo. 4. The Lives of illustrious Frenchmen, 8 vols. 12mo.

AUZOUT (Adrian), a French mathematician, was born at Rouen, and died in 1691. He is said to have invented the micrometer, his treatise on which was printed in 1693, folio. He was the first who thought of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant.

* **AXIOTHEA**, a female philosopher of Greece, who lived in the time of Plato, whose lectures she attended dressed in man's clothes.

AXTEL (Daniel), a colonel in the parliamentary army in the civil war of the last century. He was originally an apprentice to a grocer in London; but, becoming a follower of the puritans, they persuaded him to engage in the cause of the parliament against the king. He accordingly entered into the army, and gave so much satisfaction to his party as quickly to be raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. When the king was brought to trial, Axtel was one of the military commanders who had the charge of him, and his behaviour, on that occasion, was very insolent. After the king's death, he accompanied Cromwell to Ireland, where he behaved with great courage,

and was made governor of Kilkenny; he continued in Ireland till 1659, when his regiment came to England with the view of keeping out the king; but this was frustrated by the management of Monk. Soon after the restoration, he was tried for high-treason, found guilty, and executed at Tyburn.

AYLETT (Robert), an English writer of the 17th century, was educated at Trinity-hall, Cambridge, and afterwards became a master in chancery. He wrote *Sufanna*, or the Arraignment of the Two Elders, a poem, 1622, 8vo. and some other poetical pieces. Wood seems to attribute to him the *Britannia Antiqua illustrata*, which goes under the name of his nephew, Aylett Sammes.

AYLMER (John), an English prelate, was born in Norfolk about 1521. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and afterwards became tutor to lady Jane Grey, who acquired, by his instructions, an uncommon knowledge of the learned languages. In 1553 he was made archdeacon of Stow in Lincolnshire, and exerted himself strenuously against popery. On the accession of Mary he went abroad, and settled at Zurich in Switzerland. When queen Elizabeth came to the throne, Mr. Aylmer hastened back to his native country, and soon after was appointed to be one of the eight protestant divines who were to dispute with an equal number of Roman catholic bishops before her majesty. In 1573 he took his degrees of B.D. and D.D. at Oxford: and in 1576 he was made bishop of London. He was a very diligent prelate, and kept a strict eye and hand upon the puritans, for which he has been severely censured by their writers. He died at Fulham, in 1594, leaving a large family behind him. Dr. Aylmer was a very learned and eloquent man; but his temper appears to have been quick and intemperate. He wrote an answer to Knox's Blast against the Empire of Women.

AYLOFFE (Sir Joseph), barr. of Framfield, in Sussex, an eminent antiquary. He was born about 1708, and educated at Westminster school. In 1724 he was admitted of Lincoln's-inn, and about the same time entered of St. John's college, Oxford. In 1731 he was elected fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies. He was secretary to the commissioners for building Westminster bridge, in 1737; and appointed one of the keepers of the state papers in the paper office. In 1747 he undertook a

translation of the French Encyclopædia, which was never completed. He printed in 1772 Calendars of the ancient Charters, &c. now remaining in the tower of London, 4to. He also edited Leland's Collectanea in 9 vols. 8vo. Liber Niger Spaccari, 2 vols. 8vo. and Hearne's Curious Discourses, 2 vols. 8vo. besides other works. He died in 1781. There are many curious papers of his in the Archæologia.

* AYMAR (James), a French impostor; was born at St. Veran in Dauphiné. He gained a great name and considerable wealth at the close of the 17th century, by pretending to be in possession of a divining rod, with which he could discover hidden treasure. The fraud being detected, he returned to his former obscurity; but it gave occasion to de Vallemont's learned book on the powers of the divining rod.

AYMON (John), a native of Piedmont, who from being a Roman catholic priest, turned protestant, and then went back to his former communion. He was pensioned by cardinal de Noailles, and employed himself in writing books against the reformed churches. In 1713 he published the letters of Cyril Lucar. He also published, 1. *Les Synodes nationaux des Eglises reformées de France*, 1710, 2 vols. 4to. 2. *Tableau de la Cour de Rome*, 1707, 12mo.

AYRES (John), an English penman of the 17th century. He was servant to Sir William Ashhurst, lord mayor of London in 1694, to whom he dedicated his Arithmetic made easy. The year following he published his Tutor to Penmanship, engraved by John Strut. He lived at the hand-and-pen in St. Paul's Church-yard, and probably taught school there.

* AYSBOUGH (Anne), an accomplished English lady, was the daughter of Sir William Ayscough, of Kelsay in Lincolnshire, where she was born about 1520. She had a learned education; and, when quite young, was married by her father to one Mr. Kyme, much against her own inclination. On account of some harsh treatment from her husband, she went to the court of Henry VIII. to sue for a separation, where she was greatly taken notice of by those ladies who were attached to the reformation. This familiarity, however, proved her destruction; for those who could not venture to lay hold of personages of distinction, gladly fastened upon those who were unprotected. Mrs. Ayscough was accordingly arrested in 1545, and having honestly confessed her religious principles, was

committed to Newgate. She was first racked with savage cruelty in the Tower, and then burnt in Smithfield in 1546, in company with her tutor and two other persons of the same faith. From her letters and other pieces in Fox and Strype, it appears that she was an accomplished as well as a pious woman.

AYSCOUGH (George Edward), an English writer, was the son of Dr. Ayscough, dean of Bristol, by Anne, sister of lord Lyttleton. He became lieutenant of the first regiment of foot guards, and died of a consumption in 1779. He wrote *Semiramis*, a tragedy, 1777, and *Letters from an Officer in the Guards to his Friend in England*, containing some accounts of France and Italy, 1778, 8vo.

AYSCUE (Sir George), a brave English admiral in the last century. He distinguished himself greatly against the Dutch in the time of the commonwealth, and in 1666 he was appointed to the command of the Royal Prince, the finest ship then in the world. He was engaged in the great fight with the Dutch which lasted four days; but having the misfortune to strike upon the Galloper sand, his crew forced him to yield to the enemy. After remaining in Holland for some months, he was permitted to return to England, where he spent the rest of his days in retirement.

* **AZARIAH** or **UZZIAH**, king of Judah, succeeded Amaziah about 810 B.C. He

began his reign with great reputation, but at the close of it turned idolater, and died a leper.

* **AZARIAH**, a Jewish rabbi and historian of the 16th century, published at Mantua, in 1574, a Hebrew book, entitled, *The Light of the Eyes*, in which he treats of many historical and miscellaneous subjects. It also contains a Hebrew translation of the letter of Aristæus on the Septuagint.

* **AZEVEDO** (Ignatius), a Portuguese Jesuit, was born in 1527. Although heir to a large fortune, he chose to resign it for a religious life, and went to India as a missionary. On a second voyage thither in 1570, the ship was taken by pirates, who put all the missionaries, amounting to 40, to death.

AZORIUS (John), a Spanish Jesuit in the 16th century. He wrote *Institutio-num Morali-um*; *Incanticum*, &c. 3 vols. folio. He died at Rome in 1603.

* **AZPILCUETA** (Martin), surnamed Navarre, a Spanish lawyer, was born in 1494, at Vera-soa, near Pampeluna. He was professor in several universities, and died at Rome in 1586. His works were printed at Lyons, in six vols. folio, in 1597.

* **AZZO** (Portius), an Italian lawyer, was a native of Bologna, where he was chosen professor of jurisprudence in 1190. He wrote an esteemed work, entitled, *A Summary of the Code and the Institutes*. He died about 1220.

B.

* **BAADIN** (Mahomet Gebet Amali), a Persian doctor. He published a summary of civil and canon law, under the name of Abbas the Great, by whose command it was written.

* **BAAN** (John de), a Dutch portrait painter; was born in 1633, and died in 1702. He was in England for some time under the patronage of Charles II.

* **BAAN** (Jacob de), son of John, was born in 1673, and died in 1700. He came over to England with William III. and was in great repute as a portrait painter.

BAART (Peter), a Flemish poet and physician. He wrote a poem, entitled *Flemish Georgics*, and another called *Le Triton de Frise*.

* **BABA**, a noted impostor among the Turks, appeared in 1540. His creed was, that there is but one God, and Baba is his messenger: and he found means to

procure a number of followers, with whom he overran Natolia. At length he was defeated, and his sect fell to the ground.

* **BABCEUF**, one of the actors in the French revolution. He was originally a footman, after which he became clerk to a *procureur*, and then an attorney. He was the associate, and in some respects, the leader of Drouet, Robert Lindet, and Lepelletier, and suffered under the guillotine, May 26, 1797.

BABACOUSCHI, musli of the city of Cassa, in Tauris, whose real name was Abdallahman Mosthafa. He wrote a book called *The Friend of Princes*. He died in the year 783 of the hegira.

* **BABIN** (Francis), a French divine, was born at Angers in 1651. He became professor of divinity at Angers at the age of 25, and was chosen by the bishop of

that see one of his vicars general. He published the conferences of the diocese of Angers in 18 vols. 12mo. and died in 1734.

* **BABINGTON** (Gervase), an English prelate; was a native of Devonshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. By the interest of the earl of Pembroke, he became bishop of Landaff in 1591, and in 1594 he was translated to Exeter, from whence, in 1597, he was removed to Worcester. He died in 1610. This bishop was a man of great learning. His works were printed in 1 vol. folio, in 1615.

* **BABYLAS**, a christian bishop and martyr, in the 3d century. He was elected to the see of Antioch in 238, and 13 years afterwards suffered death in the persecution of Decius.

* **BABYLONIA**. The first account of this country is in scripture, where we read of Amraphel, king of Babylon, fighting under the king of Elam, B.C. 1912. In 681 Assar Haddon, king of Assyria took possession of this territory. In 730 Nabonassar (conjectured to be the son of Pul) founded the kingdom of Babylon, and in 625 Nabopolassar revolted from the Assyrians. Under Nebuchadnezzar this empire became famous; but in 538 Babylon was taken by Cyrus; and from that time it suffered the same changes as Persia. However, Bagdat on the Tigris continued subject in some degree to the Saracens till A.D. 1258, when it was taken by Hulaku the Tartar, who put an end to the caliphate. It was taken by the Turks in 1534; conquered by the Persians in 1613, and recovered by the former in 1637.

BACAI, the surname of Ibrahim Ben Omar, who wrote some treatises on the mussulman law, and the lives of eminent men. He died in the year of the hegira 885.

BACALANI, the author of a book called Egiáz al Koran, or, of the difficult things in the Koran.

BACCALAR Y SANNA (Vincent), marquis of St Philip in Sardinia, and an eminent commander under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain. He wrote The Monarchy of the Hebrews, and Memoirs of Philip V. both translated into French. He died in 1726.

BACCALI, a mussulman doctor, who died in the year of the hegira 562. He wrote some pieces on the Koran, &c.

BACCHINI (Benedict), an Italian benedictine monk, was born in 1651, and educated at Parma. He published at Par-

ma a literary journal, which raised against him many enemies, who had him banished. He then went to Modena, where the duke made him his historiographer and librarian. Here he made ample collections for a history of the house of Este, which he left to Muratori. From Modena he went to Bologna, where he was chosen professor of ecclesiastical history. He died there in 1721. He published several learned works.

BACCHYLIDES, a Greek poet, was born in the isle of Ceos, and flourished 452 B.C. Horace is said to have imitated him in some of his odes.

* **BACCHYLUS**, bishop of Corinth in the 2d century, engaged in the controversy relating to the time of celebrating easter. His works are lost.

BACCIO (Andrew), an Italian physician of the 16th century; was a native of Ancona, and medical professor at Rome. He wrote on gems and precious stones, on poisons and antidotes, on hot springs, &c.

* **BACCIO** (Francis Bartholomew), an historical and portrait painter, was born near Florence in 1469, and died in 1517. His figures have a great deal of grace, and his colouring is admirable.

* **BACH** (John Sebastian), an eminent German musician, was born at Eisenach in 1685. At the age of 18 he was chosen organist of the new church of Anhalt. In 1708 he became musician to the duke of Saxe Weimar, and obtained a victory at Dresden over a famous French organist, who had challenged all the German musicians. He is reckoned to have been equal to Handel on the organ, and his compositions are in the first style of excellence. He died at Leipzig in 1754. His sons, Charles and John, were also greatly celebrated as performers and composers in music; the former was living at Hamburgh in 1773, and the other was in England in 1763.

BACHELIER (Nicholas), an eminent French sculptor and architect; was the pupil of Michael Angelo. He greatly ornamented the churches of his native city, Thoulouse, with the productions of his chisel. He died about 1554.

BACICI (John Baptist Gaudi), a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Genoa in 1639, and died in 1700. He excelled in portraits; though sometimes he was employed in church painting.

BACKER (James), an historical painter of great merit, was born at Antwerp in 1530 and died in 1560.

* **BACKER** (Jacob), a portrait and his-

terical painter, was born at Henningen in 1609, and died in 1631. His pieces are held in great esteem.

BACKHUYSEN (Ludolph), an eminent painter, was born at Embden in 1631. He was assiduous in his studies, and thereby acquired an excellent style. His favourite subjects were shipping and sea pieces. He died in 1709.

BACON (Robert), an English friar, was born about 1268, and became divinity lecturer at Oxford. In 1233 he was made treasurer of Salisbury. He wrote the life of St. Edmund archbishop of Canterbury, and other works. He died in 1248.

BACON (Roger), an illustrious Englishman, was a monk of the order of St. Francis, and born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in 1274. He was educated partly at Oxford and partly at Paris, where he took his degree of D.D. He applied himself with an astonishing ardour to the acquisition of knowledge; and his attainments, for the age he lived in, were uncommon. On this account the populace looked upon him as a magician, and his fraternity hated him out of envy. By their contrivance Bacon was forbid to read lectures to the students, and confined to his cell. His fame, however, could not be hid, and pope Clement IV. requested of him a copy of his works, which he transmitted to him. This is the same that is now extant under the title of *Opus Majus*. After remaining in prison ten years, he obtained his liberty and returned to Oxford, where he ended his days, June 11, 1294. This wonderful man had a deep knowledge of the mathematics and natural philosophy. He discovered the error in the calendar, and his plan for correcting it was adopted by Gregory XIII. He gave such a description of the composition of gunpowder, that it is evident he was the original inventor of it. His acquaintance with chemistry was extensive and profound. He also described the camera obscura, and those kind of glasses which magnify or lessen objects. In short, the character which doctor Friend gives of him is not too great, that he was the miracle of the age he lived in, and the greatest genius, perhaps, for mathematical knowledge, which ever appeared in the world since Archimedes. His *Opus Majus* was edited by doctor Jebb, and printed in 1 vol. folio, in 1733.

BACON (Sir Nicholas), lord keeper of the great seals to queen Elizabeth, was born at Chislehurst in Kent, in 1510. He was educated at Bene't college, Cam-

bridge, and then went to France. On his return he entered at Gray's-inn, where, in a short time, he became so eminent in the law, that he was appointed attorney in the court of wards. He also obtained from Henry VIII. various manors in Suffolk on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury. At the accession of queen Elizabeth he was knighted, made keeper of the great seal, and sworn in of the privy council. By the management of Leicester he was for a little while out of favour, but at length fully recovered it. He was a man of great application to business, but prudent and cautious in his conduct; making it his study never to entangle himself with a party. When the queen came to visit him at his new house at Redgrave, she observed, alluding to his corpulency, that he had built his house too little for him: "Not so, madam," answered he, "but your majesty has made me too big for my house." He died suddenly in 1579. He left several manuscripts behind him, but none of them were ever printed. Sir Nicholas was twice married; by his first wife he had three sons and three daughters, and by his second he had two sons, Anthony and Francis.

BACON (Anne), second wife of the preceding, was daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to king Edward VI. and born about 1528. She was educated in the ancient and modern languages, and translated from the Italian into English Ochine's Sermons, and from the Latin bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England. She died about the beginning of the reign of James I.

BACON (Anthony), elder brother to chancellor Bacon, was eminent for his skill in politics, but being very lame he could not move about the room, and therefore did not enter upon public life. The earl of Essex having a great value for him, took him into his house, and settled a handsome income upon him. He maintained a strict friendship with his brother lord Verulam, and left him his estate.

BACON (Francis), an illustrious philosopher and eminent statesman, was the son of sir Nicholas Bacon by his second wife, and born in London, January 22, 1561. He was noticed when a child by queen Elizabeth, and gave such early indications of his future eminence, that she used to call him her "young lord-keeper." He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, under doctor Whig, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and while a young student discovered

the-futility of the peripatetic philosophy, which then prevailed in the schools. At the age of 16 he went to France in the suite of sir Amias Pawlet, ambassador at that court. While he was in this situation he wrote an acute piece, *On the State of Europe*, which displayed great observation and judgment, though he was then but 19 years of age. On the death of his father he returned to England and entered himself of Gray's-inn, where he applied to the study of the law with such assiduity, that at the age of 28 he was appointed one of the queen's counsellors. By this time he had made a great progress in the study of philosophy, and had sketched the plan of his *Instauration of the Sciences*, one of the greatest efforts of the human mind. Unfortunately by his attachment to the earl of Essex, who was at enmity with Cecil, Bacon lost those advantages at court which he had a right to expect. His friend, however, feeling the value of his attachment presented him nobly with an estate of land of considerable value. It cannot be suppressed that Bacon came forward against this friend and benefactor on his trial. In 1593 he was chosen member of parliament for Middlesex, and had the courage to oppose several measures of an arbitrary nature, for which he incurred the queen's displeasure. On the accession of James I. his views began to brighten, and he obtained the honour of knighthood, which was but the prelude to more considerable marks of distinction; in 1604 he was appointed one of the king's counsel, with a salary of 40l. a-year and a pension of 60l. for life. The next year he published the introduction to his great work, under the title of *The Advancement and Proficiency of Learning*, which procured him from the king the post of solicitor-general. About this time he bettered his fortune by marrying a daughter of Mr. Barnham, a rich alderman of London. In 1611 he was appointed judge of the marshalsea court, and about the same time obtained the place of register of the star chamber, the reversion of which had been granted him twenty years before. In 1613 he was made attorney-general; and in 1616 he was sworn of the privy council: at this time he contracted a close intimacy with the favourite George Villiers, to whom he wrote an admirable letter of advice, which is extant among his works. In 1617 he was raised to the dignity of lord keeper of the great seal, and two years after he was constituted lord high chancellor of Great Britain,

receiving also the patent of nobility by the title of baron of Verulam, which he exchanged the year following for that of viscount of St. Alban's. In 1620 he published the most elaborate of all his works, the *Novum Organum Scientiarum*, the design of which is to lay down a more perfect method of exercising the faculty of reason than had ever before been known. The year following he was accused in parliament of bribery and corruption in his high office; these charges, it is to be lamented, were proved and admitted by the chancellor's confession, who was fined 40,000l. and sentenced to be confined in the tower during the king's pleasure, and rendered incapable of ever filling any office in the state in future. He was soon restored to liberty, had his fine remitted, and was summoned to the first parliament of king Charles. It must not be omitted that the greatest part of the blame attaches to his servants, and of this he was sensible, for during his trial, as he passed through the room where his domestics were sitting, they all rose up at his entrance, on which he said, "Sit down, my masters, your rise hath been my fall." After this disgrace he went into retirement, where he devoted himself to his beloved studies. Notwithstanding his pension of 1800l. a-year and his paternal estate, which was worth 700l. a-year, his liberality was so great that at his death, in 1626, his debts amounted to 22,000l. His remains were interred in St. Michael's church, at St. Alban's, where his secretary sir Thomas Meautys erected a monument to his memory. His writings are an inestimable treasure of sound wisdom, and were published in an elegant form in 1778, 5 vols. 4to. Bacon has justly been called the *father of experimental philosophy*.

BACON (Nathaniel), half brother to chancellor Bacon, had a fine taste for painting, and executed some excellent pieces, which are at Culford, where he lived, and at Gorhambury, his father's seat. He excelled in landscape and subjects of still life.

BACON (Phanuel), an English divine, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he proceeded D.D. In 1735 he obtained the livings of Balden, in Oxfordshire, and Bramber, in Sussex; he wrote a poem called, *The Artificial Kite*, printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1758. In 1757 he published five dramatic pieces of trifling merit. He died in 1783.

*BACONTHORPE, or BACON (John), an English monk in the 13th century,

was born in Norfolk. He was a man of great learning and firmness, for which he got the name of the *resolute doctor*. He wrote several books, particularly, Commentaries on the Four Books of Sentences, and a Compendium of the Law of Christ, now obsolete. He died in London in 1346.

BACQUE (Leo), bishop of Pamiers, was originally a protestant, but left his religion and became a franciscan. He wrote a Latin poem on the education of a prince, which procured him from Lewis XIV. the episcopal dignity. He died in 1694, aged 94.

BACQUERRE (Benedict de), a physician of the 17th century, of whom nothing more is known than that a book of his, entitled *Senum Medicus*, was printed at Cologne in 1673.

* **BAGQUET**, advocate to the king of France at the end of the 16th century. He wrote some learned pieces on the law, which were published at Lyons, in 2 vols. fol. 1744. He died in 1597.

* **BACTISHUA** (George Ebn), or the *servant of Jesus*, a christian physician, was very eminent at the court of Almanzor, the caliph, who understanding that he had an old infirm woman for his wife, sent him three beautiful Greek girls and 3000 dinars, as a present. Bactishua sent back the girls, and told the caliph that his religion prohibited his having more than one wife at a time; which pleased Almanzor so much, that he loaded him with presents, and permitted him, at his earnest request, to return to his own country of Khorasan.

* **BACTISHUA** (Gabriel), son of the preceding, was physician to Haroun al Raschid, and held in great estimation by that caliph. There was another eminent physician of the same family, and they all acquired great wealth and honours in their profession.

BADAKSCHI, a Persian poet, who lived under the caliph Moctafi. A collection of moral poems by him is still extant.

BADASCH, an Arabian grammarian, died in the year of the hegira 528.

BADCOCK (Samuel), an English divine, was born at South Molton, in Devonshire, Feb. 23, 1747. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, under a Mr. Rooker, at St Mary Ottery. He was ordained pastor of a congregation at Winbourne, in Dorsetshire, from whence he removed to Barnstaple, in Devon, in 1769: here he mingled much with men of talents, and shook off, in a great degree, the narrow prejudices of his education. The people of his congrega-

tion, however, were not satisfied with him, in consequence of which he quitted the charge and returned to his native place, where he officiated to the dissenters till 1787, and soon after was admitted into the church of England by the bishop of Exeter. After serving a church in Devonshire for a little time, he went to Bath, and became assistant to Dr. Gabriel, at the octagon chapel. The year following he died at the house of his friend Sir John Chichester, in Queen-street, Mayfair. Mr. Badcock is best known by his Critiques in the Monthly Review of Madan's Thelyphthora, Dr. Priestley's History of the Corruptions of Christianity, &c. and by the considerable share which he had in Dr. White's Bamptonian Lectures. He was a man of great liveliness, elegant taste, and profound learning.

* **BADENS** (Francis), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1571, and died in 1603.

* **BADILE** (Antony), an Italian painter, was born at Verona, in 1480, and died in 1560. His portraits bore a great resemblance to real life.

* **BADUEL** (Claude), a French protestant divine, was born at Nismes. In 1557, he went to Switzerland, where he taught philosophy and mathematics, and exercised his ministry till his death in 1561. His works are chiefly theological.

* **BAERSTRAT**, a Dutch painter of sea pieces and fish, died in 1687. His pieces are held in great esteem.

BAF-KARCAH, or Abu Zohal, an Arabian commentator on Euclid.

* **BAGDEDIN** (Mohammed), an Arabian mathematician of the 10th century, who wrote a treatise On the Division of Superficies, a Latin version of which was published by John Dee.

BAGFORD (John), an antiquary, was a shoe-maker in London, but afterwards turned bookseller, and became a great collector of curiosities. He was employed by Dr. Moore, bishop of Norwich, and Harley, earl of Oxford, to enrich their libraries with scarce books and MSS. for which the former placed him in the charter-house. He died in 1716, aged 65. Several of his letters are preserved in the British Museum.

* **BAGGER** (John), bishop of Copenhagen, was born at Lunden in Denmark, in 1646. His reputation was so high for oriental and theological learning, that at the age of 29 he was raised to the episcopal dignity. He revised the Danish liturgy, and published some learned discourses in Latin and Danish.

BAGI ZADEH, a Mohammedan writer, who commented on the book *Escharat ual nadhair*. He died in the year of he hégira 1013.

* **BAGLIONI** (John Paul), a warlike Italian of the 16th century, was a native of Perugia, where he exercised a kind of sovereignty, till he was driven from it by Cæsar Borgia. Afterwards he served with reputation in the armies of different Italian states, particularly the Venetian. He then returned to Perugia, where he resumed his old authority. Pope Leo X. artfully drew him to Rome, and then caused him to be beheaded in 1520.

BAGLIVI (George), an eminent physician, was born at Ragusa, and educated at Padua. Having taken his doctor's degree, he went to Rome, where he was chosen professor of anatomy, and died in 1706, aged 38. His works were collected and printed in 1 vol. 4to. 1710.

BAGNIOLI (Julius Cæsar), an Italian poet, was a native of Bagna Cabano, and died in 1600. He wrote the tragedy of *Aragonois*, and a poem on the judgment of Paris.

BAGSHAW (William), an English divine, was born in 1628, and educated in Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, after which he entered into orders, and obtained the living of Glessop, in Derbyshire, which he held till 1662, when he was ejected for nonconformity. He afterwards officiated to a congregation of dissenters, and died in 1702. He wrote some religious pieces.

BAGURI, a Mohammedan writer on moral subjects, died in the year of the hégira 679.

BAHA AL HAKA U ALDIN, the title given to Omar Nakhshbendi, and signifies "the ornament of justice and religion." He was a Mohammedan saint, and the pious mussulmans attribute many miracles to him. He died in the year of the hégira 857.

BAHALI, an Arabic philological writer, is the author of a book on the etymologies of names. He died in the year of the hégira 220. There was another of the same name who wrote on the differences of the mussulman doctors, and died in the year of the hégira 321.

BAHAR AL HEFDH, or *The Sea of Memory*, is the surname of Abû Othman ben Amrû, who wrote a book on the manners and qualities of princes. He died in the year of the hégira 255.

BAHIER (John), a French Latin poet, was a native of Châtillon, and priest of

the Oratory. He died in 1707. His pieces are in the collection of de Brienne.

* **BAHRAM**, surnamed *Gubin*, a Persian general, and usurper, was an eminent commander in the army of Chosroes I. or Nushirvan, and his son Hormouz. Being treated with contempt by Hormouz, he stirred up his soldiers to revolt against him. After the deposition of that prince, and his son Chosroes, Bahram ascended the throne, but was afterwards driven from it by Chosroes, and fled to the great Khan, by whom he was employed for some years, and was then poisoned at the request of Chosroes.

* **BAHRDT** (Charles Frederic), a modern German writer, was born at Bischofswerda, in 1741. He studied at Leipzig, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1761, and became deputy to his father, who was professor of divinity in that university. In 1763, he published a work, entitled, *The true Christian in Solitude*; and in 1768, a *Commentary on Malachi*. About this time an amorous intrigue obliged him to quit Leipzig. He next became professor of biblical antiquities, at Erfurt, and published *An Essay towards a System of the Doctrines contained in the Bible*, 1769, in which he broached several heterodox opinions. From Erfurt he removed to Gießen, in Hesse, where he published a number of theological works, all filled with the boldest extravagancies. He left Gießen in 1774, and went to Durkheim, where he became preacher to the count Von Leiningen Dachsburg, who gave him his house for the purpose of setting up a seminary of education, to be called the *Philanthropium*, which was opened in 1777. Bahrdt then went to Holland and England to get pupils, and in the latter country he obtained four; but on his return he found that a prosecution had been commenced against him at Vienna, in consequence of which, he was obliged to fly to Prussia. He afterwards settled at Halle, where he became an avowed deist, and for a livelihood turned tavernkeeper and farmer. There also he instituted a new-fangled society of free-masons, under the title of the *Union*, for which, in 1788, he was taken up and confined in prison for twelve months. On his enlargement, he returned to his business as a landlord, and having turned off his wife, kept his servant girl as a mistress. He died in 1792. He wrote many pieces besides what are here men-

tioned, some of which evince learning and genius, but all of them are extravagant and licentious.

* **BAJAZET I.** sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father Amurath I. in 1389, at the age of 44. His younger brother attempting to raise a revolt against him, he caused him to be put to death. He was a restless and ambitious prince, and pushed his conquests far into Asia and Europe. In 1396, he gained a great victory over the christian army at Nicopolis, near the Danube, under Sigismund, king of Hungary. But in 1402, he experienced a terrible defeat from the famous Timur, or Tamerlane, on the plains of Angora. Bajazet was taken prisoner. Different accounts are given of his treatment by the Persian and Turkish historians. The former assert, and it seems with the greatest truth, that Bajazet was entertained in the most liberal manner; but the others maintain, that Timur shut him up in an iron cage, and exposed him to the gazing crowd. He died at Antioch of Pisidia, in 1403.

* **BAJAZET II.** sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Mohammed II. in 1481, at the age of 30. He was opposed by his brother Zizim, whom he defeated. Zizim escaped to Rhodes, from whence the grand master sent him to Italy, where he was afterwards assassinated by means of Bajazet. He was a very enterprising prince, and obtained several signal advantages over the Venetians and other christian powers. His son, Selim, rebelled against him, and was defeated. But Bajazet, instead of punishing him, invited him to Constantinople, and, not long after, resigned him his crown, which the ungrateful monster, repaid by causing his father to be poisoned in 1512.

BAIER (John James), a German physician, was born at Jena in 1677, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1701. In 1704 he settled as professor of physiology and surgery at Altdorf, where, at length, he became president of the college of physicians, and director of the botanical garden. He died in 1735. He wrote, 1. *Gemmarum affabre sculptarum Thesaurus*. 2. *Horti Medici Acad. Altdorf. Historia* 1727. 3. *Biographia Professorum Med. in Acad. Altd. &c.* &c.

BAIF (Lazarus); abbot of Charoux and of Grenetiere, and counsellor to the parliament of Paris, was a native of La Flèche, and employed in various embassies and other state affairs. He died in 1545. He wrote *De re Vestitaria*, and *De re Navali*, printed at Basle in 1541.

* **BAIL** (Louis), a learned French divine of the 17th century, who wrote a *Summary of Councils*, printed at Paris in 2 vols. folio, 1672, and an *Account of celebrated Preachers*.

BAILLIES (William), physician to Frederick II. king of Prussia, and member of the colleges of London and Edinburgh. He wrote an *Essay on the Bath Waters*, in 1757.

BAILLET (Adrian), a French writer, was born near Beauvais, in 1649, of very mean parents. He got, however, a tolerable education, first at a convent, and completed it at the college of Beauvais. In 1676 he was ordained, and obtained a small living, worth about 30l. a year, which he found sufficient to support his brother and himself. He died in 1706. His great work is his *Jugemens des Savans, sur les principaux Ouvrages des Auteurs*; or, *Judgment of the Learned on the principal Works of Authors*. The resentment of some writers, who felt themselves hurt at the force of his criticisms, made him abandon the work after he had published 9 volumes. He wrote a great number of books on theological and historical subjects, particularly the *Life of Des Cartes*, in 2 vols. 4to. 1691.

BAILLI (Roche), better known by the name of *La Riviere*, was first physician to Henry IV. He pretended to skill in astrology, and erected the horoscope of Lewis XIII. He was a great admirer of Paracelsus, and wrote a summary of his doctrine, printed in 1578. He died in 1605.

BAILLIE (Robert), a Scotch divine, was born at Glasgow, in 1595. He received his education at the university of Glasgow, where he took his degree of M.A. received episcopal orders, and became regent of philosophy. He afterwards obtained the living of Kilwinning; and when the troubles relating to the liturgy broke out, he was chosen member of the assembly of Glasgow, and distinguished himself so much by his zeal against the prelates, that he was sent to London by the covenanted to draw up the charge against archbishop Laud. He was afterwards made coadjutor with Mr. Dickson, professor of divinity at Glasgow. He was also one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and returned to his own country in 1646. He was one of the commissioners sent by the general assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. At the restoration he was made principal of his college, and might have had a bishopric, if he could

B A I

have conformed. He died in 1662. His letters, and journal of his transactions while in England, were published at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1775.

BAILLOU (William de), an eminent French physician, was born in 1538, and died in 1616. He wrote *Conciliorum Medicinalium, libri duo*, Paris, 1635, 4to. All his works were printed at Geneva in 1762, 4 vols. 4to.

* **BAILLY** (John Sylvain), a celebrated French philosopher, was born at Paris in 1736. He early shewed a strong inclination to scientific pursuits, which was encouraged by his friends. When young, he communicated some valuable papers to the royal academy of sciences, and, in 1773, addressed a letter to Bernoulli, on some discoveries respecting the satellites of Jupiter, which was inserted in the *Journal Encyclopedique*. In 1768 he published the eulogy of Leibnitz, for which he was rewarded with the gold medal by the academy of Berlin. This was followed by the eulogies of Charles V. La Caille, and Corneille, which, with the former, were collected together. In 1775 appeared the first volume of his great work, *The History of Astronomy*, the third and last volume of which was published in 1779. Besides these performances, this great man presented the learned world with a great number of valuable historical disquisitions and astronomical observations. He was elected into the French academy in 1763. How is it to be lamented that the phrenzy of revolutionary politics seized such a mind as that of Bailly! He entered eagerly into the convulsions of his native country, and was president of the first national assembly, at the time when the king issued a proclamation for them to disperse. On the ever-memorable 14th of July, 1789, he was chosen mayor of Paris; but he held his popularity a very little while, owing to the liberal sentiments which he expressed for the royal family, and his enforcing obedience to the standing laws. In consequence of this he resigned his office in 1791, and went into that philosophical retirement, from whence it would have been prudent for him not to have issued at first. When the reign of terror and blood naturally came on, Bailly was selected as one of its victims, and suffered under the detestable guillotine with a manly fortitude, Nov. 12, 1793.

BAINBRIDGE (John), an English physician and astronomer, was born at Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire, in 1582. He received his education at

B A K

Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in physic. Returning to his native town, he practised medicine, and taught the grammar school. He settled afterwards in London, where he gained so great a reputation for his mathematical knowledge, that sir Henry Savile, without any solicitation, appointed him his astronomical professor at Oxford. In consequence of this, Dr. Bainbridge took up his residence at Merton college, where also, in 1631, he was appointed to read Linacre's lecture. He died at Oxford, in 1643. His writings are confined solely to astronomical subjects, and the greatest part are still in MS.

BAIUS (Michael), theological professor at Louvain, was born at Melun, in the territory of Aeth, in 1513. His reputation procured him the philosophical chair at Louvain, and afterwards that of divinity. The university appointed him its deputy at the council of Trent: His partiality to Augustine, however, brought upon him the charge of siding too much with Calvin, and several of his opinions were condemned not only by the college, but by the pope. Baius had many followers, and being of a very warm temper, he entered sharply into the defence of his notions, which had been attacked by Lessius. At last, Sixtus V. commanded both parties to drop the controversy. Baius died in 1589. His works were collected and printed at Cologne, in 1696, in 4to.

BAKER (David), an English benedictine monk, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards studied law at the Temple. On turning Roman catholic, he went to Italy, where he entered among the benedictines, and was sent a missionary to England in the reign of Charles I. He died in London, in 1641. He was of a mystical turn, and published in that way an exposition of Walter Hilton's book, entitled, *The Scale of Perfection*.

BAKER (Henry), an eminent naturalist, was born in London, and brought up to the business of a bookseller, which profession he quitted, and undertook to teach deaf and dumb persons to speak, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. He married a daughter of Daniel de Foe, by whom he had two sons. In 1740, he was chosen fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies, and from the latter he received, the same year, sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal, for his microscopical experiments on saline particles. He died in 1774, above 70 years old. He published the *Microscope made*

easy, 8vo. 1742, and *Employment for the Microscope*, 8vo. 1764. He also wrote *Original Poems*, serious and humorous, published in 8vo. 1725. But the best of his poetical performances is *The Universe*, a poem, intended to restrain the pride of man, 8vo. Mr. Baker communicated a great number of curious papers to the Royal Society, which were inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

BAKER (Sir Richard), an English historian, was born at Sissingherst, in Kent, about 1568. He studied at Oxford, and in one of the inns of court, from whence he set out on his travels. In 1594, he received the degree of M.A. at Oxford, and, in 1603, the honour of knighthood from James I. He married a daughter of sir George Manning, of Ighfield, in Shropshire, and becoming security for that gentleman's debts, it proved his own ruin, and he was thrown into the Fleet, where he died in 1645. He wrote several religious and miscellaneous pieces; but the work by which he is best known is the *Chronicle of the Kings of England*, a book which was once extremely popular. The last edition is that of 1730.

BAKER (Thomas), a learned mathematician, was born at Ilton, in Somersetshire, in 1625. In 1645, he was chosen scholar of Wadham college, Oxford, and, in 1647, he took the degree of B.A. On leaving the university, he obtained the living of Bishop's Nymmet, in Devonshire, where he devoted himself to his studies, particularly to the mathematics. He published the *Geometrical Key*, or the *Gate of Equations unlocked*, &c. 1684, 4to. Not long before his death, the Royal Society sent him some questions, which he solved in so satisfactory a manner, that they presented him with a medal, with a flattering inscription upon it. He died at his vicarage in 1690.

BAKER (Thomas), a learned antiquarian, was born at Lanchester, in the county of Durham, in 1656. He was educated first at Durham, and then removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. He afterwards entered into orders, and became chaplain to Crew, bishop of Durham, who gave him the living of Long Newton, which he resigned in 1690, because he could not take the oaths to king William. In 1717, he was turned out of his fellowship, but still continued to reside in the college. The celebrated Prior retained

his fellowship on purpose that he might bestow the profits of it on Mr. Baker. He kept up a correspondence with many learned men, and greatly assisted them in their works, particularly bishop Burnet in his *History of the Reformation*. He died at his chambers in 1740, and was buried in St. John's chapel. His collection of books and MSS. was very large and curious, and was bequeathed by will to St. John's college. He published, 1. *Reflections on Learning*, 1710, 8vo. 2. *The Preface to Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby*, 1708. He also compiled the *History of St. John's College*, but it was never published.

* **BAKEWELL** (Robert), a celebrated farmer and breeder of cattle, was born in 1726, at his paternal estate of Dishley, in Leicestershire. He conducted the farm for several years before his father's death, and particularly turned his attention to improve the breed of his cattle, for which purpose he travelled all over England, and into Ireland and Holland. In a little time he had the satisfaction to see his endeavours crowned with success, and the Dishley sheep to be distinguished above all others. About 1760, he sold his sheep at not more than two or three guineas each. Some time afterwards he let out his rams, and for a few seasons received only fifteen shillings and a guinea each. At length he advanced his prices, and, in 1770, some of his rams were let for 25 guineas. Since then the prices and credit of his stock increased amazingly; so that single rams have been let for 400 guineas! It is a fact, that one ram, called the *two pounder*, produced, in one season, the sum of 800 guineas, independent of ewes of Mr. Bakewell's own stock, which, at the same rate, would have made a total, the produce of a single ram, of 1200 guineas! The race of Dishley sheep are known by the fineness of their bone and flesh, the lightness of the ossal, the disposition to quietness, and, consequently, to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep, of equal weight. He also greatly improved his black cattle, and frequently let his bulls at 50 guineas a season each! Mr. Bakewell died in 1795. He was a pleasant, hospitable, and intelligent man; and particularly humane to his beasts.

* **BALAM**, the son of Beor, or Bosor, a soothsayer of Pethor, a town of Mesopotamia. He was sent for by Balak, king of Moab, to curse the Israelites; but, moved by a superior power, he pro-

BAL

nounced a blessing instead of a curse. He was slain, with Balak, in a battle, about 1450 B.C.

BALAMIO (Ferdinand), a learned Sicilian physician, was greatly esteemed by pope Leo X. whom he attended. He translated several pieces of Galen into Latin, which were published in an edition of that author, at Venice, in 1586. He flourished about 1555.

* **BALASSI** (Mario), an historical and portrait painter of Florence, was born in 1604, and died in 1667. While at Rome, he was employed to copy the transfiguration by Raphael, which he performed with such exactness, as to astonish the best judges.

BALATHI, the author of a book entitled *Alph Kati al Kath*, or of the Figures and Characters of different Alphabets. He also wrote an account of those who maintain the two principles, like the manichæes.

BALBI (John), a learned dominican of the 13th century, was a native of Genoa, and wrote a book entitled *Catholicon, seu Summa Grammaticalis*, which was printed in folio, at Mentz, in 1460.

* **BALBINUS** (Decimus Cælius), emperor of Rome, was born of an illustrious family, and chosen emperor by the senate in 237, in conjunction with Maximus. Both emperors were inhumanly murdered by their soldiers at Rome in 238. Balbinus was then above 60 years old.

BALBOA (Vasco Nunez de), a Castilian, who was one of the first that visited the West-Indies, where he gained so much riches, as to be able to send the King of Spain 300 marks of gold as his 5th part. He settled on the coast of Darien, and built a town there, which he called Santa Maria. In 1513, he crossed the isthmus, and returned the next year to Santa Maria, laden with gold and pearls. He then sent an account of his discovery to Spain, and the king appointed Pedrarias Davila governor of Darien, who, on his arrival, was astonished to see Balboa in a cotton jacket, sandals made of hemp, and dwelling in a poor thatched hut. This governor, jealous of Balboa's influence, revived against him the idle charge of felony, and caused him to be beheaded in 1517, at the age of 42.

BALBUENA (Bernard de), a Spanish poet, was a native of Toledo, and became a doctor at Salamanca. He was sent out

BAL

to America as bishop of Porto Rico, where he died in 1627.

* **BALDERIC**, a French historian of the 12th century. He became bishop of Dol, in Brittany, and was at the council of Clermont. He wrote a history of the crusade to the year 1099.

BALDI (Bernard), a learned Italian, was born at Urbino in 1553. He studied at Padua, and afterwards became mathematician to the duke of Guastalla. He died at Urbino in 1617. He translated into Italian several works of the ancient mathematicians, and wrote some good poems in that language.

BALDI DE UBALDIS, an Italian lawyer of the 14th century, was born at Perugia in 1379. He died at Pavia in 1400. His works were published in 3 vols. folio.

BALDI (James), a German jesuit, was born in Upper Alsace in 1603. He became famous as a preacher and a poet, and died at Neuburg in 1668. His works were printed at Cologne, in 4to. and in 12mo. 1645.

* **BALDI** (Lazaro), an eminent historical painter, was born at Pistoia, in Tuscany, in 1623, and studied at Rome under Pietro da Cortona. He was employed by Alexander VII to paint the gallery at Monte Cavallo. He died in 1703.

* **BALDINI** (John Anthony), a learned Italian, was born at Placentia in 1654. He was employed as ambassador at various courts in Europe, and attended the congress at Utrecht. He was a man of great philosophical knowledge, and collected a cabinet of curiosities and books relative to the eastern countries, a catalogue of which was printed in the Italian Literary Journal, vol. xxxiii. He died in 1725.

BALDINUCCI (Philip), an Italian artist and biographer, was born at Florence in 1624. He is distinguished by his General History of eminent Painters, in 6 vols. a complete edition of which appeared at Florence in 1731. He also wrote a Vocabulary of Design, and an Account of the Progress of Engraving on Copper. He died in 1696.

BALBOCK (Ralph de), bishop of London. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and, in 1304, was raised to the episcopal bench. In 1307, King Edward I. appointed him lord high chancellor. He died in 1313. He wrote a History of British Affairs, which is now lost.

* **BALDWIN I.** emperor of the east, was the son of Baldwin, count of Flanders and Hainault. He distinguished himself so greatly in the 4th crusade, that on the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins, in 1204, he was chosen emperor. The Greeks not long after revolted against him, and were joined by the king of Bulgaria, who drew Baldwin into an ambuscade, and having made him prisoner, put him in confinement, and he was never heard of afterwards. He was succeeded in the empire by his brother Henry, and in the county of Flanders by his daughter Joan.

* **BALDWIN II.** succeeded his brother Robert in the empire of the east in 1228, being only 11 years of age. In 1261, Constantinople was taken by Michael Palaeologus, and Baldwin escaped by sea to Italy, where he died in 1273.

* **BALDWIN**, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Exeter. He accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land, and died there in 1191. He was of a humane and generous disposition, and possessed considerable learning for that age.

BALE (John), a learned English divine, was born in Suffolk. He was educated in the monastery of carmelites at Norwich, and from thence went to Jesus college, Cambridge. He afterwards embraced the protestant religion, and became a zealous writer against popery. On the death of his patron, lord Cromwell, he went to Holland, where he continued six years. When Edward VI. came to the throne, he returned to England, and obtained a living in Hampshire. In 1552, he was appointed bishop of Ossory in Ireland, and set about promoting the reformation in his diocese with great zeal, for which his life was threatened by the priests. He then came back to England, and on the accession of Mary, he retired to Basle, in Switzerland, where he remained till her death. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, he returned to England, and obtained a prebend in the church of Canterbury, and died in 1563, aged 67. He wrote a biographical work, entitled, *Scriptorum illustrium majoris Britanniae Catalogus, or An Account of the Lives of eminent Writers of Britain*. He also published some other works, mostly of a controversial nature.

BALECHOU (Nicholas), a French engraver, was born at Arles, in 1719, and died in 1765. His engravings obtained him a place in the academy of painting at

Paris, from whence he was expelled for having taken proof impressions of his print of Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, contrary to the orders of the dauphiness, who had employed him to execute the portrait. His engravings are held in high estimation.

* **BALEN (Hendrick Van)**, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1560, and died in 1632. His piece of the drowning of Pharaoh, and another of the judgment of Paris are masterly compositions.

* **BALEN (John Van)**, son of the former, was born at Antwerp in 1611. He excelled in painting history and landscapes.

BALES (Peter), a celebrated English penman, was born in 1547: he excelled not only in elegant writing, but in miniature penmanship. He was employed by Walsingham in imitating hand-writing. He published in 1590 the *Writing Master*, in three parts; the first teaching swift writing, the second true writing, the third fair writing. He died about 1600.

* **BALESTRA (Antony)**, an eminent historical painter, was born at Verona in 1666. In 1694 he gained the prize of merit given by the academy of St. Luke. His pieces were held in high estimation. He died in 1720.

BALGUY (John), a learned English divine, was born at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, in 1686; he received his education under his father, who was master of the grammar school at Sheffield. In 1702 he was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders, he obtained a living in the county of Durham, where he continued for many years. In the famous Bangorian controversy, Mr. Balguy particularly distinguished himself on the side of bishop Hoadly, who, in return, gave him a prebendary in the church of Salisbury; in 1729 he was presented to the vicarage of Northallerton, in Yorkshire. He died at Harrowgate in 1748. Mr. Balguy was a deep thinker, and an elegant writer; he wrote, besides his tracts in the Bangorian dispute, 1. *A Letter to a Deist, concerning the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue*, 8vo. 1726. 2. *The Foundation of Moral Goodness, or a farther Enquiry into the Original of our Idea of Virtue*, 1728. 3. *Divine Rectitude, or a brief Inquiry concerning the Moral Perfections of the Deity, particularly in Respect of Creation and Providence*, 1730. 4. *An Essay on Redemption*, 1741. 5. *Sermons on several Oc-*

BAL

caſions, 2 vols. 8vo. The laſt of which is poſthumous.

BALI (Meula Bali), a mahomedan writer, who is the author of a treatiſe on the Jurisprudence of the Maſſulmans. He died in the 977th year of the hegira.

BALKINI, a mahomedan author, who wrote; 1. Questions on the Sciences; 2. On the Meditations of Anavi, and ſeveral other books.

BALL (John), an Engliſh puritan divine, was born in Oxfordſhire in 1585. He contrived to ſubſiſt on a curacy in Staffordſhire of 20l. a-year and a ſmall ſchool. He wrote a treatiſe on the Grounds of the Chriſtian Religion, and ſeveral other works of great eſteem in their day. He died in 1640.

BALLANDEN (ſir John), a Scotch divine of the 16th century; he was made canon of Roſs, and archdeacon of Moray, at the ſame time holding his place of clerk regiſter to the court of chancery. At the command of the king he tranſlated Hector Boethius's Hiſtory. On account of his attachment to popery, he found it neceſſary to quit Scotland and retire to Rome, where he died in 1550. He was the author of ſeveral pieces in proſe and verſe.

BALLARD (George), an Engliſh biographer, was born at Campden, in Glouceſterſhire, and bred a tailor: by a cloſe application he acquired a knowledge of the Saxon language, and his fame reaching lord Chedworth and the gentlemen of his lordſhip's hunt, they offered him a penſion of 100l. a-year, but he modeſtly contented himſelf with 60l.; with this he retired to Oxford, where he was made one of the eight clerks of Magdalen college, and afterwards one of the univerſity beaſles. He publiſhed Memoirs of learned Britiſh Ladies, 4to. 1752. He died in 1755.

BALLERINI (Peter and Jerome), brothers, were born at Verona, the firſt in 1698 and the ſecond in 1702; they both entered into the prieſthood and rendered themſelves eminent by their knowledge in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. They were alive in 1758, and had publiſhed ſeveral editions of eccleſiaſtical authors, beſides ſome learned and ingenious performances of their own.

BALLEXOERD (N.), a citizen of Geneva, was born in 1726, and died there in 1774. He is known by a good work, entitled, L'Education Phyſique des Enfans, 1762, 8vo. This diſcourſe obtained the prize given by a ſociety in Holland. He alſo wrote an intereſting diſſertation

BAL

on this queſtion, What are the principal Cauſes of the Deaths of ſo many Children? 1775.

* **BALLI** (Joſeph), a ſcholastic divine, was born at Palermo, in Sicily, and died at Padua in 1640. He was a canon of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, and wrote, 1. De Fecunditate Dei. 2. De Morte Corporum Naturalium.

* **BALLIANI** (John Baſtiſt), a native of Genoa, was born in 1586, and became a member of the ſenate in that republic; he wrote a treatiſe on the natural Motion of heavy Bodies, 1646. This work is very valuable. The author died in 1666.

BALLIN (Claud), a celebrated French artiſt in gold and ſilver, was born in 1615; he was brought up to the buſineſs of a goldſmith by his father, who was of that profeſſion. When only 19 years old, he made four baſons of ſilver, on which he repreſented the four ages of the world, which were purchaſed by Cardinal Richelieu, who employed him to make four vaſes after the antique, to match them: he alſo executed ſeveral handſome pieces for Louis XIV. On the death of Varin, he was made director of the mint for caſts and medals. He died in 1678.

BALSAMON (Theodore), patriarch of Antioch in the 12th century; he was well verſed in the canon law, on which he wrote ſeveral learned works, which were printed at Paris in 1620, folio.

* **BALSAM** (Hugh de), biſhop of Ely, and founder of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, flouriſhed in the 13th century. He died in 1286.

BALTHAZAR (Chriſtopher), a learned French writer of the 17th century; he was bred to the law, but turning his attention to eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, he renounced his profeſſion as advocate, and embraced the proteſtant religion. In 1659 the national ſynod at Loudun ſettled upon him a penſion, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices as a champion for the reformed. He combated Baronius with great ability.

BALTHAZARINI, an Italian muſician, who was entertained at the court of Hen. III. of France, where he was greatly admird. In 1581 he compoſed a ballet for the nuptials of the duke de Joyeuſe with mademoiſelle de Vaudemont, ſiſter to the queen, called Ceres and her Nymphs. This is ſuppoſed to be the origin of the ballet herique in France.

BALTUS (John Francis), a French jeſuit, was born at Metz in 1667; he became librarian at Rheims, and died

there in 1743. He wrote several learned works, the most noted of which is an *Answer to Fontenelle's History of Oracles*, Strasburg, 8vo.

* **BALUE** (John), a Roman cardinal, was born in France about 1420 of very mean parents; he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Angers, and afterwards became almoner to Louis XI. and by his sycophantic behaviour obtained several great preferments, particularly the see of Angers, after the deposition of his old patron the bishop of that diocese. Paul II. gave him a cardinal's hat. At length he engaged in correspondence with the dukes of Burgundy and Bern, to the disadvantage of Louis, which being discovered, he was imprisoned in an iron cage for 11 years. On regaining his liberty, he went to Rome, and was taken into favour by Sixtus V. who sent him legate into France. He died in 1491.

BALUZE (Stephen), a French writer, was born in 1631, and educated at Thou-louse, where he was patronized by the archbishop, and on his death he became librarian to the famous Colbert. The king made him professor of the canon law in the royal college, and granted him a pension, both which he lost by inserting some obnoxious remarks in his *Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne*. He died in 1718. Besides the history above mentioned, Baluze wrote the *Lives of the Popes of Avignon*, and the *History of Tulle*, his native place.

BALZAC (John Lewis Guez de), a noble French writer, was born at Angoulême in 1594. Cardinal Richelieu granted him a pension, and gave him the places of counsellor of state, and historiographer royal. He gained great popularity by his *Letters*, which were first published in 1624. His style is rather bombastic, but his sentiments are good. At the close of life, Balzac, who had indulged in all the elegancies of a dissipated court, became very devout, had apartments fitted up for him in a convent, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. He died in 1654. Besides his *Letters*, he wrote 1. *Le Prince*; 2. *Le Socrate Chetien*; 3. *L'Aristippe*; 4. *Entretiens*; 5. *Christ Victorieux*.

BAMBOCIO, an eminent painter, whose real name was Peter Van Laer; but he is better known by the nickname of Bamboccio, on account of his singular deformity. He was born at Laerden near Narden, in 1613. He lived at Rome 16 years, and improved himself by a close application to his pro-

fession. He painted inns, farriers shops, cattle, and conversations, with great effect. His style is sweet and true, and his touch delicate, with great transparency of colouring. He died in 1673.

* **BAMBRIDGE** (Christopher), archbishop of York, to which see he was translated from Durham in 1508. He was a native of Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. Henry VIII. sent him ambassador to pope Julius II. who gave him a cardinal's hat. He was a very passionate man, and his major domo having one day offended him, the angry prelate gave him a sound beating; which so exasperated the man, that he contrived to poison his master, and afterwards hung himself. This happened in 1514.

BANCHI (Seraphin), a dominican of Florence, to whom, in 1593, Peter Barriere, a hot-headed fanatic, communicated his intention of murdering the king: which the priest prudently communicated to a nobleman, whereby the horrid design was prevented. The king gave him as a reward the archbishopric of Angoulême, which he afterwards resigned and retired to the monastery of St. James at Paris, where he died.

BANCK (Lawrence), a Swedish lawyer, was professor at Norkoping, his native place. He wrote several books against the papal usurpations. He died in 1662.

BANCROFT (Richard), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in Lancashire in 1544, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He made a rapid progress in the church, which was owing, in a great measure, to his learning, and the zeal which he displayed against sectaries. In 1597 he was made bishop of London; in which capacity he distinguished himself greatly at the famous Hampton-court conference held before James I. between the episcopalians and the puritans in 1603. On the death of archbishop Whitgift, in 1604, he was translated to Canterbury, where he exerted himself with great vigilance in behalf of the anglican church. He died in 1610.

BANDARRA (Gonzales), a Portuguese fanatic, who set up for a prophet in the 16th century, and was sentenced by the inquisition to appear at an *auto da fé* dressed in a *san bento* in 1541. He died in 1556.

BANDELLO (Mathew), a dominican monk, who amused himself by writing novels in the manner of Boccace. He

was born at Castlenovo, in the Milanese, about the end of the 15th century. When the Spaniards ravaged his native country, Bandoello fled into France, where he obtained the bishopric of Agen in 1550, but he resigned it in 1555, and died in 1561. The best edition of his novels is that of London, 1740, 4 vols. 4to.

BANDINELLI (Baccio), was born at Florence in 1487. He distinguished himself by his skill in sculpture and painting. His drawings are nearly equal to those of Michael Angelo; but they are defective in colouring. He excelled as a sculptor, and his group of the Laocoon is greatly admired. He died in 1559.

BANDURI (Anselm), a learned Benedictine, was born at Ragusa in Dalmatia, at the beginning of the 18th century. He studied in France, where he applied chiefly to antiquities, and published in 1721 *The Antiquities of Constantinople*, in 2 vols. folio. He also published at Paris a work entitled, *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum a Trajano Decio ad Paleologos Augustos*, 1748. He died at Paris in 1743.

* **BANGIUS** (Peter), a Swedish divine, was born at Helsingberg in 1633. He was made professor of theology at Abo, which office he discharged with great credit 32 years. In 1682 he was appointed bishop of Wyburg. He died in 1696, and left an ecclesiastical history of Sweden; a treatise on sacred Chronology, and other works.

* **BANGIUS** (Thomas), professor of divinity, philosophy, and Hebrew, at Copenhagen. He died in 1661, aged 61, and left several learned works in Latin on the Old Testament.

BANIER (Anthony), a French writer, was born in 1673. He studied at Paris, after which he became tutor to the sons of M. de Metz, and while so engaged, composed an historical Explanation of the Fables of Antiquity, 2 vols. 12mo. This work was afterwards published under the title of *Mythology*, or the Fables explained by History. He died in 1741. He had a hand in Picart's Religious Ceremonies, and other esteemed works. An English translation of his *Mythology* was printed in 1741, in 4 vols. 8vo.

BANNISTER (John), an English physician of the 16th century, was educated at Oxford, where he was graduated in physic. From the University he removed to Nottingham, where he obtained great practice, chiefly in surgery. His works

on chirurgical subjects, were formerly in considerable esteem.

BANNISTER (Richard), an English physician, was educated under the preceding, who was his relation. He resided at Stamford in Lincolnshire, where he acquired great reputation as an oculist. About 1622 he cured above 20 blind persons at Norwich. At that time he was very old, but when he died is unknown.

BANKS (Sir John), an English judge, was born at Kewick in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's inn, and in due course was called to the bar. In 1630 he was made attorney-general to the Prince of Wales, and in 1634 chief-justice of the King's Bench, which he exchanged in 1649 for that of the Common Pleas. He displayed his loyalty and courage, at the beginning of the rebellion; and his lady defended Corff Castle, the family seat, against the parliament forces, till it was relieved by the earl of Carmarvon. Sir John continued with the king at Oxford, and died there in December, 1644.

BANKS (John), an English writer, was born at Sunning in Berkshire, in 1709, and bred a weaver at Reading. He afterwards came to London, and turned bookseller; but, that not answering, he had recourse to his pen, and published several works, one of which, a *Critical Review of the Life of Oliver Cromwell*, had great success. He died in 1751.

BANKS (John), an English play writer of the 18th century, was bred a lawyer, but quitted the dry practice of the courts for the train of the muses. His turn was tragedy, and he produced several pieces which were once very popular, particularly the *Unhappy Favourite*, or the *Earl of Essex*. When he died is uncertain, but his remains were deposited in the church of St. James, Westminster.

* **BANNIER** (John), a Swedish general, was born in 1601, and served under Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he became commander-in-chief, and obtained several victories, and took many important places. Afterwards his good fortune failed, and the imperialists succeeded in driving him into Bohemia. He died on his retreat from the German dominions in 1641.

BAPTIST (John), surnamed *MONNOYER*, a Flemish painter, was born at Lille in 1635. He was at first an historical painter, but afterwards applied to

flower-painting, in which He attained uncommon excellence. Baptist came to England in the reign of king William, and was employed in decorating Kensington-palace, Montague-house, and other edifices. He died in London, in 1699. He left a son called Anthony, who shone in the same line with his father. There was also another painter of the same name, who came from Antwerp to England, and distinguished himself in portraits. He died in 1691.

BAPTISTIN (John Baptiste Struk), a musician, born at Florence, and who died about 1740. He first brought the violoncello into fashion in France. He was besides a good composer.

* **BARACH**, 4th judge of the Hebrews, after delivering them from bondage to Jabin, king of Canaan, and defeating Sisera. He ruled 33 years, and flourished about 1240, B.C.

* **BARADEUS**, also called **ZANZALUS JACOBUS**, a monk of the 6th century, who revived the sect of the monophysites, who maintained that there was but one nature in Christ, viz. the divine. His party, which he had greatly encreased, made him bishop of Edessa. He died in 588, and from him the sect took the name of *Jacobites*.

BARANZANO (Redemptus), a barnabite monk, born in 1598, at Saravalle, in Piedmont. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Annci, and was one of the first who ventured to oppose the authority of Aristotle. Lord chancellor Bacon had a great esteem for him, as appears by a letter from that great man to Baranzano, printed in Niceron's Memoirs. He died at Montargis, in 1622. His works are; *Uranoscopia, seu Universa Doctrina de Cælo*, 1617, fol.; *Campus Philosophicus*, 1620, 8vo.; *De novis Opinionibus Physicis*, 8vo. 1617.

* **BARATHIER** (Barthelemy), an Italian lawyer, of the 15th century. He was born at Placentia, and became a professor at Pavia and Ferrara. He published a *New Digest of the Feudal Law* at Paris, in 1611.

BARATIER (John Philip), an extraordinary youth, born at Schwobach, near Nuremburg, in 1721. At five years old, he is said to have understood Greek, Latin, German, and French. His father, who was minister of the French church at Schwobach, then taught him Hebrew, and at 9 years of age he was able to translate any part of the Scripture into Latin. In 1731, he was en-

tered in the university of Altdorf, and the same year wrote a Letter to M. le Maitre, on a new edition of the Bible; Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Rabbinical; which is inserted in the *Bibliothèque Germanique*. The year following, he published the travels of Benjamin of Tudela, translated from the Hebrew into French. In 1734, the margrave of Anspach settled upon him a pension of 50 florins a year; and gave him the free use of his library. In 1735, he sent a scheme for finding the longitude to the royal society, but it was found to have been an old invention, and insufficient. He was the same year admitted a member of the academy at Berlin. Soon afterwards he published a work against the socinians, called, *Anti-Artemonius*, 8vo. 1735. The same year he was created M.A. by the university of Halle. This wonderful youth died of a decline in 1740, aged little more than 19. Besides the works abovementioned, he wrote some critical dissertations upon points of ecclesiastical history, in the *Bibliothèque Germanique*.

BARBA (Alvarez Alonzo), curate of St. Bernard de Potosi, in the 17th century. He wrote a curious book on Metallurgy, printed at Madrid, in 1620, 4to. and abridged, in French, 1 vol. 12mo. 1730.

BARBADILLO (Alphonfus Jerom de Salas), a Spanish dramatic writer, born at Madrid, and who died about 1630. He wrote several elegant comedies, and the *Adventures of Don Diego de Noche*, 1624, 8vo.

* **BARBADINO**, a learned Portuguese writer of the present century, who published at Paris, in 1746, a piece in his native language, On the present State of Literature in Portugal, which was severely attacked by a Portuguese jesuit, and defended by Don Joseph de Maymo.

* **BARBARO** (Francis), a learned Venetian, was born in 1398. He was made governor of several cities, in which station he behaved with great wisdom and courage. But he distinguished himself chiefly by his literary productions, particularly translations of some of Plutarch's Lives. He also wrote in Latin, *De Re Uxoriam*; on the Choice of a Wife, and the Duties of Women, printed at Paris, in 1515. He died in 1454. His letters were printed in 1743.

* **BARBARO** (Ermolao), the elder, nephew of the preceding. He became eminent for his knowledge of the

Greek language. He translated some of *Aesop's Fables* into Latin, at the age of 12; and when he was 30, pope Eugenius made him bishop of Treviso, from whence he was afterwards translated to Verona, where he died in 1470.

BARBARO (Ermolao), grandson of Francis, born in 1454. He obtained the highest reputation as a Greek scholar, and gave lectures in his own house gratuitously, upon the best authors in that language. At the age of 32, he was sent ambassador to the emperor Frederic, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was afterwards sent to pope Innocent VIII. who made him patriarch of Aquileia, his acceptance of which being contrary to the express laws of the republic, he was banished for life. He then took up his residence at Rome, and died of the plague, in 1493. He translated the *Rhetoric of Aristotle*, and other works; and published some critical elucidations of Pliny.

BARBARO (Daniel), nephew of the last mentioned. He was born in 1513, and became joint patriarch of Aquileia. He died in 1570. We have by him, a *Treatise of Eloquence*, in the form of dialogues, Venice, 1557, 4to.; *Practice of Perspective*, 1568, folio; and a *Translation of Vitruvius*, in 1584, 4to.

* **BARBAROSSA** (Aruch), a famous pirate. Being called in to assist Selim Entemi, prince of Algiers, against the Spaniards, he murdered that monarch, and took possession of his throne. The king of Tunis marched with a numerous army against Barbarossa, who with an inferior force met and defeated him, and afterwards laid siege to his capital, which he took, and caused himself to be proclaimed sovereign. He then proceeded to Tremecen, and was acknowledged by the people as their monarch, having first beheaded their own prince. The heir to the kingdom of Tremecen, applied to the marquis of Gomares, governor of Oran, who besieged Barbarossa in the citadel, and reduced him to the greatest distress. He escaped from thence by a subterraneous passage, but was overtaken with a small number of Turks, the whole of whom died sword in hand, in 1518. Barbarossa was then in the 44th year of his age.

* **BARBAROSSA** (Heyradin), succeeded his brother, in the kingdom of Algiers, and became commander of the naval forces of Selim II. emperor of the Turks. He made himself master of Tunis, but was driven from it by Charles

V. in 1536. After this, he ravaged several parts of Italy, and reduced Yemen, in Arabia Felix, to the Turkish government. He died in 1547, aged 80.

* **BARBATELLI** (Bernardino), an eminent Italian painter. He was the disciple of Ghirlandaio, at Florence. He afterwards went to Rome, where he studied with so much assiduity, as frequently to forget the refreshments of food and sleep. He excelled in painting history, fruit, animals, and flowers. He died in 1612, aged 70.

BARBAZAN (Stephen), a French writer, born in 1696, and who died in 1770. He is known as the editor of old French books, particularly of *Tales and Fables* of the 12th and 13th centuries, 1760, 3 vols. 12mo. He also wrote *Instructions from a Father to a Son*, 1760, 8vo.

BARBEAU DE LA BRUYERE (John Lewis), an industrious French writer. He was the son of a wood-monger at Paris, and born in 1710. In 1759, appeared his historic map of the world, in which he has ingeniously combined geography, chronology, and history in one view. He edited, and for the most part compiled, the *Chronological Tables* of the Abbé Lenglet; the *Modern Geography of La Croix*; and the two last volumes of the *Bibliothèque de France*. He also translated into French Strahlenberg's *Description of Russia*. Barbeau died in 1781.

BARBERINO (Francis), an Italian poet, born at Barberino, in Tuscany, in 1264. He was bred to the law, and was created doctor in that faculty, by pope Clement V. He wrote an excellent poem, entitled, *The Precepts of Love*, which, notwithstanding its title, is strictly moral, as well as lively. It was printed at Rome, in 1640. He died at Florence, in 1348.

* **BARBERINO** (Francis), a Roman cardinal, nephew of Pope Urban VIII. and legate in France and Spain. He is characterized as having been the father of the poor, and patron of the learned. He died in 1679. His brother Anthony was also cardinal, but on the election of Innocent X. who was the enemy of his family, he retired to France, where he was made archbishop of Rheims, and died in 1671.

BARBEU DU BOURG (James), physician, born at Mayenne, in 1709, and who died in 1779. He published a *Medical Journal*, in 1761; a *System of Botany*, 2 vols. 1767; and *Medical Aphorisms*, 1780, 12mo.

* **BARBEYRAC** (Charles), an eminent physician. He was born at Ceresse, in Provence; and studied at Montpellier, where he took up his residence, and commenced M.D. in 1649. Locke, who was intimate with him, compared him to Sydenham. He died in 1699, aged 70. He wrote only two works, *Traité nouveau de Médecine*, &c. 1654, 12mo. and *Questions Médicæ Duodecim*, 4to. 1658.

BARBEYRAC (John), nephew of the above, born in 1674, at Beziers. He was appointed professor of law and history, at Lausanne, in 1710, from whence he removed in 1717, to Groningen, to discharge the same office. He translated into French Puffendorf's *Law of Nature and Nations*; and his treatise on the *Duties of a Man and a Citizen*; and Grotius's treatise of the *Rights of War and Peace*, with learned notes of his own. Besides these, and other translations, he published some original works, as a treatise on the *Morality of the Fathers*, 4to. 1718; a treatise on *Gaming*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1709, &c. He died about 1747.

BARBIER D'AUCCOUR (John), a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, born at Langres, in 1641, and was educated at Dijon. He was appointed tutor to the son of the famous Colbert, and in 1683, he was chosen member of the French academy. On the death of his patron, all prospect of preferment vanished, and he returned to the bar. He died at Paris, in 1694. He gained applause as a critic, by his *Sentimens de Cleanthe sur les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene*, par le Père Bouhours, jésuite, 12mo. 2 vols. 1671. He wrote besides several other smart pieces against the jésuits, for whom he had a great aversion.

BARBIER (Mary Anne), a French dramatic writer. She was born at Orleans, and settled at Paris, where she wrote several tragedies and some operas, which have been printed in 1 vol. 12mo. She died in 1745.

* **BARBIERI** (John Francis), an eminent historical painter, born near Bologna, in 1590, and who studied under the Caracci. He followed the manner of Caravaggio. His taste of design was natural, but not always elegant. He succeeded, however, in the imitation of life, and there is great harmony in his colours. Among artists, he goes under the name of *Guercino*. He died in 1666, aged 76.

* **BARBIERI** (Paulo Antonio), the brother of the above. He was born in

1596, and died in 1640. He excelled in painting still life and animals, which he imitated with great exactness.

* **BARBOSA** (Arias), a native of Aviero, in Portugal. He went to Italy, where he studied Greek under Politian. He returned to Salamanca, in 1494, and taught there with great credit for 20 years. The king of Portugal appointed him preceptor to his sons, Alphonfus and Henry. He wrote some Latin poems, and a treatise on prof. dy. He died in 1540.

* **BARBOSA** (Peter), born at Viana, in Portugal. He became professor of law, at Coimbra, which he quitted on being appointed chancellor of the kingdom. He died about 1596. His works on the digests were published in 3 vols. fol. 1613.

* **BARBOSA** (Emanuel), counsellor to the king of Portugal, died in 1638, aged near 90. He published a treatise *De Potestate Episcopi*, and other works.

* **BARBOSA** (Augustin), son of the above, whom he equalled in the knowledge of the civil and canon law. He lived a great part of his life at Rome, but afterwards settled in Spain, where Philip IV. gave him the bishopric of Ugento, in the territory of Otranto; in 1648, but he died a few months after. He wrote *De Officio Episcopi*, and other learned works.

BARBOUR (John), a Scotch divine. He was born about 1320, and educated in the abbey of Aberbrothick. King David Bruce made him his chaplain, and sent him on several embassies. He wrote in Scottish verse the *Life and Actions* of king Robert Bruce. He died in 1378.

BARBUD, a Persian musician, in the service of Kofru Parviz. His name was adopted to express the master of music in all succeeding times. The Persians also give the name of Barbud to a sort of lyre.

BARCALI, the name of two Moham-medan doctors; the one died in the 960th of the hegira, and the other in the 981d.

BARCLAY (Alexander), a writer of the 16th century. He is said by some to have been a Scotchman, and by others an Englishman. However he was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, which seems to confirm the latter assertion. He afterwards travelled through most parts of Europe, and soon after his return became a monk at Ely; but on the dissolution of his monastery he had given him a living in Essex. He died at Croydon very old. Barclay was one of the

first refiners of our language by his productions, which are chiefly translations from foreign writers. He rendered into English that curious book entitled *Navis Stultifera*, or ship of fools.

BARCLAY (William), a learned Scotch writer. He was born at Aberdeen, and in 1573 went to France, where he entered on the study of the law, in which he took his doctor's degree, and became professor at Pontamousson, in Lorrain. He was afterwards obliged to leave that situation, through the ill-will of the jesuits. From thence he went to London, where he might have gained preferment if he could have renounced his religion. In 1604, he returned to France, and became professor of law at Angers, where he died the year following. He published some books on the rights of kings and popes, which shew his learning to advantage.

BARCLAY (John), son of the above. He was born at Pontamousson, in 1582, and received his education among the jesuits, who wanted to engage him among them, but in this they were frustrated by his father, which occasioned their resentment against him. While in England, young Barclay wrote a Latin poem on the coronation of James I. which so pleased that monarch, that he would have conferred considerable honours on him, but his father fearing that he would turn protestant, returned with him to France. On the death of his father he came back to London, and after residing there ten years, returned to Paris, and the year following went to Rome, where he died, in 1621. He wrote several ingenious and learned works: the chief of which are; *Euphormion*, a satire in Latin, in two books, 1603, and 1605; and a romance, entitled, *Argenis*, 1621, 8vo. This last has been translated into several languages.

BARCLAY (Robert), the celebrated quaker. He was born at Edinburgh, in 1648, and sent by his father, colonel Barclay, to Paris, under the care of his uncle, who was principal of the Scots' college. He was drawn over to the Romish religion, on which his father fetched him home to his own country, and having embraced himself the opinions of the quakers, persuaded his son to do the same. In 1670, he published a defence of his new religion, at Aberdeen; and in 1675, he printed a catechetical discourse, or system of faith, according to the opinions of his sect. But his greatest work is, *An Apology for the true*

Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the People called, in scorn, Quakers, which was printed in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1676, and translated into English, in 1678. He not only benefited his party by his writings, but travelled through various countries, particularly Germany and Holland, to obtain converts, and his missions were attended with success. He spent the latter part of his life on his own estate at Wry, and died there in 1690.

* **BARCOCHEBAS** or **BARCOCHAB**, which signifies "the son of a star," a famous impostor among the Jews, who pretended to be the star predicted by Balaam. This new prophet gained many followers, and took many fortresses in Judea, putting the Romans to the sword. The emperor Adrian sent against him Julius Severus, who slew Barchocab, and near 600,000 Jews, so great was their insatiation at that time. This happened A.D. 134.

BARD, or **MOHAMMED BEN YEZED**, an Arabic author, who wrote a book on the pronouncing of the vowels of the text of the Koran.

* **BARDAS**, a nobleman of Constantinople, was brother to the empress Theodora, mother of the emperor Michael III. He was one of the tutors of that prince, and was a man of considerable learning, but of unbounded ambition. He put away Theoctistus, general of the army, and turned out Ignatius from the patriarchal chair, in which he placed Photius the eunuch. His views were evidently to gain the imperial dignity, in which, however, he was baffled by the superior skill of Basilus the Macedonian, by whom he was dispatched in 866.

* **BARDAS**, called *Scelerus*, general of the army under the emperor John Zimisces, after whose death he set himself up against Basil II. and Constantine, and prevailed with his troops to invest him with the purple. Bardas Phocas vanquished him in Persia, on which he fled to the caliph of Bagdat, who made him prisoner, in 979. After a year's confinement, he obtained his liberty, and joined with Phocas, who assumed the imperial dignity. The latter rebel was slain about 986, and the other submitted to the emperor Basil at Constantinople, who gave him several places of trust.

BARDESANES, the founder of a sect in 165, or somewhat later, born at Edessa in Mesopotamia.

BARDHADI, or **BARZADI**, a moral author among the Mohammedans.

BAR

BARDIN (Peter), a French writer. He was born at Rouen, and became a member of the academy. While endeavouring to save a pupil of his, he was unfortunately drowned, in 1637. He wrote, 1. *Le grand Chambellan de France*. 1623, folio. 2. *Pensées Morales sur l'Ecclesiaste*, 1629, 8vo. 3. *De Lycée, ou de l'honnête Homme*, 2 vols. 8vo.

* **BARENT** (Dieterick), a Dutch painter of history and portrait, born at Amsterdam in 1534. He studied in the school of Titian, and continued with that great master many years, being his favourite pupil. He afterwards returned to his own country, where he gained a great reputation. He died in 1582.

BARETTI (Joseph), a native of Turin, where his father was an eminent architect. Of the early part of his life little seems to be known, only that he was a great traveller. In 1750, he came to England, where, for the most part, he continued to reside during the rest of his life. He soon acquired a knowledge of our language, and was enabled to write in it with facility and correctness. About 1753, he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, who held him in great esteem to his death, and doubtless Baretti profited much by his intimacy with such a man. Through him he got introduced into Mr. Thrale's family as teacher of the Italian language to the young ladies. In 1760, he returned to his own country, and soon after his arrival began a periodical work, entitled, *Fructa Literaria*, which was published at Venice, but the freedom expressed in it not suiting that country, he found it expedient to quit it, and once more visited England. Soon after his arrival, he attacked, with great asperity, Mr. Sharp, who had lately published *Letters from Italy*, in which Baretti contended that he had grossly departed from the truth. In 1769, he was tried at the Old Bailey for killing a man who had violently assaulted him in the Haymarket, and was acquitted. Next year he published his *Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy*, 4 vols. 8vo. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was appointed foreign secretary, and in lord North's administration he obtained a pension of 80l. a year. He died in 1789, aged about 73. He was a very ingenious, pleasant, and charitable man. His works, besides those already mentioned, are: *A Dissertation on the Italian Poetry*, 8vo. 1753. *An Introduction to the Italian Language*,

BAR

8vo. 1755. *The Italian Library*, 8vo. 1757. *A Dictionary, English and Italian*, 2 vols. 4to. 1760. *A Grammar of the Italian Language*, 8vo. 1762. *An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1768. *An Introduction to the most Useful European Languages*, 8vo. 1772. *A Dictionary, English and Spanish*, 4to. 1778. *Tolondron Speeches to John Bowle*, about his Edition of *Don Quixote*, 8vo. 1786, &c.

BARGRAVE (Isaac), an English divine. He was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and became chaplain to James I. and dean of Canterbury, in 1625. At the commencement of the civil war, he was thrown into the Fleet by colonel Sandys, whom he had saved from the gallows, and died there three weeks after, in 1642, aged 56.

BARIDAH, an Arabian commentator upon Aristotle.

BARINI, an Arabian author, who wrote a book, entitled, *Idhab*, or a Comment on the Introduction of Porphyry.

BARKHAM (John), an English antiquary, born at Exeter about 1572, and educated at Oxford. He was made dean of Bocking, in Essex, where he died in 1642. He gave his collection of medals and coins to archbishop Laud, who added them to those which he had given to the university of Oxford. Dr. Barkham is said to have been the sole author of the Display of Heraldry, which goes under the name of Guillim.

BARKI, an Arabian scheik, who wrote a system of geography.

* **BARLAAM**, a learned divine of the 14th century, a native of Calabria. He went into the east to learn the Greek language; and gained the favour of the emperor Andronicus the younger, who gave him the abbey of St. Saviour, and sent him into the west to negotiate a reunion between the two churches, and to solicit succours from the christian princes against the infidels. Barlaam, on his return, wrote against a new sect of mystics, which had just risen up under one Palamas, a monk of mount Athos; and also against the Latins; but on being made bishop of Gieraci, in Italy, he changed his principles, and employed his pen against the Greeks. He died in 1348. His letters were printed at Ingolstadt in 1604.

BARLEUS (Gaspard), an eminent Latin poet, born at Antwerp in 1584. He became professor of logic at Leyden,

which place he lost on account of his attachment to Arminius. In 1631, he taught philosophy at Amsterdam, where he died in 1648. We have of his a volume of orations spoken on different occasions; but his Latin poems are most esteemed. After his death were published two volumes of his letters.

BARLÆUS (Lambert), professor of Greek at Leyden. He was appointed by the states to translate the confession of the reformed churches into Greek, in conjunction with Rivius. He died in 1655. He published the *Timon of Lucian*, with notes, and *Annotations on Hesiod's Theogony*.

BARLAND (Adrian), born at a village of the same name, in Zealand, and who became professor of eloquence at Louvain, where he died in 1542. He published *Notes on Terence*, *Virgil*, *Pliny the younger*, and *Menander*; An *Abridgment of Universal History* from J. C. to 1532, 8vo.; *The Chronicle of the Dukes of Brabant*; *De Litteratis urbis Romæ Principibus*, 4to.

BARLOWE (Thomas), an English bishop, born at Langhill, in Westmoreland, 1607. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where, in 1633, he was chosen fellow. In 1652, he was chosen head keeper of the Bodleian library, and, in 1657, he became provost of his college. In 1660, he took his degree of D.D. and was elected Margaret professor of divinity. Next year he was appointed archdeacon of Oxford. In 1675, he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, which situation he retained at the revolution, and was very keen for depriving those ministers of their livings who refused the oaths. Bishop Barlowe was a great opposer of the experimental philosophy, being a firm aristotelian, and in theology a rigid calvinist. He died at Buckden in 1697, aged 85. He published an *Account of the Gunpowder Plot*, with original Papers and Letters, 1679, 8vo. *The Bull of Pope Pius VI. for deposing Queen Elizabeth*, 1681, 4to. *A Discourse concerning the Laws made against Heretics by the Church of Rome*, 1682, 4to. *Directions to a young Divine on the Study of Divinity*. *The Rights of Bishops to judge in capital Cases*, 1680. After his death appeared *Cases of Conscience*, resolved by him; and his *Genuine Remains*.

BARLOWE (William), son of the

bishop of St. David's. He was born in Pembrokeshire, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. In 1573, he was made prebendary of Winchester, and, in 1589, treasurer of Litchfield. In 1614, he was appointed archdeacon of Salisbury. He is the first author on the nature and properties of the loadstone, and he was the first who made the inclinatory instrument transparent, and to be used with a glass on both sides. He also suspended it in a compass-box, where, with a weight of two ounces, it was rendered fit for use at sea. He likewise discovered the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers for magnetical uses. To him also are we indebted for the proper way of pointing magnetic needles, and of piecing and cementing of loadstones. He died in 1625. He wrote some books on the above subjects.

* **BARLOWE** (Francis), an English painter. He was born in Lincolnshire, and studied under Shepherd, a portrait painter. He died in 1702. Barlowe excelled in painting birds, beasts, and fish, which he imitated very exactly.

* **BARNABAS** (St.), of the tribe of Levi, born in the isle of Cyprus. Having embraced the gospel, he shewed the sincerity of his faith by selling his estate, and giving the produce to the apostles. He was sent to Antioch to confirm the new disciples. He also was the companion of St. Paul, who often mentions him in his epistles. He was stoned to death by the Jews in Cyprus. There is an ancient epistle extant under his name, which was printed at Amsterdam, with notes, in 1724, by Le Clerc.

BARNARD (Theodore), a Dutch painter. He was born at Amsterdam, and afterwards settled in England, where it is said he painted the figures of the kings and bishops for Chichester cathedral.

BARNARD (John), an English divine. He was born at Castor, in Lincolnshire, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, but took his degrees at Oxford, where he was elected fellow of Lincoln college. He married a daughter of Dr. Peter Heylyn, and obtained the living of Waddington, near Lincoln. At the restoration he was made prebend of Lincoln, and, in 1669, took his degree of D.D. He died in 1683. He wrote a *Life of Dr. Heylyn*, and some other pieces.

BARNARD (Sir John), alderman of London. He was chosen one of its representatives in parliament in 1722, and con-

B A R

tinued in that capacity for six successive parliaments, which trust he discharged in such a manner, as to gain the uniform approbation of his fellow citizens. He frequently took part in the debates, and conducted himself in a manner the most honourable to his integrity, neither cringing to a minister, nor pertinaciously adhering to a faction. In 1735, he made a motion for limiting the number of play-houses, and restraining the licentiousness of players, which miscarried at that time, but it was afterwards taken up, and brought to effect. In 1736, he served the office of sheriff, and, in 1738, that of lord mayor. In 1758, he resigned his gown, and received from the court of aldermen their thanks, for the noble example he had set of a long and uninterrupted course of virtue, in private as well as in public life. He died at Clapham in August, 1766, aged 80.

BARNES (Juliana), born at Rod-ing, in Essex, at the beginning of the 15th century. Her singular accomplishments procured her the place of prioress of Sopewell nunnery, a cell belonging to St. Alban's. She was living in 1486. She wrote a treatise on heraldry, another on hunting, and one on hawking, which were printed at the monastery of St. Alban's.

BARNES (Robert), an English divine, and D.D. He was chaplain to Henry VIII. who sent him to Germany to confer with the divines of that country on the legality of his divorce. Here Barnes imbibed the doctrines of Luther, which, at his return, he communicated to others. For this he was committed to the Tower, and, in 1540, burnt in Smithfield. He wrote a treatise on Justification, and some other books.

BARNES (Joshua), a learned divine. He was born in London in 1654, and educated at Christ's hospital, from whence he removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1675. The year following he published a poem on the History of Esther, and, in 1688, the Life of Edward III. In 1694, he printed his edition of Euripides. In 1700, he married a widow lady, with a jointure of 200l. a year. In 1705, he published his *Anacreon*, and the next year his *Homer*. He died in 1712.

BARNEVELDT (John d'Olden), a celebrated Dutch statesman, who rose by his merit to the first dignities in the government. He was sent ambassador to queen Elizabeth of England, and Henry IV. of France. On his return to Holland

B A R

he endeavoured to limit the authority of Maurice prince of Orange, which, added to his being the patron of the arminians, made him obnoxious to the prince, who got him tried on the absurd charge of plotting to deliver up his country to the Spanish monarch. On this charge he was found guilty, and beheaded, in 1619. His sons, William and René, formed a conspiracy against Maurice to revenge their father's death, which was discovered, William escaped, but René was taken prisoner, and executed.

BARO (Peter), a learned divine. He was born at Estampes, in France, from whence he fled on account of his religion, and came to England, where he was well received by lord Burleigh. In 1574, he was chosen lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge, but brought himself into trouble by opposing the high calvinistical notions which then prevailed on the subject of predestination. He died in London at the beginning of the 17th century, and was buried in the church of St. Olave, Hart-street. He published some polemical books in Latin.

BAROCHE (Frederic), an Italian painter, born at Urbino, in 1528, and who died there in 1612. He executed a great number of portraits and historical pieces, but chiefly excelled on religious subjects. His pictures are held in high esteem.

BARON (Bonaventure), a Franciscan monk, born at Clonmell, in Ireland. He died at Rome, in 1696. He wrote a body of divinity in 6 vols. and 3 books of Latin poetry.

BARON (Michael), a famous French actor, the son of a merchant at Issoudun. Although his merit in his profession was very great, yet his vanity was insufferable; this will appear from a saying of his, "that once in a century we might see a Cæsar, but that 2000 years were sufficient to produce a Baron;" he was about to refuse the pension granted him by Louis XIV. because the order for it was worded thus, "Pay to the within-named Michael Boyrun, called *Baron*," &c. He died at Paris in 1729, aged 77. Three volumes of his comedies were printed after his death.

BARON (Hyacinth Theodore), professor of medicine at Paris, who had a considerable hand in the *Pharmacopœia*, printed there in 1732, 4to. He also wrote a Discourse on Chocolate. He died in 1758, aged 72.

BARONIUS (Cæsar), a Roman cardi-

nal. He was born in 1538, at Sora, in the kingdom of Naples: he received his education, at Rome, and then entered into orders. In 1573 he became superior of the congregation of the oratory, and shortly after Clement VIII. chose him for his confessor. In 1576 he was made cardinal; he died in 1607. Baronius was a man of piety and uncommon learning, and his *Annales Ecclesiasticæ*, in 12 vols. folio, shew his talents and industry to great advantage.

BARRAL (Peter), a French abbé, born at Grenoble, and who died in Paris in 1772; he compiled an historical dictionary, 6 vols. 8vo. 1759, which, though marked by too much partiality to the jansenists, is written with spirit and taste. He also published a Dictionary of Roman Antiquities, 2 vols. 8vo.

BARRELLER (James), an eminent botanist of the order of preaching friars. At the time of his death in 1673, aged 67, he was deeply engaged on a work to be entitled, *Hortus Mundi*, or, *Orbis Botanicus*. All that could be gathered from his papers, was printed with this title, *Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam, et Italiam observatæ, et Iconibus Æneis exhibitæ*, Paris. 1714, folio.

BARRERE (Peter), a physician of Perpignan, who died in 1755. He wrote *Relation et Essai sur l'Histoire de la France Equinoxiale*, 1748, 12mo. *Dissertation sur la Couleur des Negres*, 1741, 4to. *Observations sur l'Origine des Pierres figurées*, 1746, 4to.

* **BARRETT** (George), an eminent landscape painter, born in Dublin, about 1732. He early discovered a taste for painting, and the noble scenery of Powerscourt presented him objects for his study. This was in fact his first and principal school. He obtained when young the premium of 50l. offered by the Dublin society for the best landscape in oil. In 1762, he came to London, and the second year after his arrival he gained the premium of 50l. given by the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. for the best landscape in oil. He was one of the first who planned the royal academy, and, of course, became a member. His best pieces are in the possession of the dukes of Portland and Buccleugh, and at Norbury Park, the seat of Mr. Locke. He died in 1784.

* **BARRETT** (William), an English topographical author. He was born in Somersetshire, and settled in Bristol as a surgeon, in which line he was very eminent. He employed above twenty years in col-

lecting materials for a history of that city, which he published in 1788, in 1 vol. 4to. He was the early patron of the eccentric Chatterton. Mr. Barrett died in 1789.

BARRINGTON (John Shute, lord viscount), a learned English nobleman. He was the son of Mr. Shute, a merchant, and born at Theobald's, in Hertfordshire, in 1678. He was educated at Leyden, and on his return to England, entered himself of the Inner Temple. In 1701, he published an anonymous tract, on the toleration of protestant dissenters, which was followed by another entitled, *The Rights of protestant Dissenters*, in two parts. In 1708, he was made a commissioner of the customs, but was dismissed in 1711. In the reign of queen Ann, he was adopted by Mr. Wildman, a gentleman of large fortune, in Berkshire, who left him his estate, as also did Mr. Barrington, who had married his first cousin. In compliment to this last gentleman he took his arms and name. In 1720, he was created an Irish peer, being then member for Berwick-upon-Tweed. In 1723, he published his *Miscellanea Sacra*, in 2 vols. 8vo. which was reprinted in 1770, in 3 vols. In 1725, he printed *An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind*, in the Order in which they lie in the Bible, or, a short System of the Religion of Nature and Scripture, 1 vol. 8vo. Besides these performances, he published some others of a similar tendency. He died in 1734. His lordship married the daughter of sir William Daines, by whom he left six sons and three daughters. Two of his sons have attained to distinction, viz, *Daines Barrington*, king's counsel, and one of the justices for the county palatine of Chester; he has written several curious and learned pieces on antiquarian subjects. *Shute*, the youngest, is at present bishop of Durham.

BARROS, or *De BARROS* (John), a learned Portuguese, born at Viseo, in 1496. He became preceptor to the sons of king Emanuel, and when his pupil, Don Juan, came to the throne, he made him governor of a settlement on the coast of Guinea, and afterwards appointed him treasurer of the Indies. He died in 1570. *De Barros* wrote the history of Asia and the Indies, in four Decades, and it has been continued by several authors. The last edition was that of Lisbon in 1736, 3 vols. folio.

BARROW (Isaac), an English divine and mathematician. He was born in London,

in 1636. He was first placed in the charter-house, and afterwards removed to a school at Felsted in Essex, from whence he was sent to Cambridge, where he entered of Trinity college. In 1647 he was chosen a scholar of the house, and subscribed the engagement; but afterwards repenting what he had done, he went back and struck out his name from the list. In 1649 he was chosen fellow of his college, and applied himself to physic, with a view of making it his profession; but, by the advice of his uncle, he forsook that study, and devoted himself to theology, joining with it the study of the mathematics. In 1655 he went abroad, passing through France, Italy, and part of Turkey. At Constantinople he read over the works of St. Chrysostom, whom he ever after preferred to all the other fathers. On his return home he was episcopally ordained, and in 1660 was chosen Greek professor at Cambridge. In 1662 he was appointed Gresham professor of geometry; and the year following he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664 he resigned his Gresham professorship, on being appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, which chair he resigned in 1669 to his illustrious pupil Mr. Isaac Newton. In 1670 he was created D.D. and two years afterwards he was appointed master of Trinity college; on which occasion the king said, "that he had given it to the most learned man in England." In 1675 he served the office of vice-chancellor. He died in 1677, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. His works are numerous. Those in English were published by doctor Tillotson in 3 vols. folio, 1682. His mathematical works are, *Euclidis Elementi*; *Euclidis Data*; *Lectiones Opticæ*; *Lectiones Geometricæ*; *Archimedis Opera*; *Apollonii Conicorum*, lib. iv; *Theodosii Sphericorum*, lib. iii; *Nova Methodo illustrata, et succincte Demonstrata*. These were all published by himself. After his death appeared *Lectio in qua Theoremata Archimedis de Sphæra et Cylindro, &c. Mathematicæ Lectiones habitæ in Scholis publicis Academiæ Cantab.* Doctor Barrow was a man of courage and pleasantry, as appears by the following anecdotes. In his voyage between Leghorn and Smyrna, the ship was attacked by a corsair, which, after a stout resistance, was obliged to sheer off, Barrow standing to his gun to the last.

Being once on a visit at a gentleman's house in the country, where the necessary

was at the end of a garden; as he was going to it before day (for he was a very early riser), a fierce mastiff, that used to be chained up all day and let loose at night, set upon him with great fury. The doctor caught him by the throat, and throwing him down, lay upon him: once he had a mind to kill him, but he altered his resolution, on recollecting that this would be unjust, as the dog only did his duty. At length he called so loud, that he was heard by some of the family, who came out, and freed both from their disagreeable situation. As a proof of his wit, we are told the following story: Meeting lord Rochester one day at court, his lordship, by way of banter, thus accosted him: "Doctor, I am your's to my shoe-tye." Barrow, seeing his aim, returned his salute as obsequiously, with "My lord, I am your's to the ground." Rochester, improving his blow, quickly returned it, with "Doctor, I am your's to the centre;" which was as smartly followed by Barrow, with "My lord, I am your's to the antipodes." Upon which, Rochester, scorning to be foiled by a musty old piece of divinity, as he used to call him, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am your's to the lowest pit of hell." On which Barrow, turning on his heel, answered, "There, my lord, I leave you."

BARRY (Spranger), a celebrated actor. He was born in Dublin in 1719, and bred a silver-smith, which profession he abandoned for the theatre, and made his first attempt in the character of Othello, in 1744. In 1747 he came to England, and was engaged at Drury-lane, which he soon quitted for Covent-garden, and proved a formidable rival to Garrick, who was the leader of the other house. In 1758 he went to Ireland, and was concerned in two new play-houses, one at Dublin, and the other at Cork; but these failing, he returned to England, where he and his wife were engaged by Mr. Foote at the Hay-market; but in 1766, he accepted the proposals of Garrick, and removed to Drury-lane. About 1773, Barry left Drury-lane for Covent-garden; but he did not live long after, being worn out by an hereditary gout. He excelled in tragedy.

BARSUMA, or BARSOMA, metropolitan of Nisibis, who revived the notions of Nestorius in the time of the emperor Justin. There are several discourses and letters of his extant in the Syriac language.

BARTAS (Guillaume de Sallust du), a French poet, born in 1544. He was

B A R

sent by Henry IV. on several embassies. Bartas was of the protestant communion, and died in 1590. He wrote a poem which was famous in its day, entitled, *The Week of the Creation*, in 7 books: but the character of the man was better than that of the poet.

BARTH (John), a French naval commander. He was born at Dunkirk, where his father was a poor fisherman. Barth distinguished himself by his daring exploits. In 1692 he had the command of a squadron of frigates, and a fire-ship, with which he destroyed 86 sail of English merchant ships, landed near Newcastle, where he burnt 200 houses, and returned to Dunkirk with prizes valued at 500,000 crowns. In 1694 he was sent with a squadron of six ships to convoy a fleet laden with corn. This fleet had been captured, when Barth fell in with it, by a Dutch squadron of eight men-of-war; but though he was so much inferior, he retook the prizes and their captors. For this he obtained a patent of nobility. He died at Dunkirk in 1702, aged 51.

BARTHELEMI (Nicholas), a benedictine monk of the 15th century, who wrote some Latin poems on religious subjects, and a book in prose on the *Active and Contemplative Life*, 1523.

* **BARTHELEMY** (Jean Jacques), a learned French writer. He was born at Cassis in Provence, January 20th, 1716. He received his education first in the college of the oratory at Marseilles, from whence he removed to that of the jésuits, and entered into orders. Before he had attained the age of 21, he had acquired a good knowledge of the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Syriac. In 1744 he visited Paris, where he was kindly received by M. de Boze, keeper of the medals, and perpetual secretary of inscriptions and belles-lettres, who nominated Barthelemy to be his associate; which was confirmed by M. Bignon the librarian, and Maurepas the minister. In 1747 he was appointed associate of the academy of inscriptions; and some years afterwards he became secretary to the academy. On the death of M. de Boze in 1753, Barthelemy was nominated keeper of the cabinet of medals. In 1755 the abbé visited Rome, where he was greatly noticed by Benedict XIV. From thence he repaired to Naples, then rendered peculiarly interesting to an antiquary by the discovery of the treasures of Herculaneum. He wished much to have a speci-

B A R

men of the ancient writing in the Greek manuscripts, but he was told by those who had the care of the curiosities, that they could not grant his request. On this, he only asked to see a manuscript page for a few minutes. It contained twenty-eight lines, which Barthelemy read over attentively; he then went aside, and transcribed the whole on a piece of paper from memory. Having thus obtained a fac-simile of the manuscript, he sent it the same day to the academy of belles-lettres. Barthelemy was treated with the greatest respect due to his extraordinary learning, in every part of Italy that he visited. In 1758 his friend the duke de Choiseul, minister for foreign affairs, gave him a pension of about 250*l.* a year; to which, in 1765, he added the treasuryship of St. Martin de Tours, and in 1768 the place of secretary-general to the Swiss guards. His income was now large, but he managed it in a noble manner, distributing a great part of it among indigent men of letters, and taking care of his family in Provence. In 1788, he published his great work, entitled, *The Voyage of the young Anacharsis, in Greece*, upon which he had been employed thirty years. In 1789, he was chosen a member of the French academy. In August, 1793, this respectable man was arrested on the charge of being an aristocrat, and hurried to prison, from whence, however, he was released the same night, by order of the government. He died April 30th, 1795. The abbé was a member of the most distinguished scientific societies abroad, as well as of those in his own country. He united with his profound and various learning an equal portion of modesty, simplicity, and good-nature. Besides his *Anacharsis*, he wrote a great number of papers, chiefly on medallic subjects, in the collection of the academy of inscriptions, and in the *Journal des Savans*.

* **BARTHOLOMEW** (St.), one of the twelve apostles. He preached the Gospel in the Indies, in Ethiopia, and Lycaonia, and is said to have been flayed alive in Armenia, but the assertion is not well founded.

BARTHIUS (Gaspard), a learned writer. He was born at Custin, in Brandenburg, in 1587. At the age of 12, he translated David's psalms into Latin verse. After finishing his studies in his own country, he went through a principal part of Europe. On his return, he settled at Leipzig, where he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, and

B A R

published a prodigious number of books, the chief of which are his *Adversaria*, in folio; and his *Commentaries on Statius and Claudian*, 4to. He died in 1658.

BARTHOLIN (Gaspard), a learned physician and divine. He was born at Malmoe, in Schonen, 1585. After going through his studies in Germany, he visited several other countries, and took his degree of M.D. at Basil, in 1610. In 1613, he was chosen professor of medicine at Copenhagen, which post he held 11 years, and then applied to the study of divinity. He was afterwards appointed professor in theology, and had the canonry of Roschild. He died in 1629. He wrote some pieces on metaphysics, logic, and rhetoric.

BARTHOLIN (Thomas), son of the preceding. He was born at Copenhagen, in 1616, and studied physic at Leyden, but took his doctor's degree at Basil, in 1645. The year following he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in 1648, he obtained the anatomical chair. In 1661, he retired into the country in consequence of his infirmities, and died in 1680. His anatomical and medical works are universally known.

BARTLET (John), an English non-conformist divine. He was for many years minister of St. Thomas, near Exeter, from whence he was ejected in 1662, on which he removed to that city, and officiated to a small congregation of dissenters, and died very old. He wrote a volume of pious meditations.

BARTOLI (Daniel), a learned jesuit, born at Ferrara in 1608. He published a great number of works, the chief of which is, the history of his society, in 6 vols. folio. He died at Rome in 1685.

BARTOLOCCI (Julius), a cistercian monk. He was born at Celano, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1613, and died at Rome in 1687. He published a *Bibliotheca Rabbinica*, in 4 vols. folio, which was continued by a disciple of his in another volume.

BARTON (Elizabeth), commonly called "the holy maid of Kent," a religious impostor in the reign of Henry VIII. She was a servant at Aldington, and under the management of the priests was enabled to distort her limbs and face in a surprizing manner. She pretended to be honoured with divine illuminations, and delivered the messages with which she been favoured to the numerous

B A S

crowds who followed her, exhorting them to a strict obedience of the holy Roman church, and to avoid all heretical innovations. She was executed, with her associates, in 1534, at Tyburn, where she confessed the imposture, and threw all the blame upon the ecclesiastics.

* **BARUCH**, a jewish writer. He was of a noble family, and attached himself to Jeremiah, whom he followed into Egypt. After the death of that prophet, he went to Babylon to share the captivity of his countrymen, where he is said to have composed the book that goes under his name, but it is not received as canonical either by the Jews or protestants.

BARWICK (John), an English divine. He was born at Witherlack, in Westmoreland, in 1612, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He exerted himself with singular dexterity in behalf of the royal cause during the civil war, but at last was discovered and committed to the Tower. At the restoration he was offered a bishopric, which he refused, and only accepted the deanery of Durham, and the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring; afterwards he exchanged the deanery for that of St. Paul's. He died in 1664.

BARWICK (Peter), an eminent physician. He was brother to the dean, whose life he wrote in elegant Latin. He also defended the right of king Charles to the *Eikon Basilike*, and Dr. Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood. He died in 1705.

BARZERINI, or **NAHUI ZADEH**, the author of notes on the book of Samaritani, or the art of disputation in Arabic.

BAS (le), a French engraver, whose landscapes and sea pieces are held in great esteem. He died about 1765.

BASIL (St.), a father of the church. He was bishop of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, where he was born in 326. He was ordained by Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, whom he succeeded in 370, and was greatly persecuted by the emperor Valens, because he would not embrace arianism, or countenance the people of that persuasion. He died in 379. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 1730, 3 vols. folio, in Greek.

* **BASIL**, a physician of Bulgaria, who in 1110 formed a sect upon the most extravagant notions. He maintained that God had another son besides Jesus Christ, called *Satbanael*, who having revolted against his father, was cast down from heaven to earth, with the angels whom

B A S

he had drawn over to him, and that Jesus Christ was afterwards sent to destroy his power, who shut him up in hell, and altered his name by cutting off the last syllable. Basil rejected the books of Moses, who, he said, had been deceived by *Satbanael*, and also the eucharist, and baptism. He permitted his followers to have every thing, even their wives, in common. The emperor Alexius Comnenus caused him to be apprehended and burnt alive in 1118.

BASILIDES, the founder of a sect, called by his name, in the 2d century. He was born in Egypt. In imitation of Pythagoras, he enjoined his disciples to observe a five years' silence. All his writings are lost. He died at Alexandria about 130.

* **BASILIUS I.** called the *Macedonian* emperor of the East. He was born at Adrianople, of very poor parents, and bore arms as a common soldier. His conduct recommended him to the emperor Michael, who made him his equerry and grand chamberlain. In 867, he murdered that prince, and took possession of the throne. He defeated the Saracens at Caesarea, and put the empire into a very flourishing condition. He was killed in hunting by a stag, in 886.

* **BASILIUS II.** succeeded John Zimisces, in 976. He was the son of the emperor Romanus the younger, and was associated in the government with his brother Constantine, who was a weak and vicious prince. Basilius possessed opposite qualities, and aimed at glory. He suppressed two insurrections that happened in his reign, one by Bardas, and the other by Phocas. Afterwards he turned his arms against the Bulgarians, over whom he obtained a great victory, in 1014. In this battle he made 15000 prisoners, whom he treated with horrid barbarity, dividing them into hundreds, and then putting out the eyes of 99, gave them the hundredth for a leader. In this condition they were sent to their king, who took two days to view them. He also defeated the Saracens, who had invaded his empire, and then passed the rest of his life in peace. He died in 1025, aged 70.

* **BASILIUS**, an impostor. He was born in Macedonia, and excited a revolt in the eastern empire, in 934, by pretending to be Constantine Ducas, who had been dead for some years. He procured a number of followers, and gave the emperor Romanus considerable trouble. Having got Basilius into his power, he

B A S

contented himself with ordering his right hand to be cut off. Afterwards he procured an artificial hand to be made of copper, and acquired the use of it to great perfection. He then got together his partizans, and obtained several advantages over the imperial soldiers, but at last was taken prisoner, and burnt alive at Constantinople.

* **BASILOWITZ** (John), emperor of Russia, which country he recovered from the dominion of the Tartars, and thus laid the foundation of the Russian empire. He was the first who assumed the title of Czar, and added Astracan to his territories. He died in 1584, and was succeeded by *Feodor*.

BASINGSTOKE, or **BASINGE** (John), a learned man of the 13th century. He was born at Basingstoke in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he remained many years. He also travelled to Athens, and obtained a great knowledge of the Greek language. On his return to England he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Leicester. He died in 1252. He wrote some sermons, and translated a few Greek books into Latin.

BASIRE (Isaac), a learned divine. He was born in Jersey, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. In 1646 he went abroad, and passed through Syria and Palestine, where he was well received by the Greek clergy. On his return, he was made professor of divinity in Transylvania. When king Charles was restored, he came back to England, and became prebendary of Durham. He died in 1676. He wrote some religious pieces, and an account of his travels, addressed to sir Richard Browne.

BASKERVILLE (John), a celebrated printer. He was born in Worcestershire, in 1706. In 1726 he kept a writing-school, in Birmingham. In 1745, we find him engaged in the japanning business, on an extensive scale, and possessed of considerable property. In 1750, he turned printer, and letter-founder, in which he was at first unsuccessful. At length the productions of his press grew into esteem. He printed in a superb, but not very correct, manner, the *Paradise Lost*, several of the Latin classics, the New Testament in Greek, and other works. He died in 1775, aged 69. His types were purchased by a society at Paris, in 1779, who made use of them in printing an edition of Voltaire's works.

B A S

BASKERVILLE (Sir Simon), an English physician. He was born at Exeter, in 1573, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he applied to the study of physic, in which he took his doctor's degree, in 1611. He afterwards settled in London, and became physician to James I. and Charles I. the latter of whom conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1641, and left an immense fortune behind him, which gained him the name of "Sir Simon Baskerville the rich."

BASNAGE (James), a French protestant divine. He was born at Rouen, in 1653, and was educated first at Saumur, and then at Geneva. On finishing his studies he returned to Rouen, and became minister of the reformed church there, in 1676; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Rotterdam. In 1709, he was chosen one of the pastors of the Walloon church at the Hague; and he was also employed in state affairs, which he managed with great address. The French ministers at the Hague were always directed to apply to him for his counsel, by which they profited, and in return for his services, he obtained the restoration of all his property in France. He was held in great esteem by men of all parties. Mr. Basnage died in 1723. He wrote several valuable books, particularly the History of the Jews, since the Time of Jesus Christ, 1716, 15 vols. 12mo.

BASNAGE (Henry), *seigneur de Beauval*. He was brother of the above, and admitted advocate in the parliament of Rouen, in 1679. In 1687, he retired to Holland, where he succeeded Bayle in writing the History of the Works of the Learned. He published several other works.

BASSAN (James), an Italian painter. He was born in the republic of Venice, in 1510, and died in 1592. He excelled in landscape, and his pieces are held in high estimation.

* **BASSAN** (Francis), eldest son of the above. He was born in 1550, and was very little, if at all inferior to his father. He was employed in the church of St. Mark at Venice. In a fit of melancholy he threw himself out of a window, in 1594, and put an end to his life.

* **BASSAN** (Leander), another son of James. He was born in 1558, but he was greatly inferior to his father and brother. His portraits, however, possess merit, and for one of the dogs of Venice, he received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1623.

B A S

* **BASSAN** (John Baptist), another son of James, whose manner and works he copied. He died in 1613; aged 60.

* **BASSAN** (Girolamo). He was bred a physician, which profession he quitted for that of his father and brothers, but he possessed little merit, except that of copying faithfully their works. He died in 1622, aged 62.

BASSANDYNE (Thomas), a printer of the 16th century. He learnt the art of printing at London, and then returned to Edinburgh, where he set up in business, and produced several books which are now scarce. He died in 1591.

BASSANTIN (James), a Scotch mathematician, of the 16th century. He was the son of the laird of Bassantin in the Merse. After finishing his education at Glasgow, he went abroad, and settled in the university of Paris, as teacher of the mathematics. In 1562, he returned to his own country, and died there in 1568. He appears to have been an able astronomer, but somewhat addicted to judicious astrology. His works are: *Astronomia Jacobi Bassantini Scoti, opus absolutissimum*, &c. Geneva, 1599; a Treatise on the Astrolabe, in French, 1555; *Mathematica Genethliaca; Arithmetica; Musica secundum Platonem; De Mathesi in Genere*.

BASSET (Peter), an English historian. He was chamberlain to king Henry V. of whom he wrote a history, entitled, *The Acts of Henry V.* which is still extant in MS. in the college of Heralds. He flourished about 1430.

* **BASSI** (Laura), an ingenious Italian lady. She was a native of Bologna, and received a liberal education, not only in the accomplishments usual for those of her sex, but in the learned languages, and the sciences. Her singular attainments procured her, in 1732, the honourable title of doctor of philosophy, which she received in the presence of the cardinals Lambertini and Polignac. In 1745, she began to read lectures upon experimental philosophy, and continued so to do till her death, in 1778. She married Dr. Joseph Verati, and preserved a most excellent character by the practice of every virtue.

BASSITH AL KHAIATH, a mohammedan author, who wrote a Treatise on Prayer, in Arabic.

BASSOMPIERRE (Francis), marshal of France. He was born in Lorraine, of a noble family, in 1579. On account of some sharp expressions made use of by him, cardinal Richelieu shut him up in

B A S

the Bastille, where he remained twelve years, which time he employed in writing his *Memoirs*, printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. 1665. After his release, he was employed in several embassies, of which he wrote a relation, printed in 1668, 2 vols. 12mo. Bassompierre was a man of great wit and gallantry. He died in 1646.

* **BASSUEL** (Peter), an eminent French surgeon. He was born at Paris in 1706. He entered upon the study of anatomy and surgery when young; and gained reputation, not only by his practice, but by his dissertations communicated to the academy of sciences, and that of surgery. He died in 1757.

* **BASSUS** (Cæsius), a Roman poet, in the time of Nero. A fragment of his may be seen in the *Corpus Poetarum*. He is the same to whom Persius addressed his 6th satire.

BASTA (George), a celebrated general of the 16th century. He was born at Rocca, near Tarentum, and served under the duke of Parma, with great honour to himself, and satisfaction to his master. Afterwards he was engaged by the emperor, to whom he rendered signal services in Hungary and Transylvania. He died in 1607. There are two treatises of his in print, on military discipline, in Italian.

BASTARD (Thomas), an English poet. He was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, and educated at New college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. He became rector of Hamer in his native county, but he died in Dorchester prison in 1618, being confined there for debt. He wrote some ingenious epigrams.

BASTON (Robert), an English poet, of the 14th century. He was born in Yorkshire, and became prior of the carmelite monastery, at Scarborough, poet laureat, and public orator at Oxford. His poetry is tolerable for the age in which he lived. He died about 1310.

BASTWICK (John), an English physician. He was born at Writtle, in Essex, in 1593, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, but took his degree of M.D. at Padua. He distinguished himself by some flagitious libels against the church of England, and the prelates, for which he incurred the heavy judgment of the star-chamber, and after losing his ears in the pillory, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in St. Mary's castle, in the isles of Scilly. In 1640, he was released by order of parliament, and had

B A T

a reward of 5000l. allowed him out of the archbishop of Canterbury's estates. He died about 1650.

BATE (John), a learned divine, of the 15th century. He was a native of Northumberland and took his degree of D.D. at Oxford. He became prior of the convent of carmelites at York, and died in 1429. He wrote several religious discourses, and a compendium of logic. Bate was a great master of the Greek language.

BATE (George), an English physician. He was born near Buckingham, in 1603. He took his degree of M.D. at Oxford, in 1637, and soon after became principal physician to Charles I. When the monarchy was overthrown, he settled in London, where he got into considerable practice, and was appointed physician to Cromwell. At the restoration he was made head physician to the king, and elected a fellow of the royal society. He died in 1669. Dr. Bate wrote a history of the civil wars, in Latin, and some tracts on physical subjects.

BATE (Julius), a learned English divine. He was the intimate friend of the famous Hutchinson, by whose interest he obtained the living of Surton, in Suffex. He wrote a great number of books in behalf of the Hutchinsonian system, and a Hebrew English Dictionary, without points, 4to. 1767. He died in 1771.

BATECOMBE (William), an English mathematician of the 15th century. He lived at Oxford, where he taught with great reputation. His writings are, 1. *De Sphæra concavæ Fabrica et Ufu*. 2. *De Sphæra solida*. 3. *Operatione Astrologii*. 4. *Conclusiones Sophiæ*.

BATEMAN (William), the founder of Trinity-hall, Cambridge. He was bishop of Norwich, and a great master of the civil and canon law. He died at Avignon in 1354.

BATES (William), an English non-conformist divine. He was born in 1625, and educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. in 1660. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, for revising the liturgy, and was chosen one of the ministers to dispute with the episcopalian divines. He was offered the deanery of Litchfield if he could have conformed, but his conscience would not allow him to accept it. He lived the remainder of his life at Hackney, and died in 1699. His theological works were collected and published in one volume, folio, after his

death. He also wrote the *Lives of learned and pious Men*, in one volume, 4to. 1681, Latin.

BATHALMUS, the name of an Arabian author, who died in the year of the hejira 421. He wrote a treatise on the Qualities requisite in a Secretary and good Writer, and another of Genealogies.

BATHURST (Ralph), a learned English physician and divine. He was born in 1620, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he at first studied divinity, which he quitted for that of physic. At the restoration he returned to the study of divinity, and, having entered into orders, was made chaplain to the king, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664, he was chosen president of Trinity college, and, in 1670, appointed dean of Wells. In 1691, he was nominated bishop of Bristol, which dignity he refused to accept, chusing rather to reside in his college, the chapel of which he rebuilt. He died in 1704, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity college. His Latin poems are very neat and elegant; they are contained in the *Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta*.

BATHURST (Allen), an eminent English nobleman. He was son of sir Benjamin Bathurst, of Paulers Perry, Northamptonshire, born in Westminster in 1684, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. In 1705 he was chosen member for Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, which honour he received the two next parliaments. He joined the tory party, by whom he was brought into the house of peers in 1711. He continued firm in his attachment to his friends, and was a zealous opposer of the measures of sir Robert Walpole. In 1704, he married a daughter of sir Peter Apdley, who was his cousin, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. In 1742, he was admitted of the privy council; in 1757, he was appointed treasurer to the prince of Wales, and at his majesty's accession, he obtained a pension of 2000l. a year, and, in 1772, he was created earl Bathurst. He died in 1775, aged 91. His lordship lived on terms of great intimacy with Swift, Pope, Addison, and the shining characters of the English Augustan age.

BATONI (Pompeo), an eminent painter. He was born in 1708, at Lucca, in Italy, and bred to the business of a goldsmith, which he abandoned for that of painting. He attached himself to the study of the antiques and the works of Raphael, with a sovereign contempt

of the modern masters. His merit was soon perceived, and he was employed in executing a prodigious number of pieces for churches and oratories, one of the most admired of which is the picture of Simon the magician contending with St. Peter, in the great church dedicated to that apostle at Rome. Batoni's fame was spread throughout Europe, and the most exalted personages in different countries were anxious to obtain some of his productions. In consequence of this he obtained a profusion of honours and riches, and received from the emperor Joseph the patent of nobility. This great artist died in 1787.

BATTAGLINI (Mark), bishop of Cefena. He died in 1717, aged 71. He wrote a *History of Councils*, 1686, folio, and *Annales du Sacerdoce & de l'Empire du xvii Siècle*, 1701 to 1711, 4 vols. folio.

BATTELY (John), an English divine. He was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, in 1647, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He became chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, who gave him the rectory of Adfisham, in Kent, and the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He died in 1708. Dr. Battely wrote *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, and *Antiquitates S. Edmundburgi*.

BATTEUX (Charles), a French writer. He was born in the diocese of Rheims in 1713. He became professor of philosophy in the royal college, member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions, and honorary canon of Rheims. He published a great number of books, particularly *The four Poetics of Aristotle*, Horace, Vida, and Boileau, with notes, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1771: a work of erudition and taste.

BATTIE (William), an English physician. He was born in Devonshire in 1704, and educated at Eton, from whence he was removed to King's college, Cambridge, in 1722. Here he turned his attention to the study of physic, in which he took his doctor's degree. In 1749 he published an edition of *Iso-crates*, in 2 vols. 8vo. He settled first at Uxbridge, from whence he removed to London, where he got into considerable practice. In the dispute between the college and Dr. Schomberg in 1750, Dr. Battie took so active a part, that he was made the subject of a satyrical poem, called the *Battiad*. He was appointed physician to St. Luke's hospital, and kept a private madhouse in the road to Islington, which led him, in 1757, to

publish a treatise on madness, which was replied to by Dr. Monro. In 1763, he was examined before a committee of the house of commons, on the state of the private madhouses in England, and in the report his name is mentioned in a very honourable manner. He died in 1776, and left his fortune to three daughters. Dr. Battie wrote some medical tracts in Latin.

* **BATTORI** (Stephen), king of Poland. He was born of an illustrious family in Transylvania, of which country he was elected prince in 1575: and his reputation was such, that when Henry, duke of Anjou, quitted the throne of Poland, he was chosen to succeed him. He gave a new face to that kingdom, by correcting a great number of abuses, and repulsing the Muscovites. He died in 1586.

BAUAB, the name of an Arabian, who perfected the characters of the Arabic alphabet, by rendering the letters more distinct from one another. He died in the 413th of the hegira.

BAUDELOT DE DAIRVAL (Charles Cæsar), advocate of the parliament of Paris. He was born in 1648. He wrote a learned work, *Of the Utility of Voyages*, 1727, 2 vols. 12mo.

* **BAUDET** (Stephen), a celebrated French engraver. He was born at Blois, and died in 1671, aged 73. He engraved chiefly after Poussin; but his chief work is a print of Adam and Eve, from a painting by Dominichino.

BAUDIER (Michael), historiographer of France, in the time of Lewis XIII. He published several heavy works, as a *General History of the Religion of the Turks*; *The Theology of Mahomet*, 1636, 8vo.; *History of Cardinal Amboise*, 1651, 8vo.; *History of Marshal de Toiras*, 1644; *The histories of Suger, Ximenes, &c.*

BAUDIUS (Dominic), professor of history at Leyden. He was born at Lille in 1561. In 1585, he took his degree of LL.D. and soon after attended the Dutch embassy to England, where he became acquainted with several eminent men, particularly sir Philip Sidney. He was afterwards in France, and resided there several years. In 1602, the university of Leyden appointed him professor of eloquence, and on the death of Morula, he obtained the history professorship. In 1611, the states made him historiographer, in conjunction with Meursius; in consequence of which he wrote *The History of the Truce*. Baudius was an

elegant writer, as appears from his *Letters*, and his Latin poems, published in 1607. He died at Leyden in 1613.

BAUDOT DE JULLI (Nicholas), a French historian. He was born at Vendôme in 1678, and died in 1759. He wrote *The History of Catherine of France, Queen of England*, 1696; *Germaine de Foix*, an historical novel, 1701; *The secret History of the Constable de Bourbon*, 1706; *An Account of the Invasion of Spain by the Moors*, 1722, 4 vols. These works are tinged with romance, but the following are more sober: *History of the Conquest of England by William of Normandy*, 1701; *History of Philip Augustus*, 1702; *The History of Charles VII.* 1697. He also published some other works of a like kind.

BAUDOUIN (Benedict), a French divine of the 17th century. He was a native of Amiens, and wrote a dissertation, *De la Chaussure des Anciens*, published in 1615.

* **BAUDRAND** (Michael Anthony), a French geographer. He was born at Paris in 1633, and died in 1700. He was prior of Rouvres, and is known as the author of a geographical dictionary, 2 vols. fol. 1682, in Latin and in French, 1705.

BAUHINUS (John), a French physician of the 16th century. He was born at Amiens, but practised at Basle, whither he retired on account of his religion. He died there in 1582, aged 71.

BAUHINUS (John), the eldest son of the preceding. He was born at Basle in 1541, and became physician to the duke of Wurtemberg. He published several works, particularly a *Treatise on Plants*, in Latin, 3 vols. fol.

BAUHINUS (Gaspar), brother of the last-mentioned. He was born at Basle in 1560, and became first physician to the duke of Wurtemberg. He died at Basle in 1624. He wrote *Institutiones Anatomicæ*, 1604, 8vo.; *Theatrum Botanicum*, 1663, fol.; *Treatise on Hermaphrodites*, 1614, 8vo.; *Pinax Theatris Botanici*, 1671, 4to.

BAULDRI (Paul), professor of sacred history at Utrecht. He was born at Rouen in 1639, and died in 1706. He published an edition of *Lactantius, De Morte Persecutorum*, with learned notes; *Chronological Tables*, and some other works.

BAULOT, or **BEAULIEU** (James), better known by the name of Friar James, from his wearing a kind of monastic dress, though it does not appear that he belonged to any religious order. He is

He rendered himself famous by his method of cutting for the stone, which was adopted by our countryman Cheselden with success. Friar James was utterly ignorant of anatomy, and, therefore, it is no wonder that in his outset he should frequently fail, but afterwards he had better luck. He travelled through various countries, and performed a vast number of cures. He died in 1720, aged 69.

BAUME (James Francis de la), a French writer. He was born in 1705, and became canon of the collegiate church of St. Agricola d'Avignon. He wrote a bombastic piece, entitled, *The Christiade*, in a sort of poetical prose, 6 vols. 12mo. 1753; and some other pieces, not worth mentioning. He died in 1757.

BAUR (John William), a painter and engraver, of Strasburg. He died in 1640, aged 30. His pictures of buildings and landscapes are very excellent, but his figures are indifferent.

BAUSCH, the author of a book, called *Eknaa fil corat Sebaa*, or on the seven different ways of reading the Koran. He died in the 546th year of the hegira.

BAUSSURI, the author of a poem, entitled, *Kaukab al Derriat*, or the Brilliant Star, in praise of Mahomet, in great request among pious Mussulmans.

BAUTRU, member of the French academy. He was born at Paris in 1588, and died there in 1665. He was a man of great wit, and many of his bon mots are preserved. When he was in Spain, he went to see the library of the Escorial, the keeper of which was exceedingly ignorant. The king asking his opinion of the library, he answered, that "it was a very fine one; but your majesty," adds he, "ought to make your librarian treasurer of your finances."—Why so?" said the king. "Because," says Bautru, "he never meddles with what he is entrusted."

BAXTER (Richard), an English non-conformist divine. He was born in Shropshire in 1615, and was rather unlucky in his tutors, who were either men of little ability, or who paid little attention to their duty. He was, therefore, left principally to his own diligence. In 1638 he was ordained, and in 1640 he became minister at Kidderminster, which he quitted on the commencement of the troubles, being himself inclined to the parliament side. He then went to Coventry, where he officiated to the garri-son. Afterwards he was a chaplain in the army, which he left 1657, and re-

turned to Kidderminster, where he recommenced his ministry. He once preached before Cromwell, who admitted him to a conference, when Baxter had the honesty to speak boldly in defence of monarchy. He preached before the parliament the day preceding that on which they voted the return of the king. At the restoration, he was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains; and was a leading man at the Savoy conference. He was offered the bishopric of Hereford, which he refused, and only asked leave to exercise his ministry at Kidderminster, but could not obtain it. In 1685, he was committed to the King's Bench prison for some passages in his paraphrase on the New Testament, and being declared guilty, was sentenced to be confined two years. The year following he was discharged, through the mediation of lord Powis. He died in 1691, and was interred in Christ church, his funeral being attended by a great number of persons, and many dignified clergymen of the established church. His works are very numerous, and have been abundantly useful, particularly his *Saint's Everlasting Rest*. All his writings were collected into 4 volumes folio.

BAXTER (William), nephew of the preceding. He was born in 1650, at Langlegh, in Shropshire; and was educated at Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex, where he obtained a great store of classical knowledge. He published a grammar of the Latin tongue in 1679; an edition of Anacreon in 1695; an edition of Horace in 1710; and a dictionary of British antiquities in 1719. His glossary of Roman antiquities was not printed till 1726. He kept for several years a school at Tottenham High-croft, and was afterwards appointed master of the Mercers' school in London. He died in 1723.

BAXTER (Andrew), an ingenious Scots writer. He was born in 1687, at Old Aberdeen, and educated in King's college there. He became tutor to some young gentlemen, with whom he travelled abroad, and on his return, settled at Whittingham, in East Lothian, where he died in 1750. Mr. Baxter is known by two good works; 1. *An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*, wherein its Immateriality is evinced from the Principles of Reason and Philosophy, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. *Matho: five Cosmotheoria puerilis, Dialogus*. In quo prima Elementa de Mundi ordini et ornata Propouuntur, &c. This work was

B A Y

translated into English, and enlarged, in 2 vols. 8vo.

BAYARD (Peter Chevalier de), a celebrated captain of the 16th century. He was born in Dauphiné, and was slain in an action with the Imperialists, in Italy, in 1524. He was at the taking of Brescia, where he performed a noble act of generosity in returning to the daughter of his hostess 2000 pistoles, which the mother had given him to save her house from plunder. On being mortally wounded, he turned himself towards the enemy, saying, "As in life I always faced the enemy, so in death I will not turn my back upon them."

* **BAYER** (John), a German astronomer of the 17th century, who published, in 1603, an excellent work, entitled, *Uranometria*, being a celestial atlas, or folio charts of all the constellations; he first distinguished the stars by the letters of the Greek alphabet, and according to the order of the magnitude of the stars in each constellation. This work was republished, with great improvements by the author, in 1627, under a new title, viz. *Cælum Stellatum Christianum*.

BAYER (Theophilus Sigfred), grandson of the above. He was born in 1694, and acquired a great knowledge of the eastern languages, even of the Chinese. In 1717, he was appointed librarian at Königsberg, and in 1726 he was invited to Petersburg, where he was made professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. He died there in 1738. His *Museum Sinicum*, printed in 1730, in 2 vols. 8vo. is a very curious and learned work.

BAYLE (Peter), a celebrated French writer. He was born at Carla, in the country of Poix, in 1647. His father was a protestant minister, and destined his son for the same profession, but he disappointed his expectation, by turning Roman catholic at Thoulouse, while attending the lectures at the Jesuits' college. However, he did not long continue in that communion when reason came coolly to be exercised, and in 1670 he departed from Thoulouse, and went to Geneva, where he formed an intimacy with M. Basnage. In 1675, he went to Paris, where he was employed as tutor to some gentlemen of distinction, but soon afterwards he accepted an invitation to go to Sedan, where he was chosen professor of philosophy. About 1680, he published a smart piece, in which he proved that the principles of Des Cartes are agreeable

B A Y

to the doctrines of Calvin on the eucharist. In 1681, the academy of Sedan was suppressed by a royal edict, on which Mr. Bayle went to Rotterdam, where he was appointed professor of philosophy and history. The next year he published his letters concerning comets, and an answer to father Maimbourg's History of Calvinism. In 1684, he began his *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*. In 1690, he engaged in a bitter controversy with Mr. Jurieu, in consequence of the latter having charged him with being the author of *Avis aux Refugiez*, &c. The same year he formed the plan of his celebrated dictionary, the first volume of which appeared in 1695, and was uncommonly well received, though some parts of it were attacked by M. Jurieu, and the abbé Renaudor. He died in 1706. Besides the works above-mentioned, he published a great many others. He was undoubtedly a man of brilliant parts, and of an acute intellect; but his religious principles appear to have leaned towards infidelity.

BAYLY (Lewis), an English prelate. He was born at Caermarthen, in South Wales, and educated at Oxford. In 1616, he was made bishop of Bangor, and died in 1632. He wrote that excellent book, *The Practice of Piety*.

BAYLY (Thomas), son of the preceding. He was educated at Cambridge, and became subdean of Wells in 1638. In the time of the civil war, he turned Roman catholic, and published some books in vindication of his new faith, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate. Afterwards he went to Holland, from thence to Douay, and lastly to Italy, where he died in a very wretched condition, about 1657.

BAYLY (Walter), an English physician. He was born at Portsham, in Dorsetshire, and educated at New college, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow in 1550. He took his degrees in physic, and obtained a licence to practise, although he was a divine, and prebend of Wales. In 1561, he was appointed queen's professor of physic at Oxford, and some time afterwards physician to her majesty. He died in 1592. Dr. Bayly wrote some tracts on diseases of the eyes.

BAYNES (John), an English lawyer. He was born in 1758, at Middleham, in Yorkshire, and educated first at Richmond school, and then at Trinity college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn, where he applied

to the law. He was a member of the constitutional society, and the close friend of Dr. Jebb. He wrote a great number of pieces in prose and verse in the public papers; but being political, they are sunk into oblivion. He intended to have published a correct edition of lord Coke's tracts, but was taken off by death in 1787.

* **BAYNES** (Sir Thomas), an English physician and professor of music at Gresham college. He was born about 1622, and was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then applied to the study of physic. He went to Italy with Mr. afterwards sir John Finch, and at Padua they were created doctors of physic. When sir John was appointed his majesty's resident at Florence, the doctor accompanied him; as he also did on his being sent ambassador to Constantinople in 1672. At this time he received the honour of knighthood. On account of his long absence from England, the Gresham committee dismissed him from his professorship; but he never received the news of it. He died at Constantinople in 1681, to the great grief of sir John Finch, who did not long survive him.

BAZZAZ, the author of the *Adab al Mofedat*, or a treatise on the particular Conditions and Properties of Traditions, and some other works on the mohammedan theology.

BE (Williamle), a French engraver and letter-founder. He was born at Troyes in 1525. In 1545 he was at Venice, where he cut the punches for the matrices of a Hebrew fount. On his return to Paris he practised his art till his death in 1598. His sons and grandsons were very famous as founders and printers.

BEACON (Thomas), an English divine of the 16th century. He fled to Germany at the accession of queen Mary, and wrote several books against popery, and to console the persecuted protestants. In the reign of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was made prebend of Canterbury. His works were printed in 3 vols. folio.

BEALE (Mary), an English painter. She was the daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister of Walton-upon-Thames, and copied with great exactness the works of sir Peter Leiy and Vandyke. Her colouring was clear and strong, with a great look of nature. She had also a poetical turn, and in Dr. Woodford's version of the psalms are two or three

by Mrs. Beale. She died in 1697, aged 66. Mrs. Beale had two sons, both painters, but one of them became afterwards a physician, and practised with reputation at Coventry.

BEARD (John), an English actor. He was brought up a fizer in the King's chapel. His first appearance on the stage was in the character of sir John Loverule, in the *Devil to Pay*, in 1737, at Drury-lane. In 1739, he married lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, and widow of lord Edward Herbert, second son of the marquis of Powis, who brought him little or no fortune. He then quitted the stage for some years, but, in 1744, we find him at Covent-garden, where he continued till 1758; in which year he joined with Mr. Rich; whose daughter he married, his first wife being dead. He died in 1768, aged 74. His merit as an actor and singer was very great.

BEATON (David), a Roman cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. He was born in 1494. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France; and in 1523 his uncle, James Beaton, archbishop of Glasgow, gave him the abbacy of Aberbrothick. In 1528, he was made lord privy seal. He was engaged in negotiating the marriage of James V. with princess Magdalen of France, and afterwards with princess Mary, and returned with their majesties to Scotland. In 1538, he was made cardinal by Paul III. and shortly after he obtained the archbishopric of St. Andrew's. This appointment gave him the opportunity he wished, of shewing his zeal for the Roman church, and his hatred to the heretics, whom he persecuted with great severity. On the death of the king, the lords of the council vested the regency in the earl of Arran, and sent the cardinal to prison, from whence he was released not long after by the regent, and made chancellor. His authority being now recovered, he began to persecute the protestants with greater fury, and among others caused the celebrated George Wishart to be burnt at a stake, which spectacle he viewed from his palace. Not long after this tragical scene, the cardinal was assassinated, in his own house, by Norman Lesley, eldest son to the earl of Rothes, and some others of the protestant party. This was in 1545.

BEATON (James), nephew of the cardinal. He was born at Balfour, in 1530, and raised to the archbishopric of Glasgow at the age of 25. When the reformation

B E A

began in 1560, he collected the sacred vessels and records of his cathedral, and went to France, where he died in 1603. He wrote a history of Scotland, which was never printed.

BEAU (John Lewis le), professor of rhetoric in the college of the Grassins, and member of the academy of inscriptions. He was born at Paris in 1721, and died in 1766. He published an edition of Homer in Greek and Latin, 2 vols. 1746, and the Orations of Cicero, 3 vols. 1750. He also wrote a discourse on the poverty of the learned.

BEAU (Charles le), elder brother of the preceding. He was professor of rhetoric in the college of the Grassins, afterwards professor in the royal college, and perpetual secretary of the academy of inscriptions. He was born in 1703, and died at Paris in 1778. His History of the Lower Empire, in 22 vols. 12mo. is an elegant and judicious performance. His *Opæ Latina* were published at Paris in 1783, 3 vols. 12mo.

BEUACAIRE DE PEGUILLON (Francis), a French divine. He was preceptor to the cardinal Charles de Lorraine, who ceded to him the see of Metz. He was at the council of Trent, where he pleaded with great eloquence for a reformation. He resigned his bishopric, and went into retirement, where he wrote his *Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria*, ab anno 1461 ad annum 1562, Lyons, 1625, fol. He died in 1591.

* **BEAUCHAMP** (Richard), earl of Warwick. He was born in 1381, and died at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1439; he was at the council of Constance, and obtained several great victories over the French. His remains were conveyed to England and interred with his ancestors at Warwick.

BEAUCHAMPS (Peter Francis Godard), a French writer. He was born at Paris, where he died in 1761, aged 72; he wrote *Recherches sur les Theatres de France*, 4to, and translated the Greek romances of Ismene and Ismenias, by Eustathius. And Rhodantes, and Doricles, by Theodorus Prodrômus: he also turned into verse the letters of Abelard and Eloisa.

BEACHATEAU (Francis Matthew Chaletet), a French poet. He was born at Paris in 1645. While a child he displayed his poetical talents to advantage, and was taken great notice of at court; at the age of 12 he published a collection of poems, entitled, *La Lyre de jeune Apollon*.

B E A

He went into the east, where it is supposed he died, but when is unknown.

BEAVER (John), a benedictine monk of Westminster in the 14th century, who wrote a chronicle of the British and English affairs from Brutus to his own time, and a book *de Rebus cœnobii Westmonasteriensis*.

BEAUFILS (William), a French jesuit. He was born in Auvergne in 1674, and died at Thoulouse in 1758. He published several funeral discourses, the Life of Madame de Lestonac, the Life of Madame de Chantal, and letters on the government of religious houses.

* **BEAUFORT** (Henry), brother of Henry IV. king of England. He was made bishop of Lincoln, from whence he was translated to Winchester: he was also chancellor of the kingdom, and sent ambassador to France. In 1486 he was made cardinal and appointed legate in Germany. In 1431, he crowned Henry VI. in the great church of Paris. He was a very turbulent and ambitious prelate, and his last scene, as described by Shakspeare, appears to have been not merely a poetical, but a true picture of the man. He died at Winchester in 1447.

BEAUFORT (Margaret), countess of Richmond and Derby. She was the daughter and heiress of John duke of Somerset by Margaret his wife, and born in 1441; when young she was married to Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry VII. Her first husband dying in 1456, she married sir Henry Stafford, by whom she had no issue, and on his death she became the wife of Thomas lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby. She was a woman of great liberality, and died in 1509. Her remains were interred in Westminster abbey.

* **BEAULIEU** (Lewis le-Blanc), professor of divinity at Sedan. He was born in 1611 at Pleffis-Marli. He became a very eminent divine among the protestants, and was distinguished by his moderation. His *Theses Sedanenses* were published in 1683, folio. He died in 1675.

BEAULIEU (Sebastian Pontault de), a French engineer, died in 1674. He drew and had engraved representations of the sieges and battles of Lewis XIV. which make 2 vols. folio.

BEAULIEU (John Baptist), a celebrated French writing-master, who published at Paris *L'Art d'écrire*, 1681 and 1688, fol.

BEAUMELLE (Laurence), a French writer. He was born in the diocese of Allais.

B E A

In 1727, and died at Paris in 1773. He was professor of belles-lettres in Denmark, but quitted that country on account of his health. In 1753 he was put into the bastille for some imprudent expressions in a work entitled, *Mes Pensées*; in this book he also reflected on Voltaire, which produced a contention between them. Not long after his release from confinement he published the *Life of Maintenon*, for which he was imprisoned a second time. On obtaining his liberty he went into the country, where he devoted himself to literature and a quiet life. In 1772, he was appointed librarian to the king, which place he enjoyed but a little time, being taken off by a dropsy. Besides the above books, he wrote a *Defence of the Spirit of Laws*, *Letters to M. de Voltaire*, *Thoughts of Seneca*, a *Commentary upon the Henriade*, &c.

BEAUMONT (sir John), son of Francis Beaumont, a judge of the common pleas. He was born at Grace-Dieu, in Leicestershire, in 1582, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. In 1626, he was knighted by king Charles I. and died in 1628. He wrote several poems, which are praised by Drayton and Ben Jonson.

BEAUMONT (Francis), brother of the above. He was born at Grace-Dieu about 1586, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He died in 1615, and was buried in Westminster. He wrote a great number of plays in conjunction with Fletcher; which possess great merit.

BEAUMONT (Joseph), an English divine, who was master of Peter-house, Cambridge; and in 1672 he was appointed regius professor of divinity. He died in 1699, aged 84. Dr. Beaumont wrote an allegorical poem, entitled, *Psyche*, or *Love's Mystery*, displaying the intercourse between Christ and the soul. A collection of his poems was published in 1749, in 4to.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX (Hardouin), a French historian, who was preceptor to Louis XIV. by whom he was made archbishop of Paris. He wrote an excellent history of Henry IV. and died in 1670.

BEAUNE (Florimont de), a French mathematician, who discovered a method of determining the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. He was very intimate with des Cartes and died in 1632.

BEURAIN (John de), an eminent French geographer. He was born in 1697, at Aix, in the comté d'Artois; he was appointed geographer to Louis XV. for

B E C

whom he constructed a number of plans and charts. He published a topographical and military description of the campaigns of Luxemburg from 1690 to 1694, Paris, 1756, 3 vols. fol. He died in 1771.

BEAUSOBRE (Isaac de), a French protestant divine. He was born at Mort in 1659. On leaving his own country he went to Holland, and from thence to Berlin, where he was made chaplain to the king of Prussia; and died 1738. His works are; 1. *Defense de la Doctrine des Reformés*; 2. A Translation of the New Testament, with notes, in conjunction with Lenfant; 3. *Dissertation pour les Adamites de Bohême*. 4. *Histoire critique de Manichéisme et du Manichéisme*, 2 tom. 4to.; 5. *Sermons*.

BEAUSOBRE (Lewis), counsellor to the king of Prussia. He was born at Berlin in 1730, and died in 1783. He wrote; 1. *Philosophical Dissertations on the Nature of Fire*, 1753, 12mo.; 2. *Le Pyrrhonisme du Sage*, 1754, 12mo.; 3. *Les Songes d'Epicure*, 1756 12mo.

BEAUVAIS (William), of the academy of Cortona, and of the literary society of Orleans, born in 1698, and died in 1773. He wrote a History of the Roman Emperors by Medals, 3 vols. 12mo. 1767.

BEAUVILLIERS (Francis de), duke of St. Aignan and member of the French academy. He was born in 1607; wrote several poems, and died in 1687. His eldest son Paul, duke of Beauvilliers, was preceptor to the duke of Burgundy, father of Louis XIV. which office he discharged with honour. The bishop of Beauvais, his brother, was an ornament to the mitre, and died in 1732: he wrote some religious books. Paul Hippolytus, third son of the duke of Beauvilliers, was born in 1684, and died in 1776: he wrote a book entitled, *Amusemens litteraires*.

* **BEBELE** (Henry), professor of eloquence in the university of Tubingen. He published a collection of Latin poems at Strasburg in 1512, 4to.; he also wrote some other pieces, which have merit.

BECCAN (Martin), a learned jesuit and confessor to the emperor Ferdinand II. He was born in Brabant, and died at Vienna in 1624. He wrote a *Sum of Theology* in French. Some of his pieces were condemned by the parliament of Paris and by the court of Rome.

BECCADELLI (Lewis), an Italian ecclesiastic. He was born at Bologna, and educated at Padua. He accompanied cardinal Pole to Spain and assisted at the council of Trent, for which he was rewarded with the archbishopric of Ragusa. He

B E C

afterwards gave up this preferment on being appointed preceptor to prince Ferdinand of Tuscany; for this he only received the provostship of the cathedral of Prato, which was a poor return for the sacrifice he had made. He died, in 1572. He wrote the life of cardinal Pole in Latin.

* **BECCAFUMI** (Dominico), an historical painter. He was born at Sienna in 1484, and studied the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo Buonaroti, and obtained a great reputation. He died in 1549.

BECCARI (Augustine), an Italian poet. He was born at Ferrara: his poems are wholly pastoral. He died in 1560.

BECCARIA (John Baptist), an Italian monk and mathematician. He was born at Mondovi, and died at Turin in 1781. He was professor of mathematics and philosophy at Rome, where he gained great reputation by his experiments and discoveries in electricity. He wrote several valuable books on astronomy, electricity, and natural philosophy.

BECCARIA (James Bartholomew), an Italian physician. He was born at Bononia in 1682. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Bononia, where he formed a society of learned and ingenious men, who shook off the scholastic yoke, and adopted a more liberal mode of reasoning. In 1712, he was chosen to read lectures on medicine, by which he greatly added to his reputation. In 1728, he was chosen a member of the royal society of London, in return for the ample communications he had made them. He died in 1766.

* **BECCARIA** (Cæsar Bonifania, Marquis). He was born about 1720, and discovered from his childhood an inclination to the study of philosophy, which he studied under Genovesi at Naples. His first performance was a Treatise on Crimes and Punishments, for which he narrowly escaped a prosecution. His next work was entitled, *Disquisitions on the Nature of Style*. He died in 1794.

* **BECKER** (John Joachim), an eminent chemist. He was born in 1645, at Spire, and became professor of medicine; and afterwards was appointed first physician to the elector of Mentz and Bavaria. Meeting with some ill treatment from the jealousy of rivals, he went to London, where he died in 1685. His principal works are; 1. *Physica Subterranea*, Frankf. 1669, 8vo. and Leipzig, 1759, 8vo.; 2. *Experimentum Chymicum Novum*, Frankf. 1671, 8vo.; 3. *Character pro novitia Linguarum Universalis*; 4. *Lu-*

B E C

stitutiones Chymicæ, &c. Mentz, 1662, 8vo.; 5. *Institutiones Chymicæ Prodomæ*, Frankf. 1664, 8vo.; 6. *Experimentum novum ac Curiosum de Minerâ arenaria Perpetua*, Frankf. 1680, 8vo.; 7. *Epistolæ Chymicæ*, Amstel, 1673, 8vo.

BECKER (Daniel), physician to the elector of Brandenburg. He was a native of Königsburg, and died there in 1670, aged 43. He published, 1. *Commentarius de Theriaca*, &c. London, 1660, 8vo.; 2. *De Cultivoro Prusinio*, Leyden, 8vo.

BECKET (Thomas à), archbishop of Canterbury. He was born in London in 1119, and educated at Oxford and Paris. Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, became his patron, and recommended him to Henry II. who appointed him, in 1158, high chancellor and preceptor to the prince. The year following he attended the king to Thoulouse, having, at his own charge, 1200 horse and a train of 700 knights. In 1160, he was sent to Paris to negotiate a marriage between prince Henry and the king of France's eldest daughter, with whom he returned to England. In 1162, he was elected archbishop of Canterbury, on which he resigned the chancellorship, which greatly displeased the king. He now altered his manner of life, and became the rigid churchman, instead of the easy courtier. Henry and he soon came to open hostilities; the king endeavouring to curb the overbearing spirit of the clergy, and the archbishop protecting them stiffly in all their pretensions. In a convention, or parliament, held at Clarendon, certain laws were passed respecting the privileges of the clergy, which were at first assented to by Becker, who afterwards repented of what he had done, and endeavoured to leave the kingdom, in order to communicate his grievances to the pope. This occasioned a parliament to be called at Northampton in 1165, when the archbishop was sentenced to forfeit all his goods and chattels to the king. On this Becket privately left the kingdom, and Henry seized upon the revenues of his see. Becket was kindly received by the French king, and resigned his archbishopric into the hands of the pope at Sens, who returned it to him, with assurances of his support. The archbishop now fulminated his anathemas against several bishops and noblemen, which irritated the king so much, that he banished all his relations. In 1167, an interview took place between Henry and Becket at Mount-Miral, in Champagne, at which the former made very ample concessions, but the

B E C

latter would not yield an article of his claims, so that the conference broke up without producing any effect. In 1169, another attempt was made to bring about a reconciliation, which also failed through the obstinacy of Becket; and Henry was so exasperated, that he obliged his subjects to renounce, by oath, all obedience to Becket and pope Alexander. He also caused his son to be crowned at Westminster by the archbishop of York, which office belonged to the see of Canterbury. For this the pope suspended that prelate, and excommunicated those who assisted him. At last an accommodation was concluded between Henry and Becket in Normandy, on which the archbishop returned to England, where the young king directed him to absolve the archbishop of York and the other bishops, which he refused. The injured prelates then went to lay their complaints before Henry in Normandy, on which, in a fit of spleen, he called himself "an unhappy prince, that out of so many attendants, none had gratitude enough to rid him of an insolent prelate, who caused him so much disturbance." These words induced four of his knights to set out for Canterbury, where they assassinated the archbishop at the altar in the cathedral, Dec. 29, 1171. For this the king was obliged by the pope to do penance at Becket's tomb, where he was scourged by the monks, and passed all the day and night fasting upon the bare stones. The murderers were sent on penance to the holy land, where they died. Becket was canonized two years after, and his miracles were so great and numerous, that his shrine soon became richer than that of any saint in Europe.

BECKINGHAM (Charles), an English dramatic writer, who wrote, at the age of 20, two plays, viz. *Henry IV. of France*, and *Scipio Africanus*, which possess extraordinary merit. He also wrote some poems, and died in 1730, aged 32.

BECKINGTON (Thomas), bishop of Bath and Wells in the 15th century. He was a great benefactor to New college, Oxford, in which he had been educated. He wrote a Latin book on the claim of the kings of England to the dominions of France.

BEQUET (Anthony), a celestine monk, who wrote a history of the congregation of his order in France, 4to. 1721. He died at Paris in 1730, aged 76.

BECTASH (Culi), a musulman writer of the Persian sect, who wrote a book,

B E D

called *Bostan al Khial*, or the *Garden of Thoughts*.

BECROZ (Claude de), a learned French lady, and abbess of St. Honoré de Tarascon in the 16th century. She died in 1547, and left several works in Latin and French.

BEDA (Noel), a French divine of the 16th century, who violently attacked Erasmus on account of his paraphrases. He was a flaming Roman catholic, and threw out some imprudent reflections on the court for not exercising more rigour against heretics, for which he was banished to the abbey of Mont St. Michael, where he died in 1537. He wrote several polemical treatises.

BEDA, or **BEDE**, called the *Venerable*, an ancient English writer. He was born in 672 at Wearmouth, in the bishopric of Durham, educated in the monastery of St. Peter, and ordained by John of Beverly, bishop of Hexham. His fame for learning was so great, that pope Sergius wrote to his abbot to send him to Rome, but Beda himself declined the honour. He continued in his monastery all his days, employing himself in writing his ecclesiastical history and other works, and in instructing the young monks. He published his history in 731, and it has been several times printed both in Saxon and Latin, the best edition is that of Cambridge in 1722, folio. This excellent man died in 735. His writings are held in so great esteem, that an English council directed them to be publicly read in churches.

BEDFELL (William), a celebrated divine. He was born in 1570 at Black Notley in Essex, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge; where he obtained a fellowship in 1593. He was afterwards presented to the living of St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk; but in 1604 he accepted the situation of chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, then appointed ambassador to the republic of Venice. He continued there eight years, during which time he contracted a close intimacy with father Paul Sarpi, of whom he learned Italian, and, in return, taught him English. There, also, he became acquainted with the famous Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, whom he assisted in his book de Republica Ecclesiastica. When he left Venice father Paul gave him the MS. of his history of the Council of Trent, with the histories of the Interdict and Inquisition, and a large collection of letters. In 1627 he was elected

B E D

provost of Trinity college in Dublin; and two years afterwards he was preferred to the united sees of Kilmore and Ardagh; but, as he was no friend to pluralities, he resigned the latter. In his episcopal character, he behaved in a most exemplary manner, and wrought a great reformation in one of the most disordered dioceses in the kingdom. He obtained a translation of the common prayer into Irish, and got the New Testament rendered into the same language; but, owing to the troubles, this last was not published in his time. It was afterwards, however, printed at the expence of Mr. Robert Boyle. When the Irish rebellion broke out in 1641, the bishop was not at first molested, because the very rebels had his person in veneration. By this means, he was enabled to shelter several protestants in his house. The pretended council of state at Kilkenny sent him orders to dismiss those people, and, on his refusal, he was seized, with his family, and conveyed to the castle of Cloughboughter; and after being confined for about three weeks, they were exchanged for the O'Rourkes, on condition that the bishop and his friends should be sent to Dublin. This the rebels broke, and sent them to the house of Dennis Sheridan, a protestant minister, where the bishop died on February 7th, 1641. The Irish rebels attended his remains to the church yard of Kilmore, so deeply were they impressed with reverence for his character.

BEDERIC (Henry), an Augustine monk of the 14th century, who is also called de Bury, from his being born at St. Edmund's Bury. He studied at Paris, where he became a doctor of Sorbonne. On his return to England, he was greatly admired for his eloquence as a preacher, as well as for his learning. He wrote some religious pieces, and lived about 1380.

* **BEDFORD** (John duke of), the third son of Henry IV. king of England. In 1422 he commanded the English army in France, and the same year was named regent of that kingdom for Henry VI. whom he caused to be proclaimed at Paris. He defeated the French fleet near Southampton, made himself master of Cotoi, entered Paris with his troops, and beat the duke of Alençon; thus making himself master of France. He died at Rouen, in 1435, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, which one of the courtiers of Charles VIII. advised him to destroy. "Let him rest in peace," answered he,

B E G

"who, when living, made all the French tremble."

BEDFORD (Hilkiah), an English divine. He was born in London in 1663, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and obtained a living in Lincolnshire. He was deprived of his living for refusing the oaths at the revolution, and then kept a boarding-house for the Westminster scholars. In 1714, he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine for writing the Hereditary Right of the crown of England asserted, folio; the real author of which was George Harbin, a clergyman. Lord Weymouth sent Bedford 100l. while he was in prison. He translated an answer to Fontenelle's History of Oracles, and Dr. Barwick's Life, from the Latin into English. He died in 1724.

BEDFORD (Thomas), son of the above. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge: but never took a degree, being of the same principles as his father. He took orders among the non-jurors, and became chaplain in the family of Sir John Cotton, Bart. at Angiers in France. On his return to England, he settled near Durham, and published, in 1732, *Simeonis monachi Dunelmensis libellus de exordio atque procursus Dunelmensis ecclesiæ*. He also published an historical Catechism. He died after 1742.

BEDLOE (Capt. William), an infamous character, who pretended to give evidence respecting the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, for which he was rewarded by the commons with 500l. He died in 1680.

BEDREDDIN (Baalbeki), a Syriac physician, who wrote a book called *Mosarreh al nefs*. He lived in the 7th century of the hegira.

* **BEGA** (Cornelius), a Dutch painter. He was born at Haerlem in 1620, and died of the plague in 1664. He excelled in landscape, cattle, and conversations, and his pictures are held in great esteem.

BEGER (Lawrence), a German writer, who was born at Heidelberg in 1653, and died at Berlin in 1705. He wrote, 1. *Thesaurus ex Thesauris Palatinis selectus, seu Gemmæ*, folio, 1685. 2. *Spicilegium Antiquitatis*, folio, 1692. 3. *Thesaurus, sive Gemmæ, Numismata, &c.* 3 vols. folio, and several other learned works, one of which is in defence of Polygamy.

* **BEGEYN** (Abraham), principal painter to the king of Prussia. He was born in

Holland in 1650. He painted some fine landscapes for the royal palaces, and several good pictures by him are at the Hague.

BEGON (Michael), born at Blois in 1638, became intendant of the French West-India Islands, and died in 1710. He collected a noble library, and a rich cabinet of antiques and curiosities, both which were open to the use of the learned. He also had engraved, portraits of the illustrious men of the 17th century.

BEHAIM (Martin), a geographer and navigator of the 15th century, who was born at Nuremburg, and sailed in 1460 in a vessel belonging to the duchess Isabella of Flanders. He is said to have discovered the isle of Fayal, the Brazils, and to have sailed as far as the straits of Magellan. John II. of Portugal created him a chevalier. There still remains at Nuremburg a globe made by him in 1492 of 10 inches diameter, on which he has traced his discoveries.

BEHN (Aphra), a female English writer. She was born in the early part of the reign of Charles I. Her maiden-name was Johnson; and her father was appointed lieutenant-general of Surinam, but he died on his passage. His family, however, proceeded to that settlement, where our author became acquainted with prince Orconoko, whose story she afterwards gave to the public. She was under the necessity of returning to England soon after, where Mr. Behn, a merchant of London, fell in love with, and married her. In 1666 we find her at Antwerp, employed as a spy by the English government; and, it is said, she discovered by means of a lover the design of the Dutch to send a fleet up the Thames, which she communicated to the English court, where the intelligence was treated with contempt. Not long after this, she returned to London, and devoted herself to pleasure and the muses. Her adventures in the former pursuit we shall not detail; and her productions in the service of the latter, appeared in 3 vols. 8vo. in 1684, 5 and 8. She also wrote several plays, histories, and novels, all of which evince a lively imagination, but marked by a licentiousness unwarrantable in one of her sex. Mrs. Behn likewise published the celebrated letters between a nobleman and his sister, printed in 1684. She died in 1689, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey.

BEIDHAYI, a Persian judge, or cadi,

and author of a commentary on the Koran. He died at the close of the sixteenth century of the hejira.

* BEINASCHI (John Baptist), an historical painter. He was a native of Piedmont, and studied at Rome under Lanfranc, whose manner he adopted. He gained so great a reputation that the honour of knighthood was conferred on him. He died in 1688, aged 54.

* BEISCH (Joachim Francis), an eminent painter. He was born at Ravensburg, in Swabia, in 1665. He went to Rome, where he greatly improved himself in his art. He excelled in painting landscapes and battles; the scenes of the former are beautifully chosen, and his style comes near that of Salvator Rosa. He died in 1748.

* BEITHAR, an African botanist, who died in the 646th of the hejira. He wrote a history of plants, arranged alphabetically, in 4 vols. 8vo. and other works.

BEK (David), a Dutch portrait painter. He was born at Arnheim, in 1621, and became a disciple of Vandyck. He was appointed portrait painter to queen Christina of Sweden, by whose recommendation he was employed to paint the most illustrious persons in Europe. He died in 1666.

BEKKER (Balthasar), a Dutch divine. He was born in 1634, at Warthuisen, in the province of Groningen. After going through his academical studies he settled as minister at Oosterlingen, near Franeker. In 1679, he was chosen minister at Amsterdam, where he gained a name by writing a book, entitled, *The World bewitched*, in which he opposed the popular superstitions respecting witchcraft, incantations, &c. This work made a great noise, and brought upon the author the sentence of suspension and deposition. The magistrates of Amsterdam, however, continued to him his salary, which is a proof of his good character. He died in 1698.

BEL (John James), a native of Bourdeaux, and counsellor of that city. He died at Paris, in 1738, aged 45. He compiled the *Dictionnaire Néologique*. He also wrote critical letters on the *Mariamne* of Voltaire, and some other pieces.

BELCAMP (John Van), a Dutch painter. He was employed in copying pictures in the royal collection of England, which he executed with great exactness. He died in 1653.

BELCHIER (John), an English surgeon. He was born in 1706, at Kingston,

in Surrey. He served as an apprentice to Mr. Chesebden, under whom he made a great proficiency. In 1736, he became surgeon to Guy's Hospital; and about the same time he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, to whom he communicated several interesting papers and cases, inserted in their Transactions. He died in 1785.

* **BELESIS**, a Chaldean, who was the principal instrument of raising Arbaces to the throne of Media, for which he was rewarded with the government of Babylon, 770 B.C. When Sardanapalus, king of Assyria, was burnt in his palace with his gold and silver, Belesis obtained leave to take away the ashes, from whence he extracted the treasures of that unfortunate prince.

BELIDOR (Bernard Forest de), a French engineer, well known by his *Dictionnaire portatif de l'ingenieur*, his Course of Mathematics, Hydraulics, Architecture, &c. He died in 1761.

BELING (Richard), an Irish writer. He was born of a good family, at Belingstown in the county of Dublin, in 1633. Being a Roman catholic, he joined in the rebellion of 1641, and became an officer, and ambassador from the council of Kilkenny to the pope, in 1645. On his return he left his party, and went over to the marquis of Ormond, to whom he was of great service. He afterwards went to France, where he remained till the restoration, when he recovered his estates, and died in Dublin, in 1677. He wrote in Latin, *Vindictarum Catholicorum Hiberniæ*.

* **BELISARIUS**, general of the armies of the Emperor Justinian. He ended the war, in which that prince was engaged with Cabades, king of Persia, by a treaty of peace, in 531. The year after he took Carthage, and made prisoner Gili-mer, who had usurped the throne of the Vandals. Belisarius entered Constantinople in triumph, in 533. He was next sent against the Goths in Italy, and arriving on the coasts of Sicily, he took Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and other places. He then proceeded to Naples, which he took, and marched to Rome. After this he conquered Vitiges, king of the Goths, and sent him to Constantinople, at the same time refusing the crown, which was offered him. For these great exploits he was regarded as the saviour of the empire, and medals are yet extant which bear this inscription, *Belisarius gloria Romanorum*. He was soon obliged to go into the east against Chosroes

I. king of Persia, and having succeeded, he returned into Italy, from whence he expelled the Huns, in 558. Three years afterwards this great man was accused, by the nobles about the emperor, of a design upon the throne; and Justinian, with the jealousy of an old man, was persuaded to degrade his best servant, and according to some authors to deprive him of his sight; and he who had commanded conquering armies, was obliged to beg his bread in the streets of that capital, which he had saved from various enemies. Others say, that he was confined in a tower, from a window of which, he hung a bag by a cord to receive the alms of charitable passengers, whom he addressed with these emphatic words: "Give a halfpenny to poor Belisarius, whom envy, and not crime, has deprived of his eyes." There are some again who assert, that he was, after a short imprisonment, restored to his possessions and dignities. He died in 565.

BELIUS (Mathias), a Hungarian writer. He was born at Orsova, in 1684, and educated at Halle. He died in 1749. His writings are: 1. *De Vetere Literatura Hunno-Scythica Exercitatio*, Leipzig, 1718, 4to. 2. *Hungariæ Antiquæ et Novæ Prodomus*, Nuremb., 1723, folio. 3. *De Perigrinatione Linguae Hungaricæ in Europam*. 4. *Apparatus ad Historiam Hungariæ*; five, *Collectio Miscellanea Monumentorum ineditorum Partim*, &c. Presbury, 1735-1746. 5. *Amplissima historico-criticæ Præfationes in Scriptores rerum Hungaricarum Veteres ac Genuinos*, 3 vols. fol. 6. *Notitiæ Hungariæ novæ historico-geographica*, Vienna, 1735, 4. vols. fol.

BELL (Beaupre), an English antiquary, was born at Beaupre-hall, the family seat, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed, in 1723, to Trinity college, Cambridge. He died very young, and left his library and medals to the college where he had received his education. He was assiduous in studying antiquities, and greatly assisted Dr. Stukely, and other ingenious men, in their publications.

BELLARMIN (Robert), a Roman cardinal. He was born in Tuscany, 1542, admitted among the jesuits in 1560, and ordained in 1569. In 1599, pope Sixtus V. in reward of his services and learning, made him a cardinal. He died in 1621. Though a strenuous defender of the Roman church, Bellarmine, on some points, differed from the jesuits, and in the main adhered to the doctrine

of Angustine. His writings are very numerous, but they are chiefly polemical.

BELLAY (William du), lord of Langey, a celebrated French general, and negotiator. He greatly assisted Henry VIII. of England, in influencing several universities to pronounce their judgment in favour of his divorce from Catharine of Arragon. He wrote a history of his own times, in Latin, the greatest part of which is lost. He died in 1543.

BELLAY (John du), a French divine, and archbishop of Paris. He was born in 1492; and employed as ambassador at Rome and in England. Pope Paul III. made him a cardinal. When Charles V. entered Provence, in 1536, Francis I. left du Bellay in charge of Paris, as lieutenant-general, and the cardinal not only put that city, but several other towns, in a good state of defence. On the accession of Henry II. du Bellay finding his influence decreasing, left France and went to Rome, where he died in 1560. His writings are: Several Harangues: An Apology for Francis I. Elegies, Epigrams, and Odes, collected in 1 vol. 8vo. 1549.

BELLAY (Martin du), brother of the preceding. He was employed by Francis I. both as a general and a negotiator, and died in 1559. His historical Memoirs from 1513 to 1543, are extant.

BELLAY (Joachim du), a French poet. He was born at Lire, near Angers, in 1524; and accompanied his kinsman, the cardinal du Bellay, to Rome. He afterwards obtained a canonry in the church of Paris, and died in 1560. His Latin poems were printed at Paris, in 1569. 4to. and those in French in 1561. The last are elegant and amorous.

BELLE (Stephen de la), an Italian engraver, born at Florence in 1610, and died in 1664. His pieces are in estimation.

BELLE (Alexis Simon), a French portrait painter. He was a disciple of Francis de Troy, and died in 1734, aged 60. He was employed by the king of France and various other sovereigns.

BELLEAU (Renis), a French poet; born in 1523, and died in 1577. His pastorals are held in great esteem.

BELLEFOREST (Francis de), a French historian. He was born in 1530, at a village in Guienne, of poor parents; but he received a good education at Toulouse, from whence he removed to Paris, where he was honoured with the friendship of the principal nobility. He

died in 1583. He wrote the History of the World; and an universal Cosmography; but his chief work is his *Annals*, or general History of France.

BELLEGARDE (John Baptist Morvan de), a French writer. He became a jesuit, and continued in that society near 17 years, when on account of some peculiar notions he was obliged to quit it, on which he entered into the community of the priests of St. Francis de Sales, among whom he died, in 1734, aged 86. He translated St. Chrysostome, St. Basil, St. Ambrose, Thomas a Kempis, &c. He also rendered into French the books of Las Casas, on the destruction of the Indies, and wrote several moral treatises, which make 14 volumes.

BELLENDEN (William), a learned Scotch writer, of the 16th century. He was humanity professor at Paris, in 1602, where he published his first work, entitled, *Ciceronis Princeps*, in 1608. His next was *Ciceronis Consul*, 1612. Both these pieces were inscribed to Henry prince of Wales. In 1616, he published a second edition, with the addition of *Libri de Statu Prisci Orbis*, dedicated to prince Charles. These treatises were edited at London, in 1787, by the learned Dr. Samuel Parr.

BELLENGER (Francis), Dr. of the Sorbonne; he was born in the diocese of Lisieux, and died at Paris, in 1749. He translated Dionysius of Halicarnensis, 1723, 2 vols. 4to. and wrote a critical essay on the works of Rollin.

BELLET (Charles), a French writer, who died at Paris, in 1771. He wrote 1. *L'Adoration Chrétienne, dans la Dévotion du Rosaire*, 1745, 12mo. 2. Several pieces of eloquence. 3. *Les Droits de la Religion sur le Cœur de l'Homme*, 1764, 2 vols. 12mo.

BELLINI (Gentile), a Venetian painter. He was born in 1421, and employed by the republic in painting the noble pieces which adorn the council hall. It is said that he was engaged by Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, for whom he painted the beheading of St. John the Baptist. The emperor was greatly pleased with the picture, but discovered a fault in the skin of the neck, and to prove his observation he caused the head of a slave to be struck off in his presence. This sight so shocked the painter, that he could not be easy till he got leave to return to his own country, which he did, after receiving great honour and considerable presents from the grand seignior. The republic granted him a pension, and

BEL

created him a chevalier of St. Mark. He died in 1501.

BELLINI (John), brother of the above, whom he assisted in painting the pictures in the council chamber at Venice. He died in 1512, aged 90.

BELLINI (Laurence), an Italian physician. He was born at Florence, in 1643, and graduated at Padua. He afterwards became professor of philosophy at Pisa, which he exchanged for that of anatomy. At the age of 50, he returned to Florence, where he was appointed first physician to the grand duke Cosmo III. He died in 1703. He wrote several anatomical and medical works in the Latin language, of great merit.

BELLOQC (Peter), a French writer, and valet-de-chambre to Lewis XIV. He wrote a poem on the Hotel des Invalides, and Satires on Petit Maitres and Novelists, which have much point. He died in 1704, aged 59.

BELLOI (Peter), advocate-general in the parliament of Toulouse. He was a native of Montauban, and flourished in the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV. of France. He left several works which are now obsolete.

BELLOI (Peter Lawrence Buyrette du), a French dramatist. He was born at St. Fleur, in Auvergne, in 1727. He was bred to the law, and became advocate to the parliament, but his attachment to the theatre induced him to leave France and go to Russia, where he exercised his talents in that line with great applause. In 1758, he returned to Paris, where he brought upon the stage his tragedy of Titis, which was followed by Zelmire, the Siege of Calais, and a variety of other pieces. The last-mentioned play procured him a present from the king of a gold medal, and from the magistrates of Calais the freedom of their town in a gold box. He died in 1775. His works were printed in 6 vols. 8vo. in 1779.

BELLORI (John Peter), an Italian antiquary, born at Rome, and died in 1696, aged 80. He wrote, 1. Explication des Médailles les plus rares du Cabinet du Cardinal Campégnac, 4to. 2. Les Vies des Peintres, Architectes, et Sculpteurs modernes, 1672, 4to. 3. Description des Tableaux peints par Raphaël au Vatican, 1695, folio, and several other works, which shew great learning and taste.

* **BELLOTTI** (Peter), an Italian painter, born at Venice, in 1625, and died in 1706. He sometimes painted historical subjects, but his portraits are

BEM

best. In the colouring they have the appearance of real flesh, and the attitudes of his figures are very graceful.

* **BELLUCCI** (Anthony), an Italian painter, born at Venice, in 1654. He became the disciple of Dominico Defenico, and was afterwards appointed principal painter to the emperor Joseph, whose service he left for that of the elector palatine. He excelled in painting historical pieces.

BELON (Peter), a French physician. He was born about 1518, in the Maine. He travelled into Palestine, Greece, and Arabia, and published an account of those countries, in 1555, 4to. besides other works. He was assassinated near Paris, in 1564.

BELOT (John), de Blois, advocate to the privy council of Lewis XIV. He is known as the author of an Apologie de la Langue Latine, Paris, 1637, 8vo. His object in this publication is to prescribe the use of the French language in works of science; but it is remarkable, that though he pleads for the Latin, he is said to have been ignorant of that tongue himself.

BELSUNCE (Henry Francis Xavier de), a French prelate. He was born in Guienne, of a noble family, and made bishop of Marseilles, in 1709. He has gained immortality by his conduct to his flock, when Marseilles was visited by the plague, in 1720. He was magistrate, almoner, physician, and priest, to his people, when those whose duty it was to attend them, had fled. He was offered, in 1723, the bishopric of Laon, as a reward for his exemplary behaviour on that melancholy occasion, but he refused it, saying, "he would not leave a church for which he had sacrificed his life." He died in 1755. He wrote, L'Histoire des Evêques de Marseille; Des Instructions pastorales; and La Vie de Mademoiselle de Foix Landale. He founded a college at Marseilles.

* **BELUS**, king of Assyria, and founder of the Babylonian empire. He flourished 1322 years before Christ. His son and successor *Ninus*, ordered divine honours to be paid to the memory of his father.

BEMBO (Peter), a Roman cardinal, and an elegant poet. He was born at Venice of a noble family, in 1470. Pope Leo. X. made him his secretary in 1513, and his successor, Paul III. gave him the bishopric of Bergamo, and a cardinalship. He died in 1547. His works are in Latin and Italian, the former are public and private Letters; the Life of Gin

BEN

Ubaldo de Montefeltro, duke of Arobino; Speeches; and the History of Venice. His Italian pieces are wholly poetical.

BENAVIDIO (Marcus Mantua), an Italian writer. He was born at Padua, where he was appointed professor of jurisprudence, and created a chevalier. He died in 1582, aged 93. We have by him; 1. *Collectanea super Jus Casareum*, Venice, 1583, fol. 2. *Vitæ viro-rum illustrium*, Paris, 1564, 4to.

BENBOW (John), a brave English admiral, who was born about 1650. He was brought up in the merchant service; and in 1680 commanded a ship in the Mediterranean trade, with which he beat off a Sallee rover, after killing a great number of her men. The gallantry of this action being reported to Charles II. of Spain, he invited the captain to court, and dismissed him with a present, and a letter of recommendation to king James, who gave him an appointment in the navy. Not long after the revolution he was promoted to the rank of admiral, and did good service by his activity in protecting our trade, and blocking up the enemy's ports. King William sent him to the West Indies, where he greatly relieved the British colonies, and in some disputes with the Spaniards, maintained the honour of his flag with glory. On his return home, the greatest respect was paid to him, though the house of commons passed severe censure upon those who had sent out the squadron. He was again dispatched to that quarter, and soon after his arrival, fell in with the French admiral, du Casse, near St. Martha, on the Spanish coast, when a skirmishing action commenced, which continued three or four days. In the last the admiral was singly engaged with the French, his other ships having fallen astern. But though a chain-shot had shattered his leg, he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued the fight till morning, when the French bore away. The admiral made signal for his ships to follow, but his orders were disobeyed, in consequence of which he was obliged to return to Jamaica, and on his arrival ordered those officers, who had behaved so ill, to be confined, and brought to court-martial, when the most culpable of them suffered according to their deserts. This gallant man died soon after, from the effects of his wound, and the disappointment he had experienced, November 4, 1702.

BENBOW (John), son of the preced-

BEN

ing. He was bred to the sea, and the same year that his father died in the West Indies, suffered shipwreck on the island of Madagafcar, where he resided many years, and was at last brought away by a Dutch captain, from a respect for his father. He lived many years after his return to England.

BENDA (George), a German musician. He was born about 1721, at Altbénatky, in Bohemia; and from his father, who was a linen-draper, he obtained some knowledge of music. His three brothers were all musicians, and his sister was married to one of that profession. George Benda became very eminent, not only as a performer, but as a composer, though he does not appear to have been acquainted with the theory of the science. In 1748, he was appointed master of music at the chapel of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, who sent him in 1765 to Italy, and on his return made him director of the chapel. His compositions for the stage possess extraordinary merit, particularly his *Ariadne in the Island of Naxos*. In 1778, he solicited and obtained his dismissal from Saxe-Gotha, on which he retired to Hamburg, from whence he removed to Vienna. He afterwards returned to Gotha, where he obtained a small pension of about 70*l*. a year, and published some pieces for the harpsichord, by subscription. After this he took a journey to Paris, where his *Ariadne* was performed, and brought him some money. He died at Gotha, in November, 1795.

BENDLOWES (Edward), an English writer. He was born in 1613, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; but squandered away a handsome fortune in a very indiscreet manner, and died poor at Oxford, in 1686. He was looked upon by the needy poets as the *Mæcenas* of the age, and hence we see many books dedicated to him with the most fulsome compliments. He wrote some poetical pieces which have long since been sunk into oblivion.

BENEDETTO (le), or Benedikt Castiglione, an Italian painter, born at Genoa, in 1616, and died at Mantua, in 1670. He was eminent in painting history, and portrait, but his chief excellence lay in pastoral scenes, markets, and animals. He was also a good engraver.

BENEDICT (St.), founder of a religious order called by his name. He was born in Italy, about 480, and when very young embraced an ascetic life.

BEN

Some monks discovered him in his solitary retirement, and chose him for their abbot, but their manners not suiting his notions, he left them, and was followed by a number of persons to whom he gave rules, and in a short time he had 12 monasteries under his direction. About 528 he retired to Mount Cassino, where he founded a monastery, and established an order which has been illustrious for ages. He died between 540 and 550. His *Regula Monachorum* has been printed several times.

BENEDICT, a famous abbot of this island, who was descended from a noble family among the Saxons. He made frequent tours to France and Italy, and brought over several artists, who were eminent in architecture, painting, and music. He introduced chanting in choirs in 678, and founded two monasteries. His name stands in the Roman calendar of saints.

* **BENEDICT I.** pope, surnamed *Bonifus*. He succeeded John III. in 574, and died in 578.

* **BENEDICT II.** came to the pontificate on the death of Leo II. and died in 685.

* **BENEDICT III.** pope. He was elected in 855, and opposed by an anti-pope called Anastasius. Benedict died in 858.

* **BENEDICT IV.** successor of John IX. He came to the pontifical chair in 900, and held it only three years. He crowned the emperor Lewis XII. at Rome.

* **BENEDICT V.** pope. He was chosen on the death of John XII. in 964, and opposed by Leo VIII. who was supported by the emperor Otho. The Roman people were obliged to abandon the cause of Benedict, who died in 965.

* **BENEDICT VI.** pope, was elected in 972, after the death of John XIII. He was murdered in prison by the anti-pope Boniface, where he had been cast by Crescentius, son of pope John X. by Theodora, in 974.

* **BENEDICT VII.** pope, succeeded Donus II. in 975, and died in 983.

* **BENEDICT VIII.** pope. He was bishop of Porto, and obtained the tiara in 1012, on the death of Sergius IV. The people set up in opposition to him one Gregory, on which Benedict went to Germany, to solicit the assistance of the emperor Henry II. who accompanied him to Rome, where he was crowned, with Cunegunda his wife, in the church

BEN

of St. Peter. The pope presented the emperor on that occasion with an apple of gold, surrounded with two circles of precious stones crossed, and surmounted with a cross of gold. In 1016, the Saracens invaded Italy, and were driven off by the pope in person, who also defeated a considerable body of Greeks which had landed in the papal territories. He died in 1024.

* **BENEDICT IX.** successor of John XIX. ascended the pontifical chair at the age of 12 years. His father Alberic, count of Tusculum, purchased his son's election at a considerable price. The Roman people, dissatisfied with his conduct, expelled him from the city. He returned again some time afterwards, but in a few months he was obliged to renounce the papal dignity, and retire to a monastery, where he died, in 1054, covered with infamy.

* **BENEDICT X.** antipope. He was elected by some factious persons in 1053, but was driven out a few months after by the Romans, who elected Nicholas II. in his room: he died in 1059.

* **BENEDICT XI.** pope. He was the son of a shepherd, and became general of the order of preaching friars. In 1303, he was raised to the popedom on the death of Boniface VIII. This pope annulled the bulls of his predecessor against Philip the fair of France, and restored the Colonnas. He was poisoned by some ambitious cardinals a short time after his election. He was a humble and pious prelate.

* **BENEDICT XII.** pope. He was the son of a baker, at Saverdun in Foix, and became doctor of the university of Paris, and cardinal priest. In 1334, he was unanimously elected to the papal chair on the death of John XXII. On this occasion he said to the cardinals, "You have chosen an ass." He set about reforming the religious orders, and corrected several abuses which had grown to a great height under his predecessors. He died in 1342, at Avignon, where he had begun to build a palace for his successors.

* **BENEDICT XIII.** pope. He was born at Rome, in 1649, of an illustrious family, and took the religious habit among the dominicans at Venice. In 1672 he was made cardinal, and obtained also the archbishopric of Benevento; where, in 1688, his palace was shattered by an earthquake, and the cardinal narrowly escaped with his life. In 1724 he was chosen pope, and the year after

he called a council at Rome, in which the bull *Unigenitus* was confirmed. He died in 1730.

* **BENEDICT XIV.** pope. He was born at Bologna, in 1675, of the noble family of Lambertini. On entering into orders he obtained several preferments, and in 1724 was made titular archbishop of Theodosia. In 1728 he received a cardinal's hat, and in 1731 he was nominated archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII. the cardinals were a long time deliberating on the choice of a successor. Lambertini, by way of quickening them, said, "Why do you waste your time in discussions and researches? If you wish for a saint? elect *Gotti*—a politician, choose *Aldrovandus*—a good companion, *take me*." This fully pleased them so much, that they elected him at once. On his election, he set about reforming abuses, and introduced some good regulations. He cultivated letters, encouraged men of learning, and was a liberal patron of the fine arts. This amiable and virtuous pontiff died universally regretted in 1758. His works, which are mostly theological, were printed in 6 vols. folio.

BENEDICTUS (Alexander), an Italian anatomist of the 15th century. He is known by his *Historia Corporis humani*, printed at Basil, 1527, 8vo. All his works were printed at Venice in 1535, 3 vol. folio, and afterwards at Basil.

BENEFIELD (Sebastian), an English divine. He was born at Prestbury in Gloucestershire, in 1559, and was educated in Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1608 he took his degree of D.D. and was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, which office he held 14 years, and then retired to his living of Meyesey, Hampton, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1630. He wrote several theological works.

BENEZET (Anthony), an American philanthropist. He was brought up to the business of a cooper, which he forsook, and followed the occupation of a school-master. In 1767 he wrote a Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies, in a short representation of the calamitous state of the enslaved negroes in the British dominions, 8vo. In 1772 he published some historical accounts of Guinea; with an enquiry into the rise and progress of the slave-trade, its nature, and lamentable effects, 8vo. This amiable man seemed to have nothing else at heart but the good of his fellow-creatures, and the last act of his life was taking

from his desk six dollars for a poor widow. A fine eulogium was pronounced over his remains by an American Officer. "I would rather," says he "be Anthony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame."

BENI (Paul), professor of eloquence at Padua. He published a treatise against the dictionary of the academy della Crusca, and some critical pieces on Ariosto, and Tasso, whom he compares to Homer and Virgil. He died in 1625.

* **BENJAMIN**, the 12th and last son of Jacob and Rachel. He was born near Bethlehem, about the year 1738 B.C. His brother Joseph had a tender regard for him; and the description of their interview given by Moses, is peculiarly touching. Benjamin was head of the tribe called by his name, which was exterminated by the others out of revenge for a violence done to the wife of a Levite of the city of Giboah.

BENJAMIN of Tudela, born at Tudela in Navarre, and died in 1173. He visited all the synagogues of the Jews in different parts of the world, to observe their customs, and wrote an account of his travels in Hebrew, which was printed at Constantinople in 1543, and translated into French by John Philip Baratrier, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1734.

BENVIGNI (Jerome), an Italian poet, born at Florence, and died in 1542, aged 89. His Canzone dell Amore celeste e divino, is in great esteem. He seems to have imbibed the full spirit of Plato on divine love. His works were printed at Florence, 1519, 8vo.

BENNET (Henry), earl of Arlington, and an eminent statesman. He was the son of Sir John Bennet of Arlington in Middlesex, where he was born in 1618. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and on the breaking out of the civil wars he entered into the royal army, and became secretary to George lord Digby. When the king's affairs grew desperate he went abroad, and in 1658 received the honour of knighthood at Bruges, from Charles II. who sent him as his minister to Madrid. At the restoration he returned to England and was made privy purse, and in 1662 secretary of state. The year following, he was created baron of Arlington. He was an acute politician, and was one of the cabinet council, known by the name of the Cabal; which word was formed from the initials of the noblemen who composed it, viz. Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale. In 1672 he was created an

earl; and about the same time, invested with the order of the garter. He narrowly escaped being impeached by the house of commons for having advised the Dutch war; and this probably made him press the king to make peace with that republic. In 1674 he was made lord chamberlain, having resigned the post of secretary, which he had held twelve years. Lord Arlington was now in the wane of royal favour, and he never after recovered any degree of splendour at court. He died in 1685, and left one daughter, who married Henry earl of Euston, son to Charles II. by the duchess of Cleveland, and who was afterwards created duke of Grafton. According to bishop Burnet, Arlington died a papist.

BENNET (Christopher), an English physician. He was born in Somersetshire about 1617, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was afterwards chosen a fellow of the college of physicians, in London, and died in 1655. He wrote *Theatri latidorum vestibulum. Exercitationes diagnosticae cum historiis demonstrativis, quibus alimentorum et sanguinis vitia deteguntur in plenique morbis.*

BENNET (Robert), an English divine. He was educated at Oxford, and presented to the rectory of Waddesden in Buckinghamshire, from whence he was ejected for nonconformity, in 1662. He died at Reading in 1681. He compiled a theological concordance of the synonymous words in scripture.

BENNET (Thomas), an English divine. He was born at Salisbury in 1673, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow. In 1700 he obtained the rectory of St. James, Colchester; he resided there till about 1716, when he removed to London, and was presented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the living of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He died in 1728. Dr. Bennet was a learned divine, and an acute controversialist, but a most voluminous writer. His books are chiefly polemical, against the papists and dissenters. His essay on the 39 articles is an esteemed treatise; and his Hebrew grammar, shews his knowledge of that language to advantage.

BENOIT (Elias), a French protestant divine. He was born at Paris in 1640, and retired to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He then became pastor of the church of Delft, and died there 1728. He wrote a History of the edict of Nantes, 3 vols. 4to. 1693, and

some other pieces. Benoit was blessed with a wife, in comparison of whom, that of Socrates was an angel.

BENSERADE (Isaac de), a French poet. He was born at Lyons, near Rouen. His wit, and poetical talents, introduced him to court, where he obtained the patronage of cardinal Richelieu, who granted him a pension, which he lost when that minister died. He still, however, kept up his footing at court, and composed for the king's interludes. Towards the end of his life he withdrew from court, and devoted himself to religious studies. He died in 1690.

BENSON (George), an eminent dissenting minister. He was born at Great Salkeld in Cumberland, in 1699, and educated first at an academy in Whitehaven, and lastly at Glasgow. In 1721 he came to London, and soon after was chosen pastor of a congregation at Abingdon, in Berkshire. In 1729 he accepted an invitation from a congregation in Southwark. In 1740 he became colleague with Dr. Lardner at Crutched Friars, and, on his death, he had the sole pastorate committed to him. About this time, he received the degree of D.D. from one of the universities in Scotland. He died in 1763. Dr. Benson was a very learned and able divine, as his writings evince. They are; 1. A Defence of the Reasonableness of Prayer. 2. An Illustration of such of St. Paul's Epistles as Mr. Locke had not explained. 3. A History of the first planting of Christianity, 2 vols. 4to. 4. Tracts on Persecution. 5. The Life of Christ.

* **BENT** (John van der), an eminent Dutch landscape painter. He was born at Amsterdam in 1650, and died in 1690. His masters were Vandervelde and Wouwermans.

BENTHAM (Edward), an English divine. He was born at Ely, in 1797, and educated at the school of Christ church, Oxford; from whence, in 1723, he was removed to Corpus Christi college. In 1731 he was chosen fellow of Oriel college; and the year following took his degree of M.A. In 1743 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Hereford. He took his doctor's degree in 1749, and, about the same time, was appointed treasurer of the cathedral. On the death of Dr. Fanshawe, he was nominated regius professor of divinity; which office he discharged with equal ability and assiduity. He died August 3, 1776, and his remains were interred in the cathedral of

BEN

Christ church, Oxford. Dr. Bentham published some single sermons, and tracts on religious subjects.

BENTHAM (James), an English divine. He was brother of the professor, and received his education first at Ely, and then at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1738. In 1774 he was presented to the rectory of Northwold; which he exchanged in 1779 for a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Ely. In 1783 he obtained the rectory of Bow-brick-hill, and when the dean and chapter of Ely resolved on a general repair of that church, he was appointed clerk of the works. He was a man of a most liberal mind, and devoted much of his attention to schemes of public utility; as, mending of roads, inclosing and draining waste lands, &c. He published the *History and Antiquities of the church of Ely*, with plates, in 1 vol. 4to, 1771. Mr. Bentham died in 1794, aged 86.

BENTIVOGLIO (Guy), a Roman cardinal. He was born at Ferrara in 1579. Pope Paul V. made him a cardinal in 1621, at which time he was legate at the court of France. It was expected that he would succeed Urban VII. in 1644, but, while the conclave was sitting, he was carried off by a fever. His works are; 1. a *History of the Civil Wars of Flanders*. 2. *An Account of Flanders*. 3. *Letters and Memoirs*.

* **BENTIVOGLIO** (Hercules), an Italian poet. He was born in 1566 at Bologna, of an illustrious family; and was nephew, by his mother's side, to Alphonfus I. duke of Ferrara. He excelled in all the manly exercises, but chiefly devoted himself to music and poetry. His poems were printed at Paris in 1719. They consist chiefly of satires, and sonnets. He died at Venice in 1583.

BENTLEY (Richard), a learned divine and critic. He was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1662, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1685, he was appointed private tutor to the son of bishop Stillingfleet, and accompanied him to Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1689. The bishop presented him, in 1692, to a prebendal stall in Worcester cathedral, and also made him his domestic chaplain. He was the first person who preached the lectures founded by Mr. Boyle in defence of natural and revealed religion; and he gave so much satisfaction, that, in 1693, he was appointed keeper of the royal library. Soon after

BEN

this he fell into a sharp controversy with the hon. Mr. Boyle, respecting the epistles of Phalaris, in which he displayed uncommon erudition and powers of criticism. In 1700 he obtained the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge; and in 1707 he was made archdeacon of Ely. His behaviour as head of his college was so arbitrary, that, in 1709, the fellows preferred several charges against him to the bishop of Ely; and a warm contention ensued, which did not terminate till after a continuance of twenty years, when it was decided in the doctor's favour. He was not long after engaged in another dispute; for having been appointed regius professor of divinity, he exacted an extraordinary fee of four guineas from every person created D.D. by royal mandate. The university suspended him from his degrees and degraded him for this imposition; but the court of King's-bench reversed the proceedings against him, and he was restored. In 1721 he printed proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, with a specimen, which were attacked by Dr. Conyers Middleton with so much fire, that Bentley dropped his design. In 1726 appeared his edition of Terence, with notes, which was reprinted the year following at Amsterdam, with additions. In 1732 he published *Paradise Lost*, in 4to. with notes; but it was not equal to his former productions. He died in 1742, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity college. His character as an acute critic is known in every part of Europe. He left three children, a son and two daughters. One of the latter married a son of bishop Cumberland, by whom she had the present celebrated dramatic author of that name.

BENTLEY (Thomas), a dramatic writer. He was nephew of the preceding; and died about 1782. He wrote a comedy, called *The Widhes*, acted at Drury-lane in 1761 and in 1782; also *Philodamus*, a tragedy; and *Patriotism*, a satirical poem.

BENYOWSKY (Count Mauritius Augustus de), an extraordinary adventurer. He was born in 1741, at Verbowa, in the county of Nitria, in Hungary, which was the lordship of his family. At the age of 14, he entered into the army as lieutenant, and was in several battles fought with the king of Prussia. About 1758, he quitted the imperial service, and went to his uncle, the starost of Benyowsky, in Lithuania, who made him his heir. While he was in Lithuania he

received information of the death of his father, and that his brothers had seized upon the estates. In consequence of this he hastened to Hungary, where he found his brothers in possession of his castle; on which he armed some vassals who adhered to him, and forcibly got possession of his property. This violent proceeding was reported at court as an act of rebellion, and the empress queen issued a decree against him, which compelled him to fly into Poland. Here he joined the confederate party, and married a very amiable woman. In 1768, he was appointed general, and signalized himself with great skill and gallantry against the Russians, but was at last taken prisoner, and ransomed by his friends. Not long after he again fell into the hands of the Russians, after a brave resistance, and receiving several desperate wounds. The Russian commander treated him in an infamous manner, and sent him, laden with irons, to Polene, where he was cured of his wounds by a French surgeon. Here, however, he was confined in a dungeon near a month with a great number of prisoners, the most part of whom perished. At length he was transported to Kiow, the governor of which place behaved with humanity and generosity. He was afterwards removed to Cazan, but escaped from thence to Petersburg, where he engaged with a Dutch captain to take him to Holland, who basely betrayed him to the government, and he was thrown into a dungeon, where he was kept on bread and water. In November, 1769, he signed a paper, promising to quit the empress's dominions for ever on pain of death, and naturally expected to obtain his liberty, but, on the contrary, he was transported to Siberia for life. In 1770, he arrived at Kamtschatka, with several other prisoners. Here they were obliged to build huts for themselves, and were employed in the most servile occupations. The rank and accomplishments of the count procured him the favour of the governor, Mr. Nilow, who appointed him to superintend the education of his son and three daughters. The youngest of these, who was called Aphanasia, was melted into tenderness for her preceptor, and her parents consented to their union. Benyowsky, however, rather wished to employ his influence with her in endeavouring to effect his escape and that of his companions, than to perfect this alliance, which would have bound him to a country he could little esteem. The count

and his confederates made themselves masters of the fort, after slaying the governor, who made a stout resistance. On the 15th of May, 1771, these adventurers left Kamtschatka, on board a vessel called the St. Peter and St. Paul, taking with them miss Nilow, above mentioned, and nine other women, intending to make for China. In their voyage they touched at Formosa, where some of their people were treacherously slain by the natives, for which the count took ample revenge, by killing several hundreds of the Indians. In September, they anchored safe in the port of Macao, and met with a very friendly reception from the Europeans. Here the count entered into the service of the French East-India company, and set out for Europe in one of their ships. He was well received by the French ministers, who engaged him to form an establishment on the island of Madagascar, for which place he set sail in March, 1773. Here the count formed a settlement; but an odd incident occurred, which excited a spirit of ambition in his mind to reign as sovereign over the nation of Sambarinos. A daughter of Ramini, chief of that tribe, had been made prisoner, and carried to the Isle of France. This woman returned with the count, and alleged that he was her son, whom she had lost for some years. This fallacy the count encouraged, and the people swallowed it so eagerly, that he was acknowledged to be the heir of Ramini, and sovereign of the Sambarinos. In 1776, he returned to Europe; and it appears that, in 1783, he offered, as sovereign of Madagascar, to enter into an alliance with the king of Great Britain, which was declined. The year following he set out for America, with his family and effects, which he had brought from Hungary. At Baltimore he entered into a partnership with a merchant, who fitted out a ship, in which Benyowski sailed for his kingdom, and arrived there in July, 1785. Soon after his arrival, he commenced hostilities against the French; but a reinforcement being sent thither by the governor of the Isle of France, the count was attacked in his turn, and shot May 23, 1786.

BEOLCO (Angelo), surnamed Ruzante. He was born at Padua, and died in 1542. His farces are held in great esteem among the Italians, as they abound with wit, and are very laughable. They were printed in 1584, in 12mo.

BERAULD (Nicholas), a French writer. He was born at Orleans, and died

somewhat about 1531. He was preceptor to the admiral Coligny and his two brothers; we have by him an edition of the works of William archbishop of Paris, 1536, fol.; another of Pliny's Natural History; and other books.

* **BERCHET** (Peter), a French historical painter. He was born in 1659 and died in 1720. He resided chiefly in England, where he painted the ceiling of the chapel in Trinity college, Oxford, and pieces for several of the nobility.

BERENGARIUS (Jacobus), an eminent anatomist of Carpi. He flourished about 1520, and was the first who cured the lues venerea with a mercurial ointment, which brought him great riches and fame. The pope threatened to excommunicate him for his drunkenness and brutality.

* **BERENGER** I. emperor of the west. He was the son of Eberard duke of Friuli by a daughter of Lewis the Debonaire. About 893 he declared himself king of Italy, and had for a competitor Guy duke of Spoleta, who defeated him in two battles. Berenger implored the assistance of the emperor Arnoul, who entered Italy and took several cities; but in 898 the Italians revolted against Berenger on account of his cruelties. The insurgents called in Lewis Bozon king of Arles and Bourgogne, who was defeated by Berenger and forced to repass the Alps; but the year following he invaded Italy again at the head of a numerous army, and marched to Rome, where he was crowned emperor, and reigned four or five years. In 904, Berenger surprized his rival at Verona, and, having made him prisoner, deprived him of his eyes. In 916, he assisted in defeating the Saracens, who had made great ravages in Italy; but, abandoned by his good fortune, he irritated his nobles, who called to their aid Rodolphus II. king of Bourgogne, and Berenger had recourse to the Hungarians, who committed dreadful ravages; the wretched prince, after being defeated, was made prisoner and put to death in 924.

* **BERENGER** II. called the younger. He was the son of Albert marquis of Yvree, by a daughter of the preceding. Being supported by Otho emperor of Germany, he was enabled to make himself master of part of Italy in 950, and was crowned king, but his reign was so tyrannical that his subjects applied to the emperor Otho for his help. Otho entered Italy, and having made Berenger prisoner, sent him to Germany, where he

died two years afterwards at Bamberg in Franconia.

BERENGER, a French divine of the 11th century. He revived the opinions of Scorus, surnamed Erigena, on the subject of the eucharist, which was in fact a denial of transubstantiation. He was condemned at the council of Paris in 1050, and at Rome in 1079.

* **BERENICE**, daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and wife of Antiochus king of Syria. Antiochus had another wife, called Laodicea, whom he repudiated to marry Berenice, in order to strengthen his political interests; but after the death of Ptolemy he took Laodicea again, but that princess poisoned him and put her son on the throne: she also caused Berenice, who had retired to Antioch, to be strangled, 248 years B.C.

* **BERENICE**, wife of Ptolemy Euergetes king of Egypt, whom she married, 247 B.C. On the departure of her husband to the wars, she vowed to devote her hair to Venus if he returned home victorious. Ptolemy having succeeded against the Persians, Medes and Babylonians, entered his dominions in triumph, and Berenice, faithful to her vow, cut off her tresses and hung them up in the temple of the goddess. Conon of Samos, a celebrated astronomer, gave the name of Berenice's hair to a constellation. She was distinguished for her virtues. Her son, Ptolemy Philopator, caused her and his brother to be put to death 221 years B.C.

* **BERENICE**, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes. She deposed her father and murdered her husband Seleucus, after which she married Archelaus priest of Comana, who perished in a battle with the Romans. Ptolemy was established on his throne, and Berenice punished with death, B.C. 55.

* **BERENICE**, niece of Herod the Great, and wife of Aristobulus, the son of that prince. She assisted in getting her husband put to death, after which she married Theudion, another son of Herod, on whose death she went to Rome, and formed a friendship with Antonia, wife of Drusus, and died shortly after.

* **BERENICE**, of Chios, one of the wives of Mithridates Eupator. When that prince was conquered by Lucullus, fearful lest his wives should fall into the hands of the victor, he caused them all to be put to death, in the year 71, B.C.

* **BERENICE**, daughter of Agrippa the elder, and sister of Agrippa the

younger, kings of the Jews. She was married to Herod, her uncle, to whom Claudius gave the kingdom of Chalcædon; after whose death she married Polemon king of Cilicia, in consequence of a report that she lived incestuously with her brother; but she afterwards left her husband and returned to her former lover, which has caused her name to be branded as infamous by Juvenal. Titus fell in love with her, and would have declared her empress, but she prudently refused the temptation, fearful of the resentment of the Roman people.

BERENICIUS, a strange character, who appeared in Holland in the year 1670. He was conjectured to be an expelled Jesuit, and got his livelihood by sweeping chimnies and grinding knives. His talents must have been extraordinary, if what is reported of him be true, that he would turn into extempore verses what was said to him in prose; that he would translate the gazettes from Flemish into Greek or Latin verse, standing on one foot; that all the languages, as well as the learned ones, were as familiar to him as his mother tongue; and that he knew by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, and several parts of Cicero and Pliny. He was suffocated in a bog into which he had fallen in a fit of intoxication. The *Georgarchoniomachia* is attributed to him.

BERETIN (Peter), an eminent Italian painter. He was born at Cortona, in Tuscany, in 1596, and died in 1669. His pictures display wonderful grace and beauty. They are chiefly historical.

* **BERG** (Mathias van den), a Flemish painter. He was born at Ypres, in 1615, and became a disciple of Rubens, whose pictures he copied with exactness. He also painted portraits and history. He died in 1687.

BERGAMO (James Philip de), an Augustinian monk and historian. He was born at Bergamo, in 1434, and is known by a Chronicle from the Creation to 1503, and a treatise on illustrious women.

* **BERGEN** (Dirk van den), a celebrated landscape and portrait painter. He was born at Haerlem, and died in 1689. His master was Adrian Vandervelde.

BERGHEM (van Nicholas), a Dutch painter. He was born at Haerlem in 1624 and died there about 1683. His landscapes are very beautiful, and close imitations of nature. They are very scarce, and sell at a high price.

BERGIER (Nicholas), historiographer of France. He wrote a learned and curious history of the great roads of the Roman empire, and died in 1723.

* **BERGMAN** (Torbern), a celebrated chemist. He was born in 1735, at Catherineberg, in Sweden, and educated at Upsal, where he devoted himself to the medical sciences and those which are most nearly connected with it. His proficiency and modesty gained him the friendship of the celebrated Linnæus, to whom he communicated a collection of non-descript insects. His researches into natural history were indefatigable, and were repayed by several new discoveries, to one of which Linnæus gave the name of Bergman. In 1761 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and we find his name in the list of those who had accurately observed the first transit of Venus over the sun. In 1767 he obtained the chemical professorship, and he applied with so much assiduity to this science, that his name spread itself throughout Europe as a great discoverer. We are indebted to him for the knowledge of the true nature of fixed air, which he called *aërial acid*, and he made a number of curious and important experiments on the regulus of manganese, the terra magnesia, the terra ponderosa, and other substances. Before his death, which happened in 1784, he was appointed rector of the university, but this did not make him less assiduous in cultivating the sciences. Some of his last literary employments were a treatise on Electric Attractions, and a theory of the Earth.

BERIGARD (Claude), a French philosopher and professor in that faculty at Padua. He was born at Moulins in 1578, and died in 1663. He was the author of, 1. *Circulis Pisanus*, Florence, 1641, 4to. 2. *Dubitationes in Dialogum Galilæi pro Terræ immobilitate*, 1632, 4to.

BERING (Vitus), professor of poetry at Copenhagen, and historiographer to the king of Denmark. He flourished in the middle of the last century, and left several Latin poems behind him, which possess merit.

BERKELEY (George), a celebrated divine. He was born at Kilcrin, near Thomastown, in Ireland, in 1684. He was educated first at Kilkenny, and then at Trinity college, Dublin, where he was chosen fellow in 1707. The same year he published *Arithmetica abque Algebra aut Euclide demonstrata*. In

1709, he published his *Theory of Vision*, which did great honour to his sagacity, being the first attempt ever made to distinguish the immediate and natural objects of sight from the conclusions we have been accustomed from infancy to draw from them. In 1710 appeared the *Principles of Human Knowledge*, and in 1713 the *Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous*, the object of both being to disprove the common notion of the existence of matter, and to establish the hypothesis that material objects have no other existence than in the mind. However singular his opinions were, yet there was so much beauty in his writings, that the greatest men courted his friendship, among whom were sir Richard Steele and dean Swift; for the former he wrote several papers in the *Guardian*, and by his means became intimate with Pope: Swift recommended him to the earl of Peterborough, who took him abroad in quality of his chaplain. In 1714 he returned to England, but soon afterwards set out again for the continent with a son of doctor Ashe, bishop of Clogher, and continued on his travels four years; he returned in 1721, and the same year became chaplain to the duke of Grafton, lord lieutenant of Ireland. At this time he took his degree of D.D. and obtained a handsome fortune bequeathed to him by a lady of Dublin. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanery of Derry, and the year following printed a proposal for converting the savage Americans to christianity, by a college to be erected in the Summer islands, otherwise called the isles of Bermuda; his mind was so intent on this benevolent scheme, that he obtained a grant of 10,000*l.* from the commons (which, however, was never paid), and actually set sail for America, where he resided near two years: but the project failed, owing to the minister's alienating the money to other purposes. In 1732 he published the *Minute Philosopher*, in 2 vols. 8vo. which is a masterly attack on infidelity. The next year he was made bishop of Cloyne, which preferment he held till his death, though he might have been translated to a higher and more lucrative station. About this time he engaged in a controversy with the mathematicians, which made a great noise. Dr. Garth had declared in his last illness to Addison, that he had been confirmed in his infidelity by Dr. Halley, on which Berkeley addressed a letter to him, under the title of the *Analyst*, endeavouring to prove

that the mathematicians admitted mysteries, and even fallacies in science, particularly instancing the doctrine of fluxions. He was answered by Dr. Jurin and other able writers, to whom he replied in 1739, in a defence of free thinking in mathematics. In 1736, he published the *Querist*, addressed to magistrates, occasioned by the licentiousness and irreligion of the times. In 1744, he published a celebrated book on the virtues of tar-water, of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1752. He died suddenly, in the midst of his family, Jan. 14, 1753, at Oxford, and was buried in Christ church, where there is a monument erected to his memory. His moral character and disposition were equal to his extraordinary abilities, and Pope did not exaggerate when he said, 'To Berkeley every virtue under heaven.'

BERKELEY (George), an English divine. He was son of the bishop of Cloyne, and was born in London, 1733; he received his education under his father, and then became student of Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1758, the college presented him to the living of East Garston, in Berkshire, which he quitted in 1759 for that of Bray, in the same county, given him by archbishop Secker, who also presented him to the rectory of Aston, in Middlesex, and the chancellorship of Brecknock, and a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Canterbury. In 1768, he took his degree of LL.D. and soon afterwards exchanged the vicarage of Bray for that of Cookham, near Maidenhead; and the church of Canterbury presented him with the vicarage of East Peckham, in Surrey, which he exchanged for that of St. Clement Dane, and he held this living, with the rectory of Tyshurst, in Suffex, and his chancellorship, till his death in 1795: he was interred in the same vault with his father. Dr. Berkeley was a worthy and intelligent divine: he printed some occasional sermons, and since his death a volume of his discourses has been published by his widow.

BERKENHOUT (John), an English physician and general writer. He was born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, and his father, who was a merchant, gave him an education suitable to the same calling; but his turn being to a military life, he entered into the Prussian service, and rose to the rank of a captain. In 1756 he quitted that service and entered into that of England, where he obtained the same

rank. At the peace, in 1760, he went to Edinburgh and began the study of physic; while there he published his *Clavis Anglica Linguae Botanicae*, a book of great merit: in 1765, he went to Leyden, and took his degree of M.D. On his return to England he settled at Isleworth, in Middlesex, and soon after published his *Pharmacopeia Medici*, which passed through three editions. In 1778, he attended the British commissioners to America, and at Philadelphia he was committed to prison, but he soon afterwards was set at liberty and returned with the commissioners to England, where he obtained a pension. He died in 1791, aged 60. Dr. Berkenhout was an industrious writer, and his publications possess considerable merit: besides those mentioned above, he wrote, 1. *Outlines of a Natural History of Great-Britain and Ireland*, 3 vols. 12mo. which has been since enlarged and improved. 2. A pamphlet on the Bite of a mad Dog, 1773, which was ascribed to sir George Baker. 3. *Symptomatology*, 1774. 4. *First Lines of the Theory of Chemistry*, 1788. 5. *Biographia Literaria*, 4to. 6. *Letters to his Son*. And several translations of foreign books.

* **BERKHEYDEN** (Job), a Dutch painter. He was born at Haerlem, in 1637, and died in 1698. He excelled in painting landscapes, conversations, and portraits: those of the first class are greatly esteemed.

* **BERKHEYDEN** (Gerrard), brother of the preceding. He was born in 1645, and painted on the same subjects as his brother, and generally in conjunction with him, but excelled in views of churches and pieces of perspective. He was accidentally drowned at Haerlem in 1693.

BERKLEY (sir William), governor of Virginia. He wrote a description of that country, and made a collection of its laws, in 1661. He died in England in 1667.

* **BERNAERT** (Nicolas), an eminent painter. He was the disciple of Francis Snyders, whose manner he imitated with success, and his animals are little inferior to those of that master. He died in 1663, aged 70.

BERNARD (St.), a divine of the Roman church. He was born A.D. 1091, in Burgundy, and in 1115 he was made abbot of the monastery of Clairvaux, in which situation he acquired so great a name, that hardly any ecclesiastical affair of consequence was transacted without his advice being consulted. He convicted Abelard at the council of Sens in 1140.

Bernard was a fierce zealot, and so great an advocate for monachism, that under his direction no less than 160 monasteries were founded. He died in 1153, and his miracles being very numerous and well supported, occasioned his admission into the calendar. His works were printed in 2 vols. fol. in 1690.

BERNARD (Edward), an English astronomer and critic. He was born in Northamptonshire, in 1638, but educated at Merchant Taylors' school, London, from whence he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow, and proceeded to the degree of B.D. He afterwards went abroad, and greatly improved himself in oriental learning. At his return to Oxford, he became deputy to sir Christopher Wren, Savilian professor of astronomy, and in 1672 his college presented him to the rectory of Cheam, in Surrey. About the same time he became chaplain to Dr. Mew, bishop of Bath and Wells, and soon after he accepted the Savilian professorship, on the resignation of sir Christopher Wren. He formed the plan of publishing the *Ancient Mathematicians*, and took uncommon pains in collecting MSS. but this desirable work was never completed. In 1676, king Charles sent him to France, as tutor to the dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, the natural sons of that monarch; but he only remained with his pupils a year, and then returned to Oxford. In 1683, he went to Leyden to attend the sale of Daniel Heinsius's library, and purchased several valuable books and MSS.: in 1691, he resigned his professorship, on being presented to the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire. He died at Oxford in 1696, and was buried in the chapel of St. John's college, where a marble monument was erected to his memory.

BERNARD (James), a French divine and learned writer. He was born at Nions, in Dauphiné, in 1658, and educated in a protestant academy at Dié, in that province, from whence he went to Geneva. On his return to France, he became minister of a small village, and afterwards of the church of Vinfobres, but when the persecution commenced he retired to Switzerland, and from thence to Holland, where he was appointed one of the ministers at Ganda, which place he quitted for the Hague. He wrote an *Historical and Political State of Europe*, from 1686 to 1688, after which he published a *Series of Letters on the Affairs of Europe*, from 1692 to 1698. When

le, Clerc dropped the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, Mr. Bernard took it up, and wrote the most part of the 20th volume, and the whole of the five succeeding ones. In 1699, he published the negotiations of the peace of Ryswick, and in 1700, a general collection of treaties of peace. In 1698, he began the *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*, which he continued till 1710. On the death of king William, who greatly disliked him, he was chosen one of the ministers of the Walloon church at Leyden, and professor of philosophy and mathematics in that university. In 1710, he recommenced his *Nouvelles de la République*, and continued the work till his death, in 1718. He was a man of general knowledge, and profound literature.

BERNARD (Catherine), a celebrated French lady. She was born at Rouen, and died in 1712. Two of her tragedies were performed on the French stage, *Brutus* and *Laodamia*. She also wrote two Romances, one entitled, *The Count d'Amboise*, and the other, *Inès of Cordova*.

BERNARD, of Thuringia, a fanatic, who announced at the close of the 10th century, that the end of the world was approaching. He assumed the dress of a hermit, and lived very austere. An eclipse of the sun happening at that time, many people hid themselves in caves, and it was some time before their dismal apprehensions were dissipated. The divines assembled, and solemnly pronounced that the reign of antichrist was still at a distance, and of course that the general dissolution could not be near. The hermit retired to his cell, and the world resumed its tranquillity.

BERNARD (Peter Joseph), a French poet. He was born at Grenoble, in Dauphiné, in 1710, and was educated in the Jesuits' college at Lyons. His poetical productions procured him an appointment in the army, under the marshal de Coigni, who made him his secretary, and afterwards got him appointed librarian of the king's cabinet at the Château de Choisi le Roi. He died in 1775, after having survived his intellects. His light pieces of poetry, and his operas, possess merit.

BERNARD (Francis), an English physician. He was a man of great learning, and a curious collector of books. He died in 1697, and the year following his library sold for £600l.

BERNARD (Richard), a learned divine. He was rector of Batecumbe, in

Dorsetshire, and is known by an useful work, entitled, *Theſaurus Biblicus; an Abstract, or Epitome, of the Bible*. He died in 1641.

BERNARD OF BRUSSELS, an eminent painter. He is known by his hunting pieces, in which he introduced portraits of Charles V. his patron, and noblemen of his court. He flourished in the middle of the 16th century.

* **BERNARD** (Samuel), a French painter. He died in 1687, aged 72. He was professor in the royal academy of painting at Paris, and excelled in miniatures. He also painted some historical pieces, and engraved a fine print of the history of Attila, after a painting by Raphael, in the Vatican.

BERNARDI (John), an Italian artist. He excelled in cutting grand subjects in crystals for jewellers, and his works are said to rival those of the ancients. He died at Faenza, in 1555.

BERNARDINE, a Romish saint. He was born in Tuscany, in 1380, and lost his parents when young. He was educated at Sienna, where he became a member of the disciplinaries in the Hospital de la Scala; and when the plague raged with extreme violence, he attended the sick with close attention. In 1404, he entered among the franciscans, and was sent to the Holy Land, as a commissary. On his return he became a very popular preacher, and several offers of preferment were made him, which he refused to accept. He repaired and erected above 300 monasteries in Italy. He died in 1444, and was canonized six years afterwards.

BERNAZZANO, an eminent Italian painter. He was a native of Milan, and flourished about the middle of the 16th century. His excellence lay in landscape painting.

BERNIA, or **BERNI** (Francis), an Italian poet. He was a native of Tuscany, and brought up by Julio de Medicis, afterwards pope Clement XII. He obtained a canonry at Florence, and died in 1543. His talent lay in burlesque and satire, and hence he is called the Scarron of the Italians. His poems were printed with those of others, in 2 vols. London, 1721.

BERNIER (Francis), a celebrated French traveller. He took his degree of M.D. at Montpellier, and in 1664 set out for the east. At Cairo he was seized with the plague, and on his recovery embarked for the mogul's country, where he resided many years as physician

to that monarch. On his return to France, in 1670, he published a history of the countries which he had visited, and some other works. He died in 1688.

BERNIER (John), a French physician, who wrote, 1. *A History of Blois*, 1682, 4to. 2. *Medical Essays*, 1689, 4to. 3. *Anti-Menagiana*, 1693, 12mo. 4. *Critique on the Works of Rabelais*, 1697, 12mo. He died very old in 1698.

BERNINI, or **BERNIN** (John Laurence), a celebrated Italian sculptor. He was a native of Naples, but resided chiefly at Rome, which he adorned with several master-pieces of his art. He was invited to France, where he executed an admirable bust of the king. He died at Rome in 1680.

BERNOULLI (James), a famous mathematician. He was born at Basil in 1654, where he took his degrees, and applied to the study of divinity, in compliance with the wish of his father; but the bent of his mind was to mathematics. He studied this science by stealth, and soon made himself a complete geometrician. In 1676, he set out on his travels, and at Geneva he devised a method of teaching a girl to write, who was totally blind. He wrote a treatise on the comet which appeared in 1680, and soon after went to Holland, where he studied the new philosophy. From thence he passed through Flanders, and crossed over to England, where he formed an intimacy with the most eminent men of science. He returned to his own country in 1682, and read lectures on experimental philosophy and mechanics. The same year he published a new system of comets, and the year following a dissertation on the weight of air. About 1684, Leibnitz published, in the *Acta Eruditorum* at Leipzig, some essays on his new calculus differentiales, but without discovering the method of it. Bernoulli, however, and his brother, found out the secret, for which they received the applause of the original author. In 1687 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Basil, and in 1699 he was chosen member of the academy of sciences at Paris. He died in 1705. His works were printed in 2 vols. 4to. at Geneva, 1744.

BERNOULLI (John), a celebrated mathematician. He was brother to the foregoing, and was born at Basil in 1667. He received the degree of M.D. at Basil, and two years afterwards he was chosen professor of mathematics at Groningen. On the death of his brother he returned

to his own country, where he was appointed to succeed him without any competitor. In 1714, he published a treatise on the management of ships; and, in 1730, his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets gained the prize of the academy of sciences. He was elected member of most of the academies in Europe, and after a long life spent in the study and improvement of the mathematics, he died in 1748. His writings were published at Geneva in 1742, in 4 vols. 4to.

BERNOULLI (Daniel), an eminent philosopher. He was son of the last mentioned, and was born at Groningen in 1700. After travelling through several parts of Europe, he returned to Basil in 1733, where he filled the chair of physic, and afterwards that of natural philosophy. In his work, "*Exercitationes Mathematicae*," he took the title of the son of John Bernoulli, and never would assume any other. He gained and divided ten prizes from the academy of sciences, which were contended for by the greatest mathematicians in Europe. In 1734, he divided one with his father, which occasioned a difference between them. In 1748, he succeeded his father in the academy of sciences, who had been preceded by his brother James, so that the academy was never without having a Bernoulli for a member. He was a man greatly respected at Basil. Once as he was travelling he met with a learned stranger, who being pleased with his conversation, asked him his name: "I am (answered he), Daniel Bernoulli." "And I," replied the other, "am Isaac Newton," thinking he meant to laugh at him. He died in 1782.

* **BERNSTORFF** (Count de), an eminent statesman. He was descended from a noble family, which removed from Hanover to Denmark, where his uncle, count de Bernstorff, attained considerable influence, being in the interest of Russia, and procured for his nephew the post of prime minister. The young count, however, instead of shewing an implicit obedience to the mandates of the court of Petersburg, set himself to assert the rights of Denmark, in which he was more successful than could well have been expected, considering the rapacious spirit of Catherine. He, by his intrigues, got the Russian cabinet to renounce its claim to the territory of Schleswig, which was of importance to Copenhagen, and had been wrested from it by the imperial court. This event, which happened in 1773, occasioned great rejoicings through-

out the Danish dominions. Bernstorff wished much to reform the abuses which disgraced the government of the country, and to relieve the lower orders of the people from their oppressions. This he in a considerable degree accomplished, particularly with respect to the administration of the law. He next resolved to emancipate the African slaves in the Danish colonies, and he obtained his point so far, that a limited time is fixed for the duration of the slave trade. The year in which it is to cease is 1804. This great and good man died at Copenhagen, June 21, 1797. He was polite, modest, frank; and although a statesman, was never known to forfeit his promise. A noble monument is about to be erected to his honour, on the banks of the Elbe by the town of Altona.

BEROALDUS (Philip), an Italian writer. He was born at Bologna, in 1453, and died in 1505. His youth was spent in gaiety and extravagance, but on entering into wedlock he became quite a new man, and was appointed secretary to the senate of Bologna. He wrote, 1. *Commentaries on Apuleius*, Venice, fol. 1501. 2. *Le Recueil des Oeuvres* 1509, 2 vols. 4to.

BEROALDUS (Philip), an Italian poet. He was nephew of the above, and became librarian of the vatican, under Leo X. He died in 1518, aged 40. His poems were published at Rome, in 1530.

* **BEROSUS**, priest of the temple of Belus, at Babylon. He wrote a History of Chaldaea, quoted by several of the ancients, and of which there are some fragments in Josephus. He dealt much in fiction, with a view of extolling his nation above all others. He was contemporary with Alexander the Great. There were printed under his name five books of antiquities, in 1545, 8vo.

BERQUIN (Lewis de), a gentleman of Artois, who was burnt for being a protestant at Paris, in 1529. He was a man of a noble family, and distinguished at the French court. Having provoked the monks by a book which he published, they got him executed for heresy. He suffered death with great fortitude.

* **BERRETONI** (Nicholas), an eminent Italian painter. He was born at Macerata, in 1647, and died in 1682. He was a disciple of Carlo Maratti, and excelled in painting historical subjects.

BERRIMAN (William), an English divine. He was born in 1688, and received his education at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he removed to

Oriel college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and proceeded to that of D.D. In 1720, he became domestic chaplain to Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, who presented him to the living of St. Andrew, Underhaft. In 1725, he was elected fellow of Eton college. He died in 1750. Dr. Berriman printed sermons, preached at Boyle's lecture, and at that founded by lady Moyer, and after his death, 2 volumes of his discourses were published by his brother.

BERRUYER (Joseph Isaac), a French jesuit. He was born at Rouen, in 1682. His writings were condemned by the pope, because they were too liberal in their sentiments. He wrote a History of the People of God, 14 vols. 4to. He died at Paris, in 1758.

BERRY (Sir John), a brave English commander. He was the son of the rev. Daniel Berry, minister of Knowston, near Ilfracomb, in Devonshire, where sir John was born. He distinguished himself at the battle of Southwold-bay, for which he received the honour of knighthood. In 1682, he was captain of the Gloucester frigate, in which he was conveying the duke of York to Scotland, but by the carelessness of the pilot, the ship was lost at the entrance of the Humber. Sir John, however, saved the duke by his great presence of mind; for which he was promoted to a flag, and commanded as vice-admiral under lord Dartmouth at the demolition of Tangier. On his return he was made a commissioner of the navy, which he held with his other appointments after the revolution. In 1691, he was poisoned on board of a ship at Portsmouth, aged 56. His remains were interred at Stepney.

BERSMANN (George), a learned German. He was born in 1538, at Annaberg, in Misnia; and made a great progress in the languages and sciences. He travelled through France and Italy; and after his return taught with reputation in different places of Germany, till his death, which happened in 1611. He rendered into Latin verse the psalms of David, and wrote notes on several of the classics.

BERTAUD (John), a French ecclesiastic. He was born at Caen, in 1522, and lived at court as chaplain to queen Catherine de Medicis, and secretary of the cabinet to Henry III. He was afterwards made bishop of Sees, and died in 1611. His poetical works were printed at Paris, in 1626, 8vo. besides which he wrote several theological pieces.

BER

BERTHEAU (Charles), a French protestant divine. He was born at Montpellier, in 1660, and in 1681 was admitted a minister in the synod of Vigan. The year following he was chosen pastor of the church of Montpellier, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he fled to England, where he became one of the ministers of the wallon church. He died in London in 1732. There are two volumes of his sermons in French.

BERTHET (John), a native of Tarascon, in Provence, who made himself famous by his knowledge in the languages. He was professor of humanity in the society of Jesus, and wrote several learned pieces. He died in 1692, aged 70.

BERTHIER (William Francis), a learned French jesuit. He was born at Issoudun, in Berry, in 1704. In 1745, he had the care of the *Journal de Trevoux*, in managing which he brought upon himself the attacks of Voltaire, on account of some severe critiques which he had given upon his works. He continued that journal till the dissolution of his society, with great credit. In 1762, he was appointed keeper of the royal library, and an assistant in the education of Lewis XVI. and of monsieur. But about 18 months afterwards the affairs of his society obliged him to quit the court; and he went to Offenburg, near Strasburg, where he translated the Psalms into French, with notes, 8 vols. 12mo. 1785. He returned again to France, where he died, in 1782.

BERTI (John Lawrence), a celebrated Augustine monk. He was born in 1696, at Serravezza, in Tuscany. Being called to Rome by his superiors, he was appointed assistant-general of Italy. He wrote *De Disciplinis Theologicis*, in 8 vols. 4to. This work was attacked as being favourable to the jansenists, and the author was accused to pope Benedict XIV. who advised him to write a vindication of himself, which he did, in 2 vols. 4to. He also published an *Ecclesiastical History* in Latin, in 7 vols. 4to. and some other works. He died at Pisa, in 1766.

BERTIER (Joseph Stephen), a French philosopher, of the society of the oratory. He is known by two curious books, one entitled *Physique des Comètes*, 1760. 12mo. and the other, *Physique des Corps animés*, 1755. 12mo. He died in 1783, very old.

BERTIN (Euxepere-Joseph), a celebrated French anatomist. He was born at Tremolai, near Aurain, in the diocese of Rennes, in 1712. After receiving a domestic education, he was sent to

BER

Paris to study anatomy and medicine. He took his degree of M.D. at Rheims, in 1737, and the faculty of Paris entrusted to him the honour of presiding with M. Hunauld, at the examination of other bachelors, though he was one himself. For some time he resided in Walachia as first physician to the hospodar, who wished to have taken him to Constantinople, but M. Bertin disliking the country returned to France. In 1744, he was chosen associate-anatomist to the academy at Paris. His first memoir was a description of the kidneys, and his second on the stomach of the horse: soon after which he was attacked with a complaint which threatened, if not his life, yet what was more valuable, his reason, and he continued in a state of absence for some time. At length his faculties returned to their pristine vigour. His first memoir after his recovery was on the fœtal circulation, which he continued in two other memoirs. He died, with all the animation of a christian, and the dignity of a philosopher, in 1781. He published an *Osteology* in 1754, and several memoirs on anatomy.

BERTIN (Nicholas), an eminent painter. He was born at Paris, in 1664, and obtained a prize at the age of eighteen, from the academy of painting, of which he afterwards was admitted a member. He died at Paris, in 1736. One of his most considerable performances is a piece representing the baptism of the eunuch of queen Candace by St. Philip.

BERTIUS (Peter), a singular character. He was born in Flanders, and became professor of philosophy at Leyden, which place he lost for being an arminian. He then went to Paris, where he renounced the protestant religion, was made cosmographer to the king, and royal professor-extraordinary of mathematics. He died in 1629, aged 64. His works are: 1. *Commentaria rerum Germanicarum*, 12mo. 2. An edition of Ptolomy's *Geography*, in Greek and Latin, folio. 3. *De Aggeribus et Pontibus*. 4. *Introduction in Universam Geographiam*.

BERTRAM (Cornelius Bonaventure), professor of Hebrew at Geneva and Lausanne. He was born at Thoars, in Poitou, in 1531, and died at Lausanne, in 1594. He published, 1. A Dissertation on the Republic of the Hebrews, 1580. 2. A Revision of the French Bible of Geneva, 1588. 3. A new Edition of Pagnin's *Thesaurus Linguae Sanctae*. 4. A Parallel of the Hebrew and the

Arabic. 5. *Lucubrationes Frankendenses*, 1685.

BERTRAND (John Baptist), a French physician. He was born at Martigues, in 1670, and died in 1752. He possessed great merit in his profession, and wrote, 1. *An historical Account of the Plague at Marseilles*, 1721, 12mo. 2. *Letters to M. Deider on the muscular Motion*, 1732, 12mo. 3. *Dissertations on Sea-air*, 1724, 4to.

BERULLE (Peter), a Roman cardinal. He was born in Champagne, in 1575, and embraced the ecclesiastic state, after which he formed the society known by the name of the oratory. Urban VIII. gave him a cardinal's hat, and he might have obtained what preferment he chose, but he refused every offer of that kind. He died suddenly, while he was saying mass, in 1629. His works were printed in 1644, in 1 vol. folio: they are entirely spiritual.

* **BERYLLUS**, an Arabian bishop of the 3d century, who after obtaining great reputation among his brethren, lost it by broaching several errors, the chief of which was, that Jesus Christ had no existence prior to his incarnation. Origen held a conference with him on this subject, and Beryllus, convinced by his arguments, renounced his heresy, and died orthodox.

BESLER (Basil), an apothecary of Nuremberg. He was born in 1561, and published, 1. *Hortus Eystettenfis*, 1613, fol. 2. *Icones Florum et Herbarum*, 1616, 4to. His son Michael Rupert Besler, who died in 1661, wrote the *Gazophylacium rerum Naturalium*, Nuremberg, 1642, folio.

BESLEY (John), a French antiquary. He was king's advocate, and published, 1. *A History of Poitou*, 1647. 2. *The Bishops of Poitiers*, 1647. He died in 1644, aged 72.

BESPLAS (Joseph), a French divine, and doctor of the Sorbonne. He was born in Languedoc, in 1734, and died in 1783. By a pathetic discourse delivered at court, he procured some good regulations to be adopted for the comfort of prisoners in jails. He wrote an excellent treatise on the Causes of public Happiness, 1778, 2 vols. 12mo. and an essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, the 2d edition of which appeared in 1778.

BESSARION, titular patriarch of Constantinople, and archbishop of Nice. He set himself about promoting a reunion between the Greek and Latin churches, for which he got the ill-will of the for-

mer, and therefore settled in Italy, where pope Eugenius IV. gave him a cardinal's hat. He was sent as legate to France, where having visited the duke of Burgundy before he had paid his respects to the king, his majesty was so much offended that he took him by his beard, and treated him with other marks of disrespect, which occasioned his death, in 1472. Bessarion was a great patron of men of letters, and the senate of Venice, to whom he gave his library, preserves it with great care to this day. He wrote some works, besides translations.

BESSEL (Henry de), secretary to the academy of inscriptions and medals, at Paris. He wrote an account of the campaigns of Rocroi and Fribourg, in 1644 and 1645, 12mo. and died in 1693.

BETHAM (Edward), an English divine. He was educated first at Eton, and then at King's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.D. and was elected fellow. In 1771, he was chosen fellow of Eton. In his life-time he gave 2000l. for supporting a botanical garden at Cambridge, founded a charity school in his parish of Greenford, in Middlesex, and at his death bequeathed 600l. for erecting a statue of king Henry VI. at Eton.

* **BETIS**, governor of Gaza for Darius, who defended it with great bravery against Alexander the Great, and was basely put to death by him after taking that place, 332 B.C. The conqueror was mean enough to drag his corpse at his chariot wheels.

BETTERTON (Thomas), a famous English actor. He was born in Westminster, 1635, and served his apprenticeship to a bookseller. In 1656, he made his first appearance in sir William Davenant's company. At the restoration he belonged to what was called the king's company in Drury-lane, and was sent by Charles II. to Paris, to observe the French scenery. The two companies were at last united, and Betterton was regarded as the first performer of the age. He excelled in such characters as Hamlet, Othello, and Falstaff, and by the accounts of Steele, Cibber, and others, his action must have been beautiful. In 1695, he opened a new play-house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, of which Congreve had a share, but this scheme did not answer. In 1706, another theatre was completed in the Haymarket, but he was now grown old, and could not take upon him the management as was at first intended. Soon after the

two companies united. In the Spring of 1709 the play of *Love for Love* was acted for his benefit, which was then a very unusual favour. In September following, he performed the part of Hamlet with his wonted fire; and in the ensuing spring he acted the part of Melancthus, in the *Maid's Tragedy*, for his own benefit. He died April 28, 1710, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. He published some dramatic pieces, chiefly taken from old authors.

* **BETTINI** (Dominico), an eminent Italian painter. He was born at Florence, in 1644, and died in 1705. His talent lay in painting still life, animals, and fruits, which he copied with great taste and exactness.

* **BETTS** (John), an English physician. He was born at Winchester, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in 1634. He acquired great practice in London, particularly among the Roman catholics, being one of that persuasion himself. At the restoration he became physician in ordinary to Charles II. but when he died is unknown. He published, 1. *De Orru et Natura Sanguinis*, 1669, 8vo. 2. *Anatomia Thomæ Parr*, &c.

BEVERIDGE (William), an exemplary English prelate. He was born at Barrow, in Liecestershire, 1638, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he studied the oriental languages with such success, that at the age of 18 he wrote a treatise of the excellence and use of the Hebrew, Chaldeæ, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan, with a Syriac grammar. In 1661 he was ordained by bishop Sanderson, and soon after presented to the vicarage of Yealing, in Middlesex, which he resigned on being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. He was greatly followed as a preacher, and was called "the great restorer and reviver of primitive piety." In 1674 he obtained a prebend in St. Paul's, and in 1681, the archdeaconry of Colchester. In 1684 he was installed prebendary of Canterbury. In 1691 he refused the bishopric of Bath and Wells, vacant by bishop Kenn's declining the oath; but some time after he accepted the see of St. Asaph, in which he behaved in a manner becoming an apostolical prelate. He died in 1707, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Besides what is already mentioned, he wrote, 1. *Institutionum Chronologicarum Libri duo*, 1669. 2. *Synodicon*, five Pandectæ Ca-

norum S.S. Apostolorum et Conciliorum ab Ecclesia Receptorum, 1672, 2 vols. fol. 3. *Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ primitivæ*, 1679. 4. *The Church Catechism explained*, 1704. 5. *Private Thoughts upon Religion*, in 2 parts; an inestimable book. 6. *The great Necessity of frequent Communion*, 1710. 7. *Thesaurus Theologicus*, or a complete System of Divinity, 4 vols, 8vo, 1711. 8. *A Defence of the old Version of Psalms*, 1710. 9. *An Exposition of the 39 Articles of Religion*, 1710, folio. 10. 150 Sermons, 12 vols. 8vo, and 2 vols. folio.

BEVERLAND (Adrian), a Dutch writer. He was a native of Middleburgh, in Zealand, and took his degree of doctor of law, but prostituted his pen to the composition of obscene books. One of these was an *Essay on original Sin*, which was burnt at the Hague, and the author imprisoned. On being discharged he went to Utrecht, from whence he removed to Leyden; and not long after visited England, where by means of Isaac Vassius he obtained a pension. In 1693 he published his treatise *De Fornicatione Cavenda*, in which he confesses his irregularities, and makes a formal recantation of his errors. After this he became insane, and in 1712 was leading a vagrant life in England, from which time we hear no more of him.

BEVERWICK (John de), a Dutch physician. He was born at Dordt, in 1594, and took his degree of M.D. at Padua. He then returned to his own country, where he practised with great reputation. He died in 1647. His works are; 1. *De Terminis Vitæ, fatali an mobili*, 1644, 8vo. 2. *De Excellentia Sexus fæminæ*, 1639, 8vo. 3. *De Calculo*, 1638, 8vo. 4. *Introductio ad Medicinam Indigenam*, 1663, 12mo.

BEUF (John le), a French antiquary. He was born at Auxerre, in 1687; embraced the ecclesiastical life, became member of the academy of belle-lettres and inscriptions, and died in 1760. He published a collection of pieces on the History of France; that of Paris; Memoirs of the History of Auxerre; and other works; in which he shows considerable industry and erudition.

* **BEURS** (William), a Dutch painter. He was born at Dordt, in 1656, and became a pupil of Drillembury, to whom, in some degree, he was superior. He painted portrait, landscape, and flowers.

BEZA (Theodore), a learned reformer, of the 16th century. He was born at Vezelai, in Burgundy, in 1519, and being

B I A

designed for the bar, was educated under Wolmar, at Orleans. From his master he received the principles of the protestant religion, which gave him a distaste to the law. In 1548, he fled to Geneva with a young woman with whom he was enamoured. The year following he was appointed Greek professor at Lausanne, which he held for about ten years, and then went to Geneva, where he became colleague with Calvin, both in the church and the university. Some time afterwards he went to Navarre by desire of the king, to assist at a conference held with the catholic divines, where he displayed his eloquence and learning to great advantage. In the civil war, which happened not long after, he accompanied the prince of Condé, and was present at the battle of Dreux. In 1563 he returned to Geneva; and in 1571 he went to France to assist at the synod of Rochelle, where he was chosen moderator. He died in 1605, with the reputation of great parts, learning and piety. He published several polemical tracts; and in 1548, appeared at Paris, a collection of Latin Poems by him.

BEZOUT (Stephen), a French mathematician. He was born at Nemours, in 1730, and died at Paris in 1783. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and examiner of the marines, and the pupils of artillery. We have by him a course of Mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo. and a treatise of Navigation, in 8vo.

***BIANCHI** (Francis), an Italian painter. He was a native of Modena, and master of Correggio, whose works are not held in greater esteem. He died in 1520.

BIANCHI (Peter), an Italian painter, born at Rome, in 1694, and died in 1739. He painted with great taste and force of colouring in history, landscapes, portraits, sea-pieces, and animals.

BIANCHINI (Francis), a learned Italian. He was born at Verona, of a noble family, in 1662, and when young established a mathematical society at his native place. Pope Alexander VIII. made him his librarian. He afterwards obtained several ecclesiastical preferments, and was secretary to the conferences on the reformation of the calendar. He died in 1729, and the citizens of Verona set up a bust of him in their cathedral. We have by him, 1. Palazzo di Cesari, 1738, fol. 2. Inscrizioni Sepolcrali della Casa di Augusto, 1727, fol. 3. Pieces of Poetry and Eloquence. 4. An universal History, in Italian, 1697. Besides which he published an edition of Anastasius Bibliothecarius, 1713, 4 vols. folio.

B I D

BIANCHINI (Joseph), a native of Verona, who is known by a piece written against the Bellum Papale of Thomas James.

***BIAND** (Peter), a French sculptor. He was born at Paris, and died in 1609, aged 50. After visiting Rome he returned to his native country, where he executed many excellent pieces, the chief of which is the equestrian statue of Henry IV.

***BIAS**, one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was a native of Pirene, a city of Caria, and flourished about 668 years B.C. His bon mots have been recorded by Diogenes Laertius, but it would be a difficult matter from them to gather why the high character of a wise man was given to him. He lived to be very old.

BIBIENA (Ferdinand Galli), a famous painter and architect. He was born at Bologna, in 1657, and was employed by the duke of Parma and the emperor as first painter. He also built several magnificent structures which drew a great taste. He died in 1743.

BIBLIANDER (Theodore), professor of divinity at Zurich. He gave to the public, 1. An Edition of the Koran, with notes. 2. A Collection of ancient Tracts on Mohammedanism, 1543. 3. An edition of the Bible of Léon de Juda, 1543. 4. Commentaries on several books of the scripture. He died in 1564, aged 65.

BIDDLE (John), an English socinian writer. He was born in 1615, at Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1641 he was chosen master of the free grammar-school at Gloucester, but happening to embrace socinian principles, and to divulge them with freedom, he fell under the displeasure of the magistrates, by whom he was dismissed from his situation, and committed to prison. He was soon afterwards set at liberty on bail, but when the parliament assembled he was sent for to London, and a committee appointed to examine him. He remained in charge five years, during which he published two books against the orthodox faith, the first of which was burnt by order of parliament. In 1654, an act of oblivion passed, and Biddle recovered his liberty, and immediately gathered a small congregation of his own way of thinking, to whom he officiated. The same year he printed a twofold scripture Catechism, for which he was committed to the gate-house, and after

B I F

fix months imprisonment, discharged. About a year afterwards he engaged in a conference with an ignorant anabaptist teacher, who, being baffled in the dispute, accused his antagonist to the protector. Biddle upon this was committed to Newgate, and not long after banished to St. Mary's, in the Isles of Scilly, where he remained till 1658, when Cromwell ordered him to be set at liberty. On his return to London he set up an independent meeting. Soon after the restoration he was committed again to prison, and at the sessions following fined 100*l.* and to lie in prison till paid. He died there in 1662, and was buried in the cemetery, near old Bethlehem, Moorfields.

BIDLOO (Godfrey), a celebrated anatomist. He was born at Amsterdam, in 1649, and having gone through his studies, took his degree of M.D. In 1688, he was appointed professor of anatomy, at the Hague, which he quitted for the same station at Leyden, in 1694. Afterwards king William appointed him his first physician, and on his death, in 1702, he returned to Leyden, where he died in 1713. There was published at Leyden, in 1719, a collection of his poems, in low Dutch.

* **BIE** (Adrian de), a celebrated painter of portraits, and architectural pieces. He was born at Liere, in 1594, and settled at Rome, where he met with considerable employment.

BIELFIELD (James Frederic, baron de), a celebrated modern writer. He was born at Hamburgh in 1717, and in 1745 was appointed by the king of Prussia tutor to his brother prince Ferdinand; in 1747, curator of the universities; and the year following, a baron and privy counsellor. He died in 1770. His works are; 1. *Institutions Politiques*, 1774. 3 vols. 8vo. 2. *Progrès des Allemands dans les Belles-lettres*, 8vo. 3. *Amusemens Dramatiques*. 4. *Lettres Familières*. 5. *Traits d'Erudition Universelle*.

* **BIEZELINGEN** (Christian Jans van), a Dutch portrait painter, born at Delft, in 1558, and died in 1600. His portrait of the prince of Orange, after that prince was assassinated, is reckoned a master-piece.

BIFIELD (Nicholas), an English divine, of the puritan cast. He was vicar of Isleworth, in Middlesex, and died there in 1622. Mr. Bifield was a strenuous defender of the sabbatarian doctrine, or for a rigid observance of the sabbath, in conformity with the Jewish

B I L

ritual. He wrote many books on that, and other subjects.

BIGNE (Gacée de la), a French author. He was chaplain to king John, whom he accompanied to England after the battle of Poitiers. He wrote a poem on the chase, entitled, *Le Roman des Oiseaux*; and died about 1374.

BIGNE (Macguerin de la), doctor of the Sorbonne, and dean of Merus. He was born in 1546, at Bayeux, and was alive in 1591. He compiled the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, the first edition of which appeared in 1575, in 3 vols. fol. but since it has been greatly enlarged.

BIGNICOURT (Simon de), a French poet. He was born at Rheims, and became a counsellor of that city. His works are; 1. *A Collection of Latin and French Poems*, 1767, 12mo. 2. *Pensées et Réflexions Philosophiques*. He died in 1775, aged 66.

BIGNON (Jerome), a French writer and statesman. He was born at Paris, in 1590, and was appointed page of honour to the dauphin, afterwards Lewis XIII. He published a description of the Holy Land, at 10 years of age; afterwards a treatise on the Precedency of the Kings of France. His father procured for him the post of advocate-general in the grand-council, and some time after the king appointed him counsellor of state, and advocate-general in the parliament, which last situation he resigned in 1641. The next year he was made king's librarian. He was engaged in several important negociations, and died in 1656.

BILFINGER (George Bernard), a German philosopher. He was born in 1693, and became professor of philosophy at St. Petersburg, and of theology at Tubingen. He died in 1750, and is known by several acute publications. The chief of which is entitled, *Dilucidationes Philosophicæ de Deo, Anima Humana, Mundo, et Generalibus rerum Affectionibus*.

BILLI (James de), a French writer. He was a native of Guise, in Picardy, and died at Paris, in 1581. He translated several of the Greek fathers into Latin, and wrote some learned observations on the scripture, besides several pieces of French poetry.

BILLI (James de), a French jesuit, born at Compiègne in 1602, and died at Dijon in 1679. He published, *Opus Astronomicum*, and some other mathematical works.

BILSON (Thomas), a learned English

B I N

prelate. He was born at Winchester, and educated at the school there, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. His first preferment was the mastership of Winchester school, and afterwards he was made warden of Winchester college. In 1585 he published a timely treatise of the true difference between christian subjection and unchristian rebellion, dedicated to queen Elizabeth; and in 1593 he printed another on the perpetual Government of Christ's church, which procured him the bishopric of Worcester, in 1596; from whence he was shortly after removed to the see of Winchester, with the rank of privy counsellor. In 1604 he published a famous book, on Christ's Descent into Hell; and the same year he was appointed one of the disputants at the Hampton court conference. He had also a chief hand in the present translation of the Bible; and died in 1616. His remains were deposited in Westminster-abbey.

BINGHAM (Joseph), an English divine of great erudition. He was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1668, and admitted of University college, Oxford, in 1684, where he took his degrees in arts and was elected fellow. In 1695, he preached a sermon before the university on the doctrine of the Trinity, which some of the auditors conceived not to be strictly orthodox, and in consequence he found it expedient to resign his fellowship. About this time he was presented to the rectory of Headbourne-worthy, near Winchester, and soon after vindicated himself fully in a visitation sermon. In 1708, he published the first volume of his *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*, which he completed in 1722, the whole making 10 vols. 8vo. In 1712 bishop Trelawney gave him the rectory of Havant, near Portsmouth. He died in 1723, and was buried in the church-yard of Headbourne-worthy. He left a widow and six children, two sons and four daughters, but scantily provided for.

BINGHAM (Joseph), second son of the preceding divine. He was educated at the Charter-house, from whence he went to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he applied with such assiduity to his studies, as to bring on himself an illness, of which he died at the age of 22. After his death appeared a valuable edition of the Theban Story, which he had prepared for the press.

B I R

BINNING (Hugh), a Scots divine. He was born in Ayrshire in 1625, and educated at Glasgow, where he became professor of moral philosophy, and was afterwards appointed minister of Govan in the same neighbourhood. He died at Glasgow in 1654. His sermons and other pieces were published in one volume 4to. at Edinburgh, 1735.

BIERNSTAHL, a learned Swede. He was born at Rotarbo in Sudermania, and became professor of the Oriental and Greek languages at Lunden. He was sent to Turkey by the king of Sweden, and died at Salonica in 1779. His letters written during his travels, were published in Swedish at Leipzig in 1779, and a continuation in 1781.

BION of Smyrna, a Greek poet, who flourished B.C. 288. Moschus, his disciple, says that he died of poison. His Idylls are very delicate and tender. They are generally published with those of Moschus.

BION of Boristhenes, a Grecian philosopher. He was the disciple of Crates, but afterwards turned cynic, then atheist, and at last became a follower of Theophrastus. He appears to have been more conceited than wise; fond of ostentation and applause. He flourished 246 B.C. There was another Bion who was a follower of Democritus.

BIONDI (Francis), an elegant historian. He was a native of Liefena, an island in Dalmatia, and was recommended by sir Henry Wotton to king James I. who honoured him with knighthood, and gave him an appointment about his person. He wrote the history of the civil wars betwixt the houses of York and Lancaster in Italian, which was translated into English by Henry earl of Monmouth.

* **BIRAGUE** (Réne de), a Milanese of a noble family, who escaped to France to avoid the vengeance of Lewis Sforza. Francis I. made him counsellor to the parliament of Paris, and Charles IV. appointed him keeper of the seals in 1570, and chancellor of France in 1573. He was one of the managers of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and some of the French historians seem to throw the greatest part of the odium upon him. Gregory XIII. made him a cardinal at the instance of Henry III. who, however, deprived him of the seals. It was observed of him, that he was a cardinal without a title, a priest without a benefice, and a chancellor without seals. He

died in 1583, aged 74. He was a time-serving and unprincipled character.

BIRCH (Thomas), an English historian and biographer. He was born in London in 1705. His parents, who were quakers, intended him for trade, but the love of learning prevailed, and he was permitted to pursue his inclination on condition that he should provide for himself. He was usher in three schools kept by quakers, and in 1728 he married; but his wife, who appears to have been a very deserving woman, died the year following. The time or occasion of his quitting quakerism is unknown; but in 1730 he was ordained deacon, and the next year priest; about which time, he obtained a living in Gloucestershire, and afterwards that of Ulting in Essex. In 1734 he became domestic chaplain to lord Kilmarnock, who was executed in 1746 for his share in the rebellion. In 1735 he was elected F.R.S. and the same year F.A.S. and at the same time obtained the degree of M.A. from Aberdeen. In 1744 he was presented to the rectory of St. Michael, Wood-street; and about two years after, to that of St. Margaret Pattens. In 1752 he was elected secretary to the Royal Society; and the next year had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by the archbishop of Canterbury. In 1761 he was presented to the rectory of Depden in Essex. He died of a fall from his horse betwixt London and Hampstead in 1766. Dr. Birch was moderately learned, but exceedingly industrious, and an indefatigable compiler. He had a considerable share in the General Dictionary, historical and critical, 10 vols. folio; and published the lives of Mr. Boyle, archbishop Tillotson, Henry Prince of Wales, and other works of a like kind, faithful, but dull. He also wrote an Enquiry into the Share which Charles I. had in the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan, 8vo. 1747. A History of the Royal Society, 4 vols. 4to. 1756. &c. He left his books, MSS. and a legacy of 500l. to the British museum, the money to go towards increasing the stipend of the two assistant librarians.

BIRD (William), an eminent English musician, of whom we know little, except that he belonged to the chapel royal of Edward VI. and that in the reign of Elizabeth he was organist of Lincoln cathedral, from whence he was preferred in 1575 to be organist of the queen's chapel. He died in 1623, and left a son, who was brought up to the same profes-

sion. The compositions of Bird were very numerous and excellent.

BIRKENHEAD (Sir John), an English political writer. He was born about 1615, and became a servitor in Oriel college, Oxford. Archbishop Laud made him his secretary, and by his recommendation he was elected probationer fellow of All Souls college. When king Charles resided at Oxford, he appointed Birkenhead to be reader of moral philosophy; from whence he was expelled in 1648. He then went to London, where he employed himself in defence of the royal cause, and writing satires on the republicans; for which, at the restoration, he was knighted, made master of requests, created LL.D. and elected into parliament for Wilton in the county of Wilts. He died in 1679.

* **BIRON** (Armand de Gontault, baron de), a celebrated French general. He was born of an ancient family of Perigord, and was at first a page to queen Margaret of Navarre; afterwards he entered into the army, and signalized himself in the wars of Piedmont. He was wounded in the leg at the siege of Fort-Marn, which made him lame for the rest of his life. When the civil wars broke out he displayed great courage and prudence, and was present at the battles of Dreux, St. Denys, and Moncontour. For his exploits he was made a Marshal of France in 1577, and next, lieutenant-general of Guienne. He saved several of his friends in the abominable massacre of St. Bartholomew. Henry III. sent him into the Pays Bas to succour the duke d'Alençon, but here he was defeated by the duke of Parma. On the death of that king he was one of the first to acknowledge Henry IV. whom he served with great fidelity. He was slain at the siege of Epernai in Champagne by a cannon ball in 1592, aged about 65. He had composed his Commentaries, which are, however, unfortunately lost. The Marshal used to glory in having passed through all the degrees of a military life. He was a man of stern manners and undaunted courage.

* **BIRON** (Charles de Gontault, duke of), son of the above peer, admiral and marshal of France. He became the favourite of Henry IV. who raised in his favour the barony of Biron into a dukedom. The marshal displayed great courage in several sieges and battles, for which the king heaped numerous favours upon him, and sent him ambassador to England and other countries. His ho-

Hours were at last blasted by his entering into a conspiracy against his master, for which he was tried and beheaded in 1602. His passion for pleasure was extreme; and he squandered away in one year 100,000 crowns.

* **BICCAINO** (Bartholemew), an eminent historical painter. He was born at Genoa in 1632, and died in 1657. His designs were so admirable as to give a promise of his becoming one of the greatest painters of his country.

* **BISCHOP** (John de), a Dutch painter of landscape and history. He was born at the Hague in 1646 and died in 1686. Although he painted well in oil, yet his chief merit consisted in drawing with a pencil. His drawings are very highly prized, as they are correct and in a fine taste.

* **BISCHOP** (Cornelius), an historical and landscape painter. He was born at Antwerp in 1630 and became the disciple of Ferdinand Dol, to whom he was not inferior. Lewis XIV. and the king of Denmark purchased his pictures at a high price. He died in 1674.

* **BISI** (Bonaventure), an historical and miniature painter. He was born at Bologna, and died in 1662. Many of his works are in the duke's gallery at Modena; and are highly valued.

BISSET (Charles), an English physician. After completing his studies at Edinburgh, he became surgeon in the army, and was abroad some years. On his return he obtained a diploma from Scotland, and practised at Skelton in Yorkshire. He died in 1791, aged 75. His writings are; 1. *An Essay on the Theory and Construction of Fortifications*, 8vo. 1753. 2. *A treatise on the Scurvy*, 8vo. 1775. 3. *An Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain*, 8vo. 1762.

* **BITHYNIA**. This was a separate kingdom till Croesus, king of Lydia, conquered Prussia, king of this country, about 560 B.C. It afterwards underwent the revolutions of Lydia and Persia, and in 332 it was conquered by Alexander. Soon after this it had kings of its own. Nicomedes IV. left his country to the Romans in 40 B.C. and it continued in their hands till about 1150, when part of it was taken by the Seljukian princes. In 1298 the Othman Turks took the capital, Prusa, and made it the seat of their empire for many years.

BITO, a mathematician, who lived about the year 335 B.C. He wrote a treatise on warlike machines, which is extant in the *Mathematica Veteres*, Paris, 1593, folio.

BIZOT (Peter), a French writer, who is known by a superb and curious book entitled, *Histoire Metallique de la Republique de Holland*: Paris, 1687, and reprinted at Amsterdam 1688, in 3 vols. 8vo. Another edition appeared in 1732, in 5 vols. folio. He died in 1696, aged 66.

* **BIZZELLI** (John), an historical and portrait painter, who died in 1612, aged 56. He was the disciple of Bronzino, and settled at Rome, where he acquired a great reputation.

BLACKBOURN (William), an eminent architect. He was born in Southwark in 1750. After serving an apprenticeship to a surveyor, he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and in 1773 obtained a prize medal for drawing of the inside of St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. About this time he set up for himself in Southwark, and obtained considerable business. In 1782 he gained the premium of 100 guineas for the best plan of penitentiary houses; and he was also employed to carry it into execution; but, by some means or other, the whole design fell to the ground, nor has it ever been resumed. However Mr. Blackbourn was no loser, for he was employed in various parts of the kingdom to erect prisons in conformity to his plans. He died on a journey to Scotland on the same business in 1790, and his remains were brought to town, and interred in Bunhill-fields burying-ground.

BLACKHALL (Offspring), an eminent English prelate. He was born in London in 1654, and educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge. In 1694 he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermary, London; and appointed chaplain to king William. In 1700 he preached the lectures pursuant to Mr. Boyer's will, at St. Paul's; and in 1707 he was advanced to the see of Exeter, where he died in 1716, and was interred in the cathedral of that city. He was a very learned and pious prelate, and his sermons are judicious and animated. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1723.

BLACKLOCK (Thomas), a Scotch divine and poet. He was the son of a poor tradesman at Annan, and born there in 1721. He lost his sight by the small-pox in his infancy; but this loss was more than supplied by a fertile imagination and retentive memory. In 1740 he was deprived of his father, who was a most excellent parent. Providence, however, raised him a great friend in Dr. Stevenson, who sent for him to Edinburgh, put him to a grammar school, and afterwards

placed him in the university, where he made a considerable proficiency in the classics and sciences. In 1743 he retired into the country, and published at Glasgow a small collection of his poems; a second edition of which appeared at Edinburgh in 1754. In that year Mr. Spence introduced our author to public notice and patronage, by a memoir of him prefixed to a quarto edition of his poems, published by subscription. The profits of this publication placed the author in a desirable situation in the university. About 1760 he entered into holy orders; and in 1766 received the degree of D.D. He died in 1791. Besides his poems, he published, 1. *Paraclesis, or Consolations deduced from natural and revealed Religion*, 8vo. 1767. 2. *Two Discourses on the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity*, translated from the French, 8vo. 1768. 3. *The Graham, an heroic Ballad*, in 4 cantos, 4to. 1774. 4. *Remarks on civil Liberty*, in reply to Dr. Price on that subject, 8vo. 1776.

BLACKMORE (Sir Richard), an English physician and poet. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Oxford. On leaving the university he went abroad, and took his degree of M.D. at Padua. At his return he was chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and entered on a good line of practice. King William appointed him one of his physicians in ordinary, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1729. His works are very numerous on medical, theological, moral, and poetical subjects; and though it was once fashionable to treat his name with ridicule, he is entitled to respect as a worthy man and a good poet. His *Creation*, in seven books, has been praised by Addison and Johnson.

BLACKSTONE (Sir William), a learned English judge. He was born in Cheapside, London, in 1723. Being left an orphan at a very early age, his maternal uncle sent him to the charter-house. In 1738 he was entered of Pembroke college, Oxford, and about the same time obtained Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton. At the age of 20 he composed a treatise on the elements of architecture, for his own use. These pursuits, however, were abandoned for the study of the law; on which occasion he wrote a copy of verses called the *Lawyer's Farewel to his Muse*, inserted in Doddsley's Collection. In 1740 he was entered of the Middle Temple;

and in 1744 chosen fellow of All-souls college. As a counsel, he made but little progress, having no ready flow of eloquence, or graceful delivery. In 1749 he was chosen recorder of Wallingford in Berkshire. The year following he became LL.D. and published an essay on collateral Consanguinity, occasioned by the exclusive claim to fellowships, made by the founder's kindred at All-souls. About 1754 he began to read his lectures on the laws of England; of which, in 1755, he published an analysis. In 1758 he printed *Considerations on Copyholders*; and the same year was appointed Vinerian professor of the common law; his lectures in which capacity gave rise to his celebrated Commentaries. In 1759 he published *Reflections on the Opinions of Messrs. Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham*, relating to lord Litchfield's disqualification; his lordship being then candidate for the chancellorship. The same year appeared his edition of the *Great Charter*, and *Charter of the Forest*; and about the same time, a small treatise on the *Law of Descents in Fee-simple*. In 1761 he was elected member of parliament for Hindon in Wiltshire; and the same year was made one of the king's counsel. On entering into wedlock he vacated his fellowship, and was made principal of New-inn-hall. In 1762 he republished several of his pieces in 2 vols. under the title of *Law Tracts*. In 1763 he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen, and bencher of the Middle Temple. The next year appeared the first volume of his *Commentaries*, which was followed by three others. In 1766 he resigned his places at Oxford, and in 1768 he was chosen member for Westbury in Wiltshire. In 1770 he became one of the judges in the court of King's Bench; from whence, shortly after, he removed to the Common Pleas. He now fixed his residence in London, and attended to the duties of his office with great application. He also employed himself in projecting various schemes for the public good. He died in 1780, aged 56. After his death were published two vols. of his *Reports*; which lord Mansfield said were inaccurate.

BLACKWELL (Anthony), a learned English divine. He was a native of Derbyshire, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. Afterwards he was chosen head master of the free-school at Derby, and lecturer of All-hallows in

that town. In 1706 he distinguished himself by a Latin translation of Theognis; and in 1718 he published an Introduction to the Classics, 12mo. In 1722 he removed to Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire, on being appointed master of the grammar school there. In 1725 he published the first volume of the Sacred Classics defended; but the 2d volume did not appear till after his death. In 1726 he was presented to the rectory of Clapham in Surrey, which he resigned in 1729, and died the year following at Market-Bosworth. There is also a Latin grammar by him, but without his name.

BLACKWELL (Thomas), a learned writer. He was born in 1701 at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal college, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1718. In 1723 he was appointed Greek professor. In 1737 he published, anonymously, an Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, 8vo; and not long after, a supplement, entitled, Proofs of the Enquiry, being a translation of the learned notes contained in it. His letters concerning mythology were printed in 1748, but without his name. The same year he was made principal of the Marischal college in Aberdeen. In 1752 he published the first volume of his Memoirs of the Court of Augustus, 4to; the second volume appeared in 1755; but the last was not published till after his death, which happened at Edinburgh in 1757.

BLACKWELL (Alexander), a Scots physician. He was born at Aberdeen, and studied under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he took his degrees. He settled for some time in his native place; but meeting with little encouragement, he went to London, and was employed for some time as corrector of the press. Afterwards he set up as printer, but failed. About 1740, he went to Sweden, where he got considerable practice, and was employed in some public works, particularly in draining the fens and marshes according to his own plan. Being suspected of having a share in count Tessin's plot, he was put to the torture, and then beheaded, in 1748. The doctor's wife published, in 1739, a curious Herbal, containing 500 cuts, of the most useful Plants now used in the Practice of Physic, engraved on folio copper-plates, after drawings taken from the Life, by Elizabeth Blackwell, 2 vols. folio.

BLACKWOOD (Adam), a zealous advocate of Mary queen of Scotland, whose servant he had formerly been. In 1587,

he published The Martyrdom of Mary Stuart, in French, written with great asperity of language. He died in 1613. His writings were published at Paris in 1644.

BLADEN (Martin), an English writer. He was a lieutenant-colonel under the duke of Marlborough, to whom he dedicated a translation of Caesar's Commentaries. He sat in five parliaments. In 1715, he was made comptroller of the mint, and in 1717 a commissioner of trade and plantations. He died in 1745. This gentleman wrote Orpheus and Eurydice, a masque; and Solon, a tragedy.

BLAEU, or JANSSEN (William), a celebrated geographer. He was the disciple of Tycho Brahe; and carried on a considerable trade in Holland by his Atlases, which are still held in great esteem. He died at Amsterdam in 1638, aged 67. His sons John and Cornelius published their father's Atlas in 14 vols. folio, in 1663.

BLAGRAVE (John), an English mathematician. He was born at Reading in Berkshire, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford; after which, he devoted himself to a retired life at his family seat, and died there in 1611. His remains were interred in the church of St. Lawrence, Reading; where there is a handsome monument to his memory. He wrote some books on practical mathematics.

BLAGRAVE (Joseph), an English astrologer, who wrote a Supplement to Culpepper's Herbal, the Astrological practice of Physic, and an Introduction to Astrology, 8vo. 1682, in great esteem among the adepts. He died about 1688.

BLAIR (John), a Scotch divine and poet, who attended Sir William Wallace to England, when that brave man was safely put to death by Edward I. After the battle of Bannockburn in 1312 he became chaplain to Randolph earl of Murray. He died in the reign of king Robert Bruce. He wrote an elegant Latin poem on the death of Wallace.

BLAIR (James), an eminent divine. He was a native of Scotland, which country he quitted and came to London. In 1685 bishop Compton sent him out as missionary to Virginia, where he behaved so well, that the same prelate appointed him his commissary for that state in 1689. By his exertions he got a college erected at Williamsburg, of which he was appointed president. He died there in

1743. Four volumes of his sermons were printed at London in 1743.

BLAIR (John), a learned chronologist. He was a native of Edinburgh, and came to London, where he was employed as an usher in a small school. In 1754 he published his *Chronological Tables*, folio, at which time he was in orders, and LL.D. The year following he was chosen F.R.S. In 1757 he was appointed chaplain to the princess dowager of Wales, and mathematical preceptor to the duke of York, for which he was rewarded with a prebendal stall at Westminster in 1761; and about the same time he obtained the vicarage of Hinkley in Middlesex, with the rectory of Burton Coggles in Lincolnshire. In 1763 he travelled with the duke of York, and returned with him the year following. In 1768 he published a new edition of his *Tables*, greatly enlarged. He was presented by the dean and chapter of Westminster to the living of Saint Bride's, Fleet-street, in 1771, which he resigned in 1776 for that of Saint John's, Westminster. He died in 1782. Since his death has been published a course of his Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament.

BLAKE (Robert), a gallant English admiral. He was born at Bridgewater in Somersetshire, in 1599, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1617. In 1627 he wrote some verses on the death of Camden. He was returned member for Bridgewater in 1640 by the puritans. On the breaking out of the civil war he declared for the parliament, and served under colonel Fieunes at Bristol, when prince Rupert took that city. In 1644 he was appointed governor of Taunton, which he had before taken by surprise. This place he resolutely defended against the king's forces till it was relieved; for which service the parliament rewarded him with a present of 500*l*. However, he was very much averse to the execution of the king; and said on that occasion, that he would as readily sacrifice his life to save that of his majesty, as he had done to serve the parliament. In 1649 he was appointed commander of the fleet, in conjunction with Deane and Popham; and soon after sailed in quest of prince Rupert, whom he blocked up in Kinsale harbour. The prince afterwards escaped to Lisbon, whither he was followed by Blake, who demanded leave of the king of Portugal to attack him, and being refused, he made prizes of several Brazil ships, which he sent to England. When he was gone, prince Rupert

failed into the Mediterranean, whither he was followed by Blake, who attacked him without ceremony in the harbour of Malaga, and destroyed nearly the whole of his fleet. Having accomplished this important object, he returned to England with several prizes, and received the thanks of parliament, by whom he was made warden of the cinque ports. His next exploit was reducing the isles of Scilly, which were held for the king by Sir John Grenville; and afterwards he succeeded in taking Guernsey, for which he was made one of the council of state. On a prospect of a Dutch war in 1652 he was appointed sole admiral, and was attacked in the Downs by van Trump, who had 45 sail, and Blake only 23. However he fought so bravely, that the Dutch admiral was glad to retreat. In the course of the year he took a great number of prizes, both ships of war and merchant vessels. In November following, van Trump understanding that the English fleet was greatly reduced in number, sailed into the Downs with above 80 sail of men-of-war, where after an obstinate battle, he obtained a partial victory at a dear rate. But van Trump was so vain of it, that he sailed through the Channel with a broom at his maintop, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In Feb. 1653, Blake went out again with 60 men-of-war, and soon after met with the Dutch admiral, who had 70 sail, and 300 merchantmen under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued, that lasted three days, in which the Dutch lost 11 men-of-war, 30 merchant vessels, and had 1500 men killed. The loss of the English was only one ship. In June following the fleets of the two republics fought again off the Foreland; and if the Dutch had not saved themselves on Calais sands, all their ships must have been taken. In 1654 he sailed into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the castle of Tunis, and destroyed the ships in the harbour, because the dey refused to deliver up the English captives. A squadron of his ships, under the command of captain Stayner, intercepted a Spanish plate fleet, and took the admiral, vice-admiral, and two galleons. Blake having received information that another plate fleet lay at Santa Cruz in Teneriffe, sailed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place he boldly went in, burnt the ships, and came out without any loss. For this exploit Cromwell's parliament presented him with a diamond ring worth 500*l*. Finding his health declining fast, he resolved to return to England, but died at

the fleet was entering Plymouth, August 17, 1658. His body was interred in Henry the VIIIth's chapel, Westminster-abbey; from whence it was ignominiously removed at the restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's church-yard.

BLAKE (John Bradley), an ingenious naturalist. He was born in London in 1745, and educated at Westminster school. In 1766 he was employed as one of the supercargoes of the India company at Canton, where he began to make collections of such seeds and vegetables as are applied in China to any useful purposes, of which he sent home a great variety. But he did not confine his researches entirely to botanic subjects, but extended them to minerals and fossils. He died, to the great loss of science, in 1773.

BLANC (Thomas le), a French jesuit. He became provincial of his order, and died at Rheims in 1669. There are several works by him, some on the Duties of Persons in different Callings; and a huge Commentary on the Psalms, in 6 vols. folio.

BLANC (John Bernard le), a French writer. He was born in Dijon in 1707, and became member of the academy Della Crusca, and died in 1781. His best work is *Letters on the English Nation*, in 3 vols. 12mo. Besides this he wrote *Abenfaide*, a tragedy, which was favourably received.

BLANCHARD (James), an eminent painter, born in 1600, and died in 1638. He studied the works of the greatest masters in Italy, and on his return to France was employed to paint for several churches. He excelled in religious subjects.

BLANCHET (Thomas), a French painter, born in 1617, and died in 1689. He was appointed professor of painting in the academy of Paris, and the picture which he presented at his reception was Cadmus slaying the dragon. His manner was good, his design correct, and his colouring excellent.

BLANCHET (abbé), keeper of the books in the French king's cabinet. He is known by his *Variétés Morales et Amusantes*, 1784; and *Apologues et Contes Orientaux*, 1785, 8vo. which are sentimental and amusing. He died in 1784, aged 80.

BLAND (Elizabeth), a learned English lady. She was the daughter of Mr. Fisher, of Long-acre; and in 1681 married Mr. Nathaniel Bland, of Boston, in Yorkshire. She acquired a great knowledge of the Hebrew language, and could

write it with such elegance, that the Royal Society thought proper to preserve a phylactery of her writing among their curiosities. She was living in 1712.

* **BLANDRATA** (George), an Italian physician of the 16th century, who having broached the arian doctrine, the inquisition of Pavia was desirous of roasting him, to avoid which he fled to Geneva, from whence he was obliged to fly to Poland in 1558. He became physician to Stephen Battori, king of Poland, who also made him privy counsellor. At first he wished to make the king a proselyte to his notions, but finding that he could not succeed, he relaxed in his zeal, and paid his court to the jesuits. He was stifled by one of his nephews, whom he had made his heir, about the year 1593.

* **BLANKOF** (John Teuniz), a Dutch painter of landscapes and sea-pieces. He was born at Alkmaar in 1628, and died in 1670. His greatest performance is a view of the sea-shore with the waves rolling at ebb-tide.

BLEECK (Peter van), an eminent painter, who died in London in 1764. The celebrated picture of Johnson and Griffin, two famous comedians, in the characters of Ananias and Tribulation in the Alchymist, was by him.

* **BLESS** (Henry), an historical and landscape painter. He was born at Bovine, near Dinant, in 1480, and died in 1550. His pieces are called owl pictures, because he drew that bird in them as a mark. They are greatly esteemed.

BLETERIE (John Philip Rene de la), an ingenious French writer. He was professor of eloquence in the college royal at Paris, and a member of the academy of Belles-lettres. He died in 1772. His writings are numerous: the principal are, 1. *The Life of the Emperor Julian*, 1735, 12mo. 2. *The History of the Emperor Jovian*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1748. 3. An elegant translation of some works of Tacitus, 2 vols. 12mo. 1755.

* **BLEZYNT** or **BLETHYNT**, a Welsh poet, surnamed the Bard, who flourished from about the year 1240 to 1290. There are from fifteen to twenty pieces of his preserved in the Welsh Archaeology, mostly addressed to the princes of Wales, who were his cotemporaries.

* **BLOCK** (Daniel), an eminent portrait painter. He was born at Stettin in Pomerania, in 1580, and died in 1661. He was employed by the kings of Denmark and Sweden, but chiefly by the prince of Mecklenburg. There were two others of

the same name, Jacob and Benjamin; the one painted architecture and perspective, and the other portrait and history. Both had merit.

***BLOCKLAND** (Anthony de Montfort), an historical and portrait painter. He was born in 1532, and died in 1583. His design was good, his composition grand, and his colouring tasteful and elegant. He had two brothers, Peter and Herbert, who both studied under him, and gained great reputation. The first painted battles, and Italian markets; and the other portraits and conversations.

BLOEMART (Abraham), a Dutch painter. He was born in 1567, and died in 1647. Several prints have been engraved after his works.

***BLOEMART** (Henry and Adrian), sons of Abraham, and brought up to the same profession. The first had little genius, but Adrian painted in the historical style with reputation.

***BLOEMEN** (John Francis), a Flemish painter of extraordinary eminence, who died at Rome in 1740, aged 84. His landscapes are in the first rank of excellence, and are to be found in the most select cabinets of Europe.

***BLOND** (Christopher le), an eminent miniature painter, who visited England at the beginning of the present century, and attempted a manufactory of painting, or of impressing colours on paper with copper-plates, which did not answer, owing probably to his dissolute conduct.

BLONDEL (David), a French protestant divine. He was born at Chalons in Champagne, 1591, and admitted minister in 1614. In 1619 he wrote a defence of the reformed churches of France, in answer to the bishop of Lucon, better known by his subsequent title of Cardinal Richelieu. This work gained him great reputation, and he became a leading man among the protestants. The national synod of Charenton chose him honorary professor in 1645, with a salary. On the death of Vossius in 1650, he accepted an invitation from Amsterdam to be his successor, but the climate, and his close application, put an end to his life in 1655. His principal works are: *Explications on the Eucharist*; of the *Primacy of the Church*; on the *Sybils*; and on *Bishops and Presbyters*. Blondel offended many zealous protestants, by refusing the idle story of pope Joan.

BLONDEL (Francis), a French mathematician and architect. He obtained several distinguished situations in the army and navy; and had the honour of in-

structing the dauphin in mathematics. He was a director of the academy of architecture, member of that of sciences, and died in 1680. We have by him, 1. *Some books on Architecture*. 2. *The Art of throwing Bombs*. 3. *History of the Roman Calendar*. 4. *A new Manner of fortifying Places*.

BLONDEL (John Francis), of the same family with the above. He was born at Rouen in 1705, and became eminent in architecture, of which he was elected professor at Paris. He died in 1774. His works are: 1. *A Course of Architecture*, 6 vols. 8vo. 2. *Of the Decoration of Edifices*, 2 vols. 4to. 3. *Discourse on Architecture*, 12mo. He also wrote the articles on that science in the *Encycloppedia*.

BLONDEL, the name of a French physician, who was intendant of the mineral waters at Segrai, where he died in 1759. He wrote, 1. *On the Mineral Waters of his Province*, 1749, 12mo. 2. *On the Epidemical Disease of Cattle*, 1748, 12mo.

BLONDUS (Flavius), secretary to pope Eugenius IV. and some of his successors. He wrote a kind of Universal History, from 400 to 1440, besides some other works, and died in 1463.

BLOOD (Thomas), an extraordinary character, who rendered himself famous by two daring exploits. The first was, that of seizing the duke of Ormond with an intention of hanging him at Tyburn, from which his grace was delivered by his servants; and the other was that of stealing the crown and other regalia from the Tower. Blood was taken in the last enterprize, disguised as a clergyman. Charles II. caused him to be brought into his presence, where he confessed that he had once formed a design against his life, but that the sight of his majesty awed him from the execution of it. The king granted him a pardon, and gave him an estate of 500l. a year in Ireland.

***BLOOT** (Peter), a Flemish painter of conversations in low life, which he executed in a very natural manner. He died in 1667.

BLOUNT (Thomas), an English writer. He was born in Worcestershire, 1619, and died in 1679. His writings are numerous; the best of which are *Boscobel*, or the *History of the King's Escape after the Battle of Worcester*, 1681, 8vo.; *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, or ancient *Tenures of Land*; and *Jocular Customs of some Manors*, 1679. The last is a very curious book. He was a zealous Roman catholic.

BLOUNT (Sir Henry), an ingenious

writer. He was born in 1602, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn, and after some time spent there, set out on his travels in 1634. He went as far as Grand Cairo, and returned to England, where in 1636 he published his *Voyage into the Levant*, which went through several editions. By the death of his father, in 1638, he obtained a large fortune, and soon after had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. He was for some time in the king's service, but left it for that of the parliament, by whom he was employed in some legal cases, and in 1655 nominated to be a commissioner of trade. At the restoration he got into favour with the king, but lived a private life upon his estate, where he died, in 1682.

BLOUNT (Sir Thomas Pope), the eldest son of the above. He was born in 1649, and created a baronet in 1679. He served in several parliaments, and at the revolution was appointed by the house of commons commissioner of accounts. He died in 1697. He wrote, 1. *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, &c. 1690. folio. 2. *Seven Essays on different Subjects*, 2vo. 3. *A Natural History*, extracted from the best Modern Writers. 1693, 12mo. 4. *De re Poetica*, or Remarks upon Poetry.

BLOUNT (Charles), an English writer. He was the younger son of Sir Henry Blount, and born in 1654. He was a zealous friend to the revolution, and strongly inclined to infidelity. A pamphlet of his, in which he grounds King William's claim on the right of conquest, was burnt by the common hangman; and another, containing the life of Apollonius Tyaneus, gave great offence as being an attack on revelation. When his wife died, he fell in love with her sister, and because the law would not sanction their union, he shot himself, in 1693. His miscellaneous works were afterwards published by Charles Gildon, esq.

BLOW (John), an English musician. He was born at Collingham in Nottinghamshire, and in 1674, appointed master of the children of the chapel royal; in 1685, composer to the king; and in 1687, almoner and master of the choir in St. Paul's cathedral. Abp. Sancroft gave him the degree of doctor in music. He became organist of Westminster-abbey on the death of Purcel, and died in 1708.

BOUTEAU (Dom. Raphael), a learned divine of the Roman church. He was born in London of French parents; and studied at Paris, where he became eminent. He afterwards went to Lisbon, where he published a dictionary, Portuguese and Latin, in 10 vols. folio, of great merit. He died in 1734, aged 96.

* **BOATE** (Richard), a physician and botanist of Ireland, of the 17th century. He published in 1656 the *Natural History of Ireland*, in which he speaks of his native country in terms of the highest panegyric.

BOBART (Jacob), a German gardener and botanist, who had the care of the physic garden at Oxford, where he died in 1679, aged 81. He wrote *Catalogus Plantarum horti Medici Oxoniensis scil. Latino-Anglicus et Anglico-Latinus*, 1648, 8vo.

BOCCACE (John), a celebrated Italian writer. He was born at Certaldo in Tuscany, 1313, and was taken great notice of by Petrarch, who forwarded him in his studies. The republic of Florence gave him several employments, but at the instance of Petrarch he quitted that state, and went to several cities in Italy, and fixed his residence for a time at Naples, where he fell in love with a natural daughter of the king. At the close of life, he returned to his native place, and died there in 1375. His *Decameron*, or *Collection of Novels*, is the most esteemed of his works, and has been translated into many languages. The stories are licentious, but the style is good, and the manner entertaining.

* **BOCCACCI** or *Boccaccino* (Camillo), an Italian painter of history and portrait, born at Cremona, and died in 1546, aged 35. He adorned the churches and convents of Rome with some fine works.

BOCCALINI (Trajan), an Italian satyrift. He was born at Rome, and became very famous for his wit, which however, in the end, proved his destruction. Having made free with the court of Spain, he was assassinated in his bed by four men, who beat him to death with bags of sand. This happened at Venice in 1613. His writings are *Raggugli di Parnasso*, which has been translated into many languages; *La Secretaria di Apollo*; and *Pietra di Paragone*.

BOCCAMAZZA (Angelus), bishop of Catania in Sicily, who wrote a chronicle of

the affairs of that Island from 1027 to 1283. He died in 1296.

* **Bocchus**, king of Mauritania, who leagued with Jugurtha, his father-in-law, against the Romans, but being defeated by Marius, he fought the favour of his conquerors by the delivery of Jugurtha into their hands. The traitor had then given him a part of the kingdom of that unfortunate prince, about 100 B.C.

* **Bocciardi** (Clemente), among painters goes under the name of Clementone. He was born at Genoa, in 1620, and died in 1658. Most of his works, which are very fine, are in the chapels of Genoa, Pisa, and other cities of Italy.

Bocconi (Sylvio), an Italian ecclesiastic and naturalist. He was born at Palermo in Sicily, in 1633. His turn for natural history was so great, that he travelled through most parts of Europe, merely to acquire a knowledge of their productions. He died at Palermo in 1704. His works on natural history are very numerous and valuable. They are mostly in the Latin or Italian language.

* **Boccorts**, king of Egypt. *Trogus Pompeius* and *Tacitus*, relate that this prince having consulted the oracle of Ammon, respecting the leprosy which raged in his country, was advised to drive out the Jews as a people of no service, and odious to the divinity. The history of *Moses* confutes this fable.

Bochart (Samuel), a French protestant divine. He was born at Rouen in 1599, and studied at different universities both in his own country and abroad. He was chosen minister of Caen, where he signalized himself by a public dispute with father Veron, in which he came off with great honour. In 1646 he published *Geographica Sacra*, which added to his reputation. In 1652 he went to Stockholm at the invitation of the queen of Sweden, who honoured him with several marks of her esteem. At his return he became member of the academy of Caen, where he died suddenly in 1667. He wrote, besides the work above mentioned, *Hierozoicon*, London. folio, 1675, which treats of the animals mentioned in scripture; a treatise on the Terrestrial Paradise; and some other curious pieces. A complete edition was published in Holland in 1692.

Bochius (John), a modern Latin poet. He was born at Brussels in 1555, and studied under Bellarmine at Rome. Afterwards he travelled into the North, and on his return to his own country he

was made secretary of Antwerp. He died in 1609. His poems were printed at Cologne, in 1655.

* **Bockhorst** (John van), an historical and portrait painter. He was born about 1610, and studied under Jordaens. There is a fine painting by him in a church at Ghent, representing the martyrdom of St. James; and in another a picture of the annunciation, which was executed in 1664.

Bocquillot (Lazarus Andrew), a French writer. He was born at Avalon, became an advocate, and lastly, an ecclesiastic, when he was made canon of Avalon, where he died in 1728, aged 80. He wrote several volumes of sermons; a treatise on the Liturgy; the Life of the Chevalier Bayard, &c.

* **Bodesten** (Adam), a physician of Carlostadt, died at Basle in 1577. He was a great advocate for Paracelsus, whom he translated, and commented upon.

Bodin (John), a French lawyer. He was born at Angers, and studied the law at Toulouse. Not meeting with success at the bar, he applied himself to writing, and produced in a few years a great number of books. His treatise *De Republica* was printed several times, and publicly read at Cambridge, which flattered the author exceedingly, when he visited England in the suite of the Duke of Alençon. His book on Demonology was also greatly esteemed when witchcraft was in fashion, and was a sort of text book for those who were employed in prosecuting forcerers. He obtained several employments in France, and doubtless was a man of parts and learning. He died of the plague at Laon in 1596.

Bodley (Sir Thomas), a celebrated encourager of learning. He was born at Exeter in 1544, and brought up at Geneva, whither his father had retired on the accession of queen Mary. When queen Elizabeth came to the throne, Mr. Bodley returned with his family to England, and sent his son to Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. and was chosen fellow of Merton college in 1564. The next year he read a Greek lecture in Merton hall, and in 1566 proceeded M.A. In 1576 he set out on his travels, and not long after his return was made gentleman-usher to queen Elizabeth, by whom he was employed in several embassies, in which he gave such satisfaction, that his royal mistress sent him in 1588 to the Hague, where he was admitted one of the council of State. Af-

ter a residence there of about five years, he returned to England; and then retired to a private life. In 1597 he made a proposal to doctor Ravis, dean of Christ church, and vice-chancellor of Oxford, to restore the fabric of the library, and to settle a yearly income for the purchase of books, and the support of proper officers to take care of the same. This offer was gratefully accepted by the university, and most nobly carried into execution by the author. In 1610 the first stone of the new building was laid with great pomp; but Sir Thomas did not live to see the structure finished. He, however, by his will, took care that his intentions should be exactly fulfilled, and drew up the statutes with his own hand. He died in 1612, and was buried in the choir of Merton college, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory. A commemoration speech is made yearly in his praise at Oxford, November 8, at which time there is a visitation of the library.

BOECLER (John Henry), historiographer of Sweden, and history professor at Strasburg, born in 1611, and died in 1686. He wrote Commentaries upon Pliny; a History of Tamerlane; a Commentary upon Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis; and some other works.

BOEHMEN (Jacob), a famous visionary, but who is called by his followers the teutonic philosopher. He was born near Goerlitz in Germany, in 1575; and was brought up to the occupation of a shoemaker, with an education accordingly, that is, he could barely read and write. Honest Jacob went on for some years in a close application to business, and a devout attention to religious exercises. At last he was rewarded, according to his own account, with some supernatural illuminations, which broke in upon his mind, and overpowered him with extasy. He was prudent enough, however, to keep his enjoyments to himself for some years; but at last they grew so frequent and powerful, that he could not hide the precious treasure in a napkin any longer; and therefore he sent it into the world, under the title of *Aurora*, or the *Rising of the Sun*, 1612. Some of the clergy not much approving its principles, carried the book to the magistrates, who judiciously advised the author to mind his calling, and leave off writing in future. Jacob obeyed their injunction for seven years, and from that time poured forth a great number of books, which in the estimation of the enlightened, are more pre-

cious than gold. He died in 1624; leaving an excellent private character behind him. His writings have procured many admirers, both in Germany and other countries. Our pious countryman Mr. William Law published a pompous edition of them in English. Dr. More says that the first quakers took a good part of their doctrinal system from our teutonic philosopher.

* **BOEL** (Peter), a Flemish painter of still life and animals; born in 1625, and died in 1680. He studied under his uncle Cornelius de Waal, and afterwards at Rome. He was an exact imitator of nature, with taste and elegance.

BOERHAAVE (Herman), a celebrated physician. He was born in 1668, at Voorhoor, near Leyden, and educated at that university with a view to the ministry, but falling under the false accusation of spinosifism while a student, he abandoned that line, and turned his attention entirely to physic, and the branches of science connected with it. In 1701 he read lectures upon the institutes of physic; and in 1709, was appointed professor of medicine and botany; on which he set about enriching the physic garden with all the rare plants that he could procure. In 1714 he rose to the rank of rector of the university, and displayed so much spirit and success against cartesianism as to rouse the resentment of the zealous friends of that system against him; particularly a theological professor at Franeker, who charged Boerhaave with being a deist and spinosist; for which the furious divine was obliged, by his own university, to make an apology. In 1728 he was chosen member of the academy of sciences at Paris; and in 1730 fellow of the royal society. In 1728 he had been appointed professor of chemistry, a science which he greatly improved, as he did every other in which he engaged. His infirmities obliged him to resign his chemical and botanical professorships in 1729. He died after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, September 23, 1738. His writings are universally known and esteemed. We need not, therefore, enumerate them. In his private deportment, Boerhaave was modest, communicative, and liberal.

BOETHIUS (Stephen de la), a French writer. He was counsellor of the parliament at Bourdeaux, and died in 1563, aged 32. He translated some pieces of Plutarch and Xenophon; and wrote besides some poems in Latin and French.

BOH

BOETHIUS or **BOETIUS** (Flavius Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus), a celebrated Roman writer of the 6th century. He was descended of a noble family, and after receiving a most liberal education, was preferred to some of the first dignities of the state. In 523 he was banished by Theodoric to Milan, and during his exile wrote his books of the consolations of philosophy and upon the trinity. Soon afterwards he was beheaded by order of Theodoric; "and with him," says a learned writer, "the Latin tongue, and the last remains of Roman dignity, may be said to have sunk in the western world." The best edition of his works is that of Leyden, in 1671, 8vo.

BOETHIUS or **BOËCE** (Hector), a Scottish historian. He was born at Dundee in 1470, and studied at Aberdeen and Paris, where he became professor of philosophy. When King's college, Aberdeen, was founded by bishop Elphinstone, he sent for Boëce to be the first principal. On the death of that bishop he wrote his life, to which he added the lives of his predecessors. This work appeared at Paris in 1522, 4to. He next undertook the History of Scotland, which is certainly a valuable and well-written work. The best edition was that of 1574. Both these books are in Latin, of which language he was a great master.

BOFFRAND (German), a French architect. He was born at Nantes in 1667, and brought up under Harduin Mansard. He built several superb edifices in Germany and France; and was besides a good engineer, as is evident from the number of bridges, canals, and other works, which he constructed. He died at Paris in 1755. There is by him a book on the principles of architecture, illustrated with plates.

* **BOGORIS**, the first christian king of Bulgaria. He declared war in 845 against Theodora, who at that time governed the Greek empire for her son Michael. This princess, when she received his insolent message, sent him back a dignified answer, which averted his design, and he renewed the treaty of alliance between them. Theodora sent him back his sister, who had been taken prisoner on the frontiers, and she was the means of converting him to christianity, which he embraced in 865.

BOHADIN, a celebrated Arabian historian, who flourished in the 12th century, and wrote the Life of Saladin, with whom he was a great favourite. An edition of it appeared at Leyden in 1755.

BOI

BOHEMIA. This was a duchy as far back as 598. Its princes had great wars with the Caroline race of kings, but they preserved their independence, and in 1199 Przemistas had the title of king, and transmitted it to his successors. In 1383 Sigismund, king of Bohemia, became emperor of Germany; but in 1440 this country recovered its independence under Uladislau, king of Hungary. In 1536, it was reunited to Germany in the person of the emperor Ferdinand. In 1617, Frederic, elector palatine, was chosen king of Bohemia; but after a hard struggle he was expelled. The country has ever since remained in the possession of the emperor.

* **BOHN** (John), professor of physic at Leipzig in 1679. He cultivated chemistry with success, and is known by a treatise on acid and alkali. There is also by him a system of physiology.

* **BOIARDO** (Mattheo-Maria), count of Scandiano, and governor of the city of Reggio. He is best known by some good Italian and Latin poems. The principal is entitled Orlando Inamorato, which he composed in imitation of the Iliad. This poem being left imperfect, was completed by Ariosto, whose Orlando Furioso is in fact only a continuation of it. The best edition is that of Venice in 1544, 4to.

BOILEAU (Giles), a member of the French academy. He published a translation of Epictetus, two disputations against Menage and Castor, and other works. He died in 1669, aged 38.

BOILEAU (James), brother of the above, and a doctor of the Sorbonne. He was born at Paris, in 1635, and became dean of the faculty of divinity, and canon of the holy chapel. He died in 1716, and left some learned works on ecclesiastical history.

BOILEAU (John James), a French divine. He was canon of the church of St. Honoré at Paris, and died there in 1735, aged 86. He wrote, 1. Letters on Morality and Devotion, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. The Lives of the Dukes of Liancourt and Madame Combe.

BOILEAU (sieur Despreaux, Nicholas), a famous French poet. He was born at Paris in 1636, and was bred to the law, in which, however, he made little progress. Afterwards he applied to divinity, but soon abandoned it for poetry, for which his genius was certainly formed. His productions, especially his Satires, gained him great reputation, and he is generally allowed to be the first poet of

the age. The King was highly pleased with his works, and distinguished him by several flattering marks of his favour. In 1684 he was chosen member of the French academy, and in 1701 he was elected pensionary of the academy of inscriptions and medals, which he held till 1705, when his growing infirmities obliged him to resign. He died in 1711. Dr. Warton says of Boileau's Art of Poetry, "It is to this work he owes his immortality; which was of the highest utility to his nation, in diffusing a just way of thinking and writing, banishing every species of false wit, and introducing a general taste for the manly simplicity of the ancients, on whose writings this poet had formed his taste." The best edition of his works is that of Geneva, in 1716, 4 vols.

BOINDIN (Nicholas), a French dramatic writer. He was at first a soldier, which profession he abandoned for that of literature. In 1706, he became a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres. He died in 1751, aged 51, and was interred without any religious ceremony, owing to his having made an avowal of atheism. His works, which are all comic, were printed in 2 vols, 12mo. 1753.

BOIS (John du), or Joannes à Bosco, a French monk of the celestine order. He quitted his religious profession for some time, and served with great credit in the army of Henry-III. who used to call him the Emperor of Monks. He afterwards returned to his order, and obtained the abbey of Beaulieu. He had a mortal aversion against the jesuits, and accused them with having been accessory to the death of Henry IV. for which they had him confined in the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, where he died in 1626. He printed a collection of fragments of ancient ecclesiastical authors; and a few discourses of his own.

BOIS (Gerard du), a priest of the oratory. He was born at Orleans, and died in 1666, aged 67. He completed the Ecclesiastical Annals of France, begun by père le Coite; and wrote a History of the Church of Paris, 2 vols. folio, 1690, Latin.

BOIS (Philip du), a French divine, and doctor of the Sorbonne. He died in 1703, and left, 1. An edition of Tibullus, Catullus et Propertius, ad Usum Delphini, 2 vols. 8vo.; and an edition of the works of Maldonat the jesuit.

* **BOIS** (William du), archbishop of Cambray, cardinal, and prime minister of France. He was born in the Limosin

country, where his father was an apothecary. He became reader, and afterwards preceptor to the duke de Chartres, whom he assisted in his pleasures, and was rewarded with the abbey of St. Just in 1693. Notwithstanding the known profligacy of his character, he rose rapidly in the church and state, being made privy counsellor, ambassador to the English court, archbishop of Cambray in 1720, and cardinal in 1721. The year following he was made first minister of state. He died in 1723, aged 67, in consequence of his debaucheries.

BOISMORAND (the abbé Chiron de), a French satyrift, who died in 1740. He was bred up under the jesuits, whom he afterwards severely lashed, and then published a refutation of himself, in consideration of a sum of money by way of bribe. He also wrote several Memoirs, which are very spiritedly written, and in a style of elegance.

BOISROBERT (Francis le Metel de), a celebrated French wit, born at Caen in 1592, and died in 1662. He was greatly esteemed by cardinal Richelieu, who made him abbot of Chatilly-sur-Seine. He wrote, 1. Several Poems, 1659. 2. Letters. 3. Tragedies, Comedies, and Tales. 4. Nouvelles Héroïques, 1627, &c.

BOISSARD (John James), a French antiquary. He was born at Besançon in 1528. His love of antiquities was so ardent, that he went through Italy, the Greek islands, and the Morea, making drawings of all the curious remains that fell in his way. After his return to France he was appointed travelling tutor to the sons of a nobleman, and in his absence his collection of antiquities was plundered by the insurgents of Lorraine. However, he received various communications from several quarters, by which means he was enabled to complete his *De Romæ urbis Topographiæ et Antiquitate*, 4 vols. folio. He also published a collection of lives of eminent persons, under the title of *Theatrum Viarum Humanarum*, 1599, Frankfort, 4to. After his death in 1602, appeared his *Treatise de Divinationes et Magicis Præstigiis*.

* **BOISSAT** (Peter de), a native of Vienne in Dauphiny, who took in succession the band and the sword, and at last quitted both. He was cudgelled for libelling the countess of Sault. Taking a fanatical turn, he let his hair and beard grow, clothed himself wretchedly, and went on pilgrimage. When Christina queen of Sweden passed through Vienne, he presented himself before her, and preached a sermon on the judgment of God. He

BOL

died in 1662, aged 68. He was a member of the French academy, and wrote *Histoire Négroponitique, ou les Amours d'Alexandre Castriot*, 1631, 8vo.

BOISSI (Lewis de), a celebrated French comic writer. While all Paris was delighted with his performances, the poor author, with his wife and child, were actually starving. In this wretched condition, without a morsel of bread, and speechless through hunger, a friend by chance stepped in and found them. The affair was no sooner known than the marchioness de Pompadour made him a liberal present, and got him the place of *contrôleur de Mercure de France*, with a pension for his family in case of his death. He was a member of the French academy, and died in 1758. His works were printed in 3 vols. 8vo.

BOIVIN (Francis de), a French historian. He was secretary to marshal de Brissac; and wrote the History of the Wars of Piedmont, from 1550 to 1561, 2 vols. 8vo. He died old in 1618.

BOIVIN (John), a learned French writer. He was born at Montreuil l'Argile, and became professor of Greek in the royal college at Paris, member of the French academy, of that of belles-lettres, and keeper of the king's library. He died in 1726, aged 64. We have by him, 1. The Apology for Homer, and the Shield of Achilles, 12mo. 2. Translation of the *Batrachomyomachia* of Homer. 3. The *Oedipus* of Sophocles, and the *Birds* of Aristophanes, translated into French. 4. An edition of the *Mathematici Veteres*, 1693, folio. 5. A Life of Claude la Perrier, in Latin, &c.

BOKHARI, a celebrated mussulman doctor, who maintained absolute predestination, and died at Bokharah, in the 256th year of the hegira. His great work is a collection of traditions, called *Tektirch*, or the Sincere.

* **BOL** (Ferdinand), a Dutch painter of history and portrait, born in 1611, and died in 1681. He studied under Rembrandt, and though not equal to his master, yet his pictures have great merit.

* **BOL** (John), an admirable painter of landscapes and towns; born at Mechlin, in 1534, and died in 1593.

* **BOLANGER** (John), a disciple of Guido, whose manner he imitated so well, as to become principal painter to the duke of Modena. His subjects were taken from sacred or profane history. He died in 1660, aged 54.

* **BOLES LAUS**, king of Poland, who

BOL

succeeded his father Micisslas, in 969. The emperor Otho III. gave him the title of king, Poland being only a dukedom before. Boleslaus conquered Moravia, and made that country tributary. He was a prince of great qualities; and died in 1025.

BOLEYN (Ann), wife of Henry VIII. king of England, and mother of queen Elizabeth. She was the daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and was born in 1507. Her early years were spent at the French court, where she attended the sister of Henry VIII. wife of Lewis XII. She returned about 1525, and became maid of honour to queen Catherine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII. The king fell so violently in love with her, that he formed the resolution of divorcing Catherine, in order to make her his wife. This design he carried into execution, and married Ann Boleyn privately, but when she proved with child, he publicly acknowledged her as queen, and she so continued till the salacious tyrant conceived a passion for Jane Seymour. He then caused her to be tried for high treason, in having been unchaste with her brother, and four other persons. She suffered decapitation with great resolution, May 19th, 1536. The Romanists have taken every method to vilify the character of this unfortunate woman, as much out of malice against queen Elizabeth, as the reformation. She was doubtless very gay and thoughtless, but the charge of incontinence never could be substantiated against her.

* **BOLOGNESE** (Francisco), an eminent painter, whose true name was Francis Grimaldi, but he is better known by the other, which he derives from the place of his nativity. He studied under Annibal Caracci, and improved himself at Rome. His landscapes are superior to his other works, though they are all excellent. He died in 1680, aged 74. He had a son called Alexander, who proved a good painter.

BOLSEC (Jerom), an infamous renegade, who from being a carmelite turned protestant, practised for some time as a physician, and married. He went to Geneva, and abandoned physic for theology, but having avowed the doctrines of Pelagius in a public discourse, which was answered by Calvin on the spot, the magistrates, on account of his turbulent conduct, banished him from the city, on which he retired to Bers, where he raised a good deal of dis-

turbance, and was then driven from that country. He returned after this to France, and went back to his old communion; and by way of shewing the sincerity of his conversion, wrote, what he called, the *Lives of Theodore Beza and John Calvin*, filled with the blackest falsehoods, and expressed in the most abusive language. He lived in a profligate manner, and suffered his wife to prostitute herself for gain. This worthy character died about 1582.

BOLSWERD (Scheldt), a celebrated engraver, who executed several good plates from the works of Rubens, Vandyke, and Jordano. There were also two others of the same name and profession, Adani and Bortius.

BOLTON (Robert), an English divine. He was born in Northamptonshire, and was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1718. About 1724 he became chaplain to sir Joseph Jekyl, master of the rolls, who introduced him to lord Hardwicke, by whose patronage, in 1735, he obtained the deanery of Carlisle. In 1738 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. He died in London, in 1763, and was buried in the church porch of St. Mary, Reading, where there is a monument to his memory. Dr. Bolton wrote some tracts on the prevailing follies of the day in a very neat and persuasive style, and a good piece on the Employment of Time.

BOLTON (Edmund), an English antiquary, who flourished at the beginning of the 17th century. His works are: *Nero Caesar, or Monarchie depraved*, 1624, folio. 2. *Elements of Armories*, 1610, 4to. 3. *Hypercritica, or a Rule of Judgment for writing or reading our Histories*.

BOLTON (Robert), a pious English divine, of the puritan cast. He was born in 1571, and died in 1631. He was reader of natural philosophy at Oxford, in 1605, when James I. visited the university. His treatise on Happiness, and another on the four last Things, have been much read and esteemed.

* **BOMBELLI** (Sebastian), an eminent historical and portrait painter; born at Bologna, in 1635, and died in 1685. His works are in great repute.

BOMBERG (Daniel), a celebrated printer, who gained a great reputation by his Hebrew Bibles. He was a native of Antwerp, and settled at Venice, where he employed above 100 Jews. His Bible,

in 4 vols. folio; and the Talmud, in 22 vols. are greatly esteemed. He died in 1549.

BON ST. HILARY (Francis Xavier), a learned Frenchman. He was first honorary president of the chamber of accounts, at Montpellier, member of the academy of inscriptions, Paris, and of the royal society of London. He died in 1761, and left, 1. *Mémoire sur les Maronnes d'Inde*, 12mo. 2. *Dissertation sur l'Utilité de la Soie des arraignées*.

BONA (John), a Roman cardinal. He was born at Mondovi, in Piedmont, in 1609. At the age of 15 he entered into a monastery of the begging friars, of the order of St. Bernard, and in 1651 he was made general of the order, which office he afterwards resigned. Clement IX. gave him a cardinal's hat, which if ever man adorned he did. Bona died in 1674. His works are entirely devotional.

BONANNI (Philip), a learned jesuit, who died at Rome, in 1725, aged 87. He was a great naturalist, and has left several valuable works; as, 1. *Recreatio Mentis et Oculi in Observatione Animalium Testaceorum*, Romæ, 1684, 4to. 2. *History of the Church of the Vatican*, 1696, fol. 3. *Collection of the Medals of the Popes*, 1699, 2 vols. fol. 4. *Catalogue of the Orders military and equestrian*, 4 vols. 4to. 5. *Observationes circa Viventia in non Viventibus*, 1691, 4to. 6. *Museum Collegii Romani Kircherianum*, 1709, fol. &c.

BONARELLI (Guy Ubaldo), an Italian poet. He was born at Urbino, in 1563. The duke of Ferrara employed him on several embassies. His *Filii de Sciro*, the best edition of which is that of Glasgow, in 1763, 8vo. has been compared to the *Pastor Fido*, and is undoubtedly very beautiful. The author died in 1608.

BONAVENTURE (John Fidauza), a Roman cardinal and saint, of the order of St. Francis. He was born in Tuscany, in 1221, and studied at Paris with great reputation. In 1255, he was created doctor, and the next year made general of his order. So great was his character, that on the death of Clement IV. the cardinals left the choice of a pope to him, when he nominated Theobald, archdeacon of Liege, who took the title of Gregory X. and made Bonaventure a cardinal. He died at Lyons, in 1274. Sixtus IV. canonized him in 1482. His works were printed at Rome, in 8 vols. folio, in 1588.

BONAVENTURE of Padua, a Roman cardinal. He was born in 1332, and after going through his studies at Paris, entered into the order of St. Augustin. Pope Urban VI. made him cardinal, in 1378. He was shot in 1386, by an assassin, employed by Francis de Carrario of Padua, out of resentment for having resolutely defended the rights of the church against him. This cardinal wrote several religious pieces, and was the intimate friend of Petrarch.

BOND (John), a famous commentator. He was born in Somersetshire, in 1550, and educated first at Winchester school, and lastly at New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. soon after which he was appointed master of the free school of Taunton, in Somersetshire. After following the business of a school-master for many years with great reputation, he forsook it for that of physic. He died at Taunton, in 1612. Mr. Bond published annotations on several of the Latin classics, particularly Horace and Persius.

* **BONEFACIO** (Venetiano), an Italian painter of eminence, who was the disciple of Palma, and imitated his manner with such exactness, that their works are hardly to be distinguished. He died in 1630, aged 62.

BONET (Theophilus), a celebrated physician. He was born at Geneva, in 1620, and took his degree of M.D. in 1643. He died in 1689, and left a great number of learned works behind him.

BONFADIUS (James), an Italian writer, of the 16th century. He was secretary first to cardinal Bari, and then to cardinal Glinucci. Afterwards he settled at Genoa, and was made historiographer of the republic. Here he set himself about writing the annals of the state, but on account of some free remarks which he made in the work, a design was formed to ruin him. He was accordingly charged with an unnatural crime, and executed in 1560.

BONFINIUS (Anthony), an historian, of the 15th century. He was born at Ascoli, in Italy, but went and settled at the court of Hungary, where he died. He wrote the general history of that country, down to the year 1495, the original of which was in the library at Buda, but it was never published. Brenner and Sanbucius have printed some parts of the work from imperfect copies.

BONFRERIUS (James), a French jesuit, born at Dinan, in 1573, and died at

Tournay, in 1643. His *Onomasticon* of the places mentioned in Scripture, is a valuable work. He also wrote a commentary on the Pentateuch, and other works of a like kind.

BONGARS (James), a learned Frenchman. He was born at Orleans, in 1554, and studied at Strasburgh. Henry IV. employed him in several negotiations. He edited some ancient authors, and published many learned pieces of his own composition. His Letters, written while he was engaged in state affairs, are greatly esteemed. He died at Paris, 1612.

* **BONIFACE** (St.), one of the saints in the Roman calendar. He was a native of England, and was sent by pope Gregory II. to convert the Germans; in which he made such progress, that his holiness made him a bishop. Gregory III. gave him the pallium, with the dignity of archbishop, and the liberty of creating bishops in the country which he had reduced to the christian faith. He was slain by some savage peasants, in Friesland, in 754. His Letters were printed in 1616.

* **BONIFACE I.** pope, and saint. He succeeded Zozims in 418, and was maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival Eulalius. St. Augustine dedicated to him his books against the Pelagians. He died in 422.

* **BONIFACE II.** pope. He succeeded Felix IV. in 530. He was born at Rome, but his father was a Goth. He compelled the bishops in a council to authorize him in nominating a successor, and accordingly he pitched upon Vigil; but afterwards the prelates in another council retracted, and disavowed the proceedings of the first. He died in 532.

* **BONIFACE III.** pope. He succeeded Sabinus in 606, and died a few months after his election.

* **BONIFACE IV.** pope. He was the son of a physician, and came to the tiara in 607. The emperor Phocas yielded to him the Pantheon, which the pontiff converted to a christian church. He died in 614.

* **BONIFACE V.** pope. He was a Neapolitan, and succeeded Adeodatus in 617, and died in 625.

* **BONIFACE VI.** pope. He came to the pontifical chair on the death of Formosus, in 896, but held it only 15 days; for being elected by a popular faction, he was deposed and accounted an antipope.

* **BONIFACE VII.** whose surname was Francon. He was an antipope, and assumed the chair after murdering Benedict VI. and John XIV. Notwithstanding this, he was acknowledged sovereign pontiff, August 20. 984, and died in December following. His corpse was treated with every mark of indignity, and exposed in the public streets to be trodden under foot.

BONIFACE VIII. pope. It is said that he contrived to frighten his predecessor Celestin into a resignation, by denouncing into his ear at midnight the threat of eternal damnation if he did not quit the pontifical chair. This he did in such a manner, that the credulous pope thought it was a supernatural voice; and the next day piously obeyed the heavenly mandate, on which the crafty cardinal got himself elected. This happened in 1294. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predecessor, and laying Denmark under an interdict. He also behaved in a most haughty manner against the Colonnas, who in return protested against his election, and called a council to examine the charge. Boniface excommunicated them as heretics, and preached up a crusade against them. At last an accommodation took place, but the pope's turbulent spirit could not rest. He excited the princes of Germany to revolt against Albert. He also endeavoured to stir up commotions in France, and issued a bull, in which he had the audacity to say, that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms." Philip the Fair caused this bull to be burnt at Paris. Boniface then put France under an interdict. Philip appealed to a general council, and sent his army into Italy, under Nogaret, who took Boniface prisoner at Anagni. The pontiff's behaviour on this occasion was bold enough, for putting on the tiara, and taking the keys and the cross in his hands, he said, "I am a pope, and a pope I will die." He died at Rome, a few months afterwards, the people of Anagni having rescued him from the hands of the French. He was a learned man, and wrote several works.

* **BONIFACE IX.** pope. He was a Neapolitan by birth, and of a noble family, which, however, was greatly reduced. He was made a cardinal in 1381, and pope in 1386. Most historians charge him with avarice, usury, and nepotism. He died in 1404.

* **BONIFACE** (Hyacinth), a celebrated advocate in the parliament of Aix. He

was born in 1612, and died in 1695. There is a work by him, entitled, *Arrêts notables du Parlement de Provence*, Lyons, 1708, 8 vols. fol.

BONIFACIO (Balthazar), a learned Venetian. From being professor of law at Padua, he became bishop of Capo d'Istria, and died in 1659, aged 75. He left several works; 1. Latin Poems, 1619. 2. *Historia Trevigiana*, 4to. 3. *Historia Ludicia*, 1656, 4to.

BONJOUR (William), a French monk of the order of St. Augustine. He was born at Toulouse, in 1670, and after being employed by Clement XI. on several occasions, he was sent to China as a missionary, where he died in 1714. He was very learned in the Oriental languages; and published, 1. *Dissertations on the Scripture*. 2. *Dissertations on the Coptic Monuments in the Library of the Vatican*.

BONNEFONS (John), a Latin poet. He was born in 1554, at Clermont, in Auvergne, and died in 1614. His poems have been published several times; the best edition is that appended to the poems of Beza, printed by Barbau, at Paris, in 1757, 12mo.

BONNER (Edmund), an English prelate. He was a poor peasant's son in Worcestershire, and educated at Oxford by the liberality of a gentleman. He afterwards got into the favour of cardinal Wolsey, who bestowed upon him several benefices. Henry VIII. made him his chaplain, and he zealously promoted the divorce between his master and Catherine of Arragon, and the king sent him to Rome to get the sentence confirmed; where his behaviour was so bold, that the pope threatened to throw him into a cauldron of boiling lead. In 1538, he was nominated bishop of Hereford, being then ambassador at Paris, but before his consecration he was translated to London. In the reign of Edward VI. he scrupled the oath of the king's supremacy, for which he was committed to prison, but on his submission he obtained his discharge. His negligence, however, in promoting the reformation, and complying with the laws, occasioned him a second imprisonment, and the loss of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary he was restored to his episcopal function, and throughout the whole of her reign shewed a most sanguinary spirit, by bringing numbers of protestants to the stake. When queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he refused the oath of allegiance and supremacy,

for which he was deprived and sent prisoner to the marshalsea, where he died in 1569. His body was interred privately in St. George's church-yard, Southwark. Bonner was a man of a furious disposition, but well versed in the canon law.

BONNEVAL (Claudius Alexander de, count), known also by the name of Osman Bashaw. He was descended from an illustrious family in France, and married the daughter of the marshal de Biron. He left the French army to serve under prince Eugene; but his credit failing at Vienna, he entered into the service of the Turks. The grand seignior gave him a government, and a military command, with the rank of bashaw. He obtained a great victory over the imperial army, on the banks of the Danube; but notwithstanding this signal service he fell into disgrace, and was banished to the Isle of Chios. He was afterwards recalled and made master of the ordnance. He died in 1747, and left memoirs of his own life.

BONUS, bishop of Naissus, in Dacia, or according to others of Sardica. He was condemned in the council of Capua, and by pope Damasus, for heresy, in maintaining that the Virgin Mary had other children than Jesus Christ. He died in 410.

BONTEKOE (Cornelius), a Dutch physician, and professor at Frankfort on the Oder. He died in the prime of his days, and left a treatise on tea, and one on the climacterical year, published at Amsterdam, in 1689, 4to.

BONTEMS (Madame), an ingenious French lady, born at Paris, in 1718, and died 1768. She translated into her native language Thomson's Seasons, with great fidelity and elegance.

BONTIUS (Gerard), professor of medicine at Leyden, where he died in 1599, aged 63. He invented pills which still bear his name, and once were held in great esteem.

* **BONVINCINO** (Alexander), an Italian painter, born in 1514, and died in 1564. He was the disciple of Titian, and became an excellent painter. His works fetch a high price.

BONWICKE (Ambrose), an English divine. He was born in 1652, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.D. In 1686, he was appointed master of Merchant Taylors' school; but in 1691 he was dismissed for not tak-

ing the oath of allegiance. He afterwards kept a large school for several years, at Headley, in Surrey, and brought up many excellent scholars.

BOODT (Anselm von), physician, died about 1660. He is known by a scarce piece, entitled, *The complete Jeweller, or the History of Precious Stones*, Leyden, 1646.

BOOKER (John), an English astrologer, who is said by Lilly (some judge of those things) "to have had a curious fancy in judging of thefts, and as successful in resolving love questions." Another adept, George Wharton, published a book against him, entitled, *Mercurio-cœlico Mafrix*; or, an Anticaveat to all such as have had the Misfortune to be cheated and deluded by that great and treacherous Impostor, John Booker, &c. 1664. Booker wrote some pieces in astrology, and was made licenser of mathematical books. He died in 1667.

* **BOONE** (Daniel), a Dutch painter, who died in England, in 1698, where he had resided many years. His subjects were low, but his characters express a great deal of humour and pleasantry.

* **BOONEN** (Arnold), an eminent Dutch painter. He was born at Dort, in 1669, and became one of the best portrait painters of the age. He was the disciple of Schalken, and died in 1729.

BOOTH (Barton), a celebrated English actor. He was a native of Lancashire, and educated at Westminster school, where he distinguished himself in the plays which were occasionally performed. At the age of 17, he ran away from school, and entered into a company of performers, with whom he went to Ireland, in 1698. His reputation was so great that Betterton engaged him for the English stage, where he gained uncommon applause. When Cato was performed, he was selected to take upon him the principal character, which he sustained so nobly, that one night a subscription of 50 guineas was collected in the boxes, and sent to him as a present. He afterwards became manager of the house, but still continued to perform with his wonted spirit, till his constitution fell under his exertions. He died in 1733.

BOOTH (Henry), earl of Warrington. He was born in 1561, in the county of Chester, which he represented in several parliaments, in the reign of Charles II. He was zealous against the papists and the duke of York, which made him very obnoxious at court. In 1634, he

succeeded to the title of lord Delamer, and was committed to the tower, where he remained for some time. At the accession of James II. he was sent thither again, on a charge of high treason, but, though every effort was made to convict him, he was acquitted. He exerted himself greatly in favour of the revolution, for which he was rewarded by king William with the rank of privy counsellor, chancellor of the exchequer, and other offices. However, he lost the favour of that prince afterwards, by stoutly opposing some of his measures. But on being dismissed from the administration he was created earl of Warrington, with a pension of 2000*l.* a year. He died in 1694, a little more than 40. His works, consisting chiefly of speeches in parliament, were printed in 1 vol. 8vo. the same year that he died.

BOOTH (George), earl of Warrington, son of the former, died in 1758. He wrote, *Considerations upon the Institution of the Marriage Contract*; wherein is considered how far Divorces may or ought to be allowed; by a Gentleman; 1739.

BORBONIUS (Nicholas), a French Latin poet, of the 16th century. He was in great favour with Francis I. and highly esteemed by the most learned men of his time. His poems were printed in 1540.

BORDE (Andrew), an English physician. He was born at Pevensey, in Sussex, about 1500, and after going through his studies at Oxford, he entered among the carthusians, and then travelled through a good part of Europe and Africa. On his return he settled at Winchester as a physician, still observing all the austerities of the monk. He died in the fleet, where he had been put for debt. He wrote the *Breviary of Health*, and some other pieces of no merit.

BORDENAVE (Toussaint), professor and director of the academy of surgery, at Paris, born in 1728, and died in 1782. He wrote, *Elements of Physiology*, 12mo.

BORDES (Charles), a French writer, born at Lyons, and died in 1781. He wrote well both in prose and verse. A collection of his works appeared at Lyons, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1783.

BORNEY (Theophilus de), an eminent physician. He was the son of Antoine de Bordeu, physician to the king, and was born in 1722, at Iseste, in Bearn. He received his education at Montpellier, and when young settled at Paris,

where he acquired great reputation. He died in 1776. He wrote several esteemed works in the line of his profession.

* **BORDINGIUS** (Andrew), a famous Danish poet. His works were printed at Copenhagen, in 1736, and are greatly valued in Denmark, where poets are rather scarce.

BORDONE (Paris), an Italian painter. He was born at Venice, in 1512, and became a disciple of Titian. He was for some time at the court of Francis I. of France, who conferred several favours on him. He died in his own country in 1587.

BORR (Catherine von), the wife of Martin Luther. She was the daughter of a gentleman, and became a nun, but when the reformation commenced, she with eight others quitted the veil. Luther was so charmed with her good sense and spirit, so congenial to his own, that he married her, and she proved an excellent wife. She died in 1552, aged about 53, having brought her husband three sons, Paul, Martin, and John.

BOREL (Peter), physician to the king of France, and member of the academy of sciences for chemistry, died in 1689, aged 69. He wrote the *Antiquities of Castres* his native town, a *Treasury of old Words and Phrases*, and some other works.

BORELLI (John Alphonfus), a celebrated mathematician. He was born at Naples, in 1608, and became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Florence and Pisa. At length he settled at Rome, where he was greatly esteemed by queen Christina of Sweden. He taught mathematics in a convent in that city, and died in 1679. His works are very numerous and valuable.

BORGARUTIUS (Prosper), an Italian physician, of the 16th century. He is the author of a treatise of anatomy, and some other works.

* **BORGHESE** (Paul Guidotto), an Italian painter and poet, born at Lucca, and died through want in 1626, aged 60. His vanity led him to rival Tasso, and to write a piece entitled, *Jerusalem chained*.

BORGHINI (Vincent), an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1545, entered among the benedictines in 1531, and died at Pisa, in 1580. He wrote a discourse on the History of Florence, which possesses great merit. It was reprinted in 1755.

BORGIA (Cæsar), a Roman cardinal, and son of pope Alexander VI. On the

accession of his father, he was made archbishop of Valenza, which was a dignity not very suitable or pleasing to him. He obtained the cardinal's hat at the suit of his mother, whose favourite he was. In 1497, he hired some ruffians to throw his elder brother Francis into the Tiber because he had obtained too great a portion of the pope's favour. Cæsar began now to wanton in cruelty, and put away numbers by poison or sword, to gratify his avarice or revenge. He abandoned the cardinalship and was made duke of Valentinois, by Lewis XII. of France, who made a league with him to conquer the Milanese. When his father died (as hath already been related), Cæsar escaped the effects of the poison, but was stripped of all his dignities, and sent a prisoner into Spain, from whence he escaped, and became a wretched vagrant. He died fighting under the walls of Viana, in 1507.

* **BORGIANI** (Orazio), an eminent historical and portrait painter. He was born at Rome, in 1630, and died in 1681. He lived for many years in Spain, married, and acquired a great reputation; but on the death of his wife he returned to Rome, where he seems to have been neglected, and died of a broken heart.

* **BORIS GUDENOV**, great duke of Muscovy. He obtained this dignity by murdering the two princes, Demetrius and Feodor, while he was regent. Afterwards a young monk, called Griska, arose, and pretending to be Demetrius, got himself acknowledged by the vaivode of Sandomir, who declared war against Boris, and entered Muscovy with his army. Many of the officers of the usurper went over to the invaders, in consequence of which he died of grief in 1605. The Boyards then elected Feodor Borisowitch, the son of Boris, to be his successor, but the false Demetrius still continued his pretensions, and being joined by a number of people, took the young grand duke prisoner with his mother, and then obtained his object. The unfortunate captives were put to death in 1605, and the pretended Demetrius at the same time.

BORLASE (Edmund), a physician and historian. He was the son of sir John Borlase, one of the lords justices of Ireland, and educated in the university of Dublin. In 1650 he took his degree of M.D. at Leyden. Afterward he settled at Chester, where he died, in 1682. His

principal work is a history of the Irish Rebellion, 1680, folio.

BORLASE (William), an ingenious antiquary. He was born in the parish of St. Just, in Cornwall, in 1696, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1720 he entered into orders, and in 1722 obtained the rectory of Ludgvan, which was followed, in 1732, by the living of St. Just. In 1750 he became F.R.S. and in 1753, published his Antiquities of Cornwall, a second edition of which appeared in 1769, fol. In 1756 he printed Observations on the Islands of Scilly, 4to. In 1758 appeared his Natural History of Cornwall. He presented a variety of fossils and pieces of antiquity to the university of Oxford, for which he received their thanks, and the degree of LL.D. He also communicated many curious ores and fossils to Mr. Pope, with whom he kept up a correspondence. He died in 1772.

BORRI (Joseph Francis), a singular character of the 17th century. He was a Milanese, and received his education at Rome among the jesuits. His talent for chemistry was great, and he made some discoveries. But his debaucheries were most extravagant. At last he suddenly became a fanatic, and set himself up for a reformer of the Roman church; but finding little chance of succeeding at Rome, he went to Milan, where he gained some followers, to whom he administered an oath of fidelity and secrecy. The government became alarmed at his progress, and some of his disciples were imprisoned, on which he fled, but his writings and effigy were burnt. In the mean while Borri escaped to Strasburgh, where he gained some reputation as a chemist; from thence he went to Amsterdam, where he was followed as a great physician who could work miracles. From thence he went to Hamburg, carrying with him a great deal of property with which he had been entrusted. He next visited Copenhagen, and imposed upon the king of Denmark, with assurances of discovering the grand arcanum of making gold. On the death of that monarch, he set out for Turkey, but in his way was taken up in Hungary, and sent by the emperor, at the request of the pope's legate, to Rome, where he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the inquisition. In 1672 he abjured his errors, and luckily performing a cure upon the duke of Estree, after the physicians had given

him over, the place of his confinement was changed to the Castle of St. Angelo, where he died in 1695, aged 79. Some of his pieces on medical, chemical, and political subjects, are in print.

BORRICHIVS (Olaus), a Danish physician. He was born in 1626, and educated at the university of Copenhagen, where he applied to physic; and then travelled through several countries to improve himself. In 1666 he returned home, and became professor of medicine in the university, which office he discharged with great reputation. He was also made counsellor of the royal chancery. He died in consequence of being cut for the stone, in 1690. His principal works are; 1. *De Poësis Græcis et Latinis*. 2. *Antiquæ Romæ Imago*. 3. *De Somno et Somniferis*, 1680. 4. *De Ufu Plantarum indigenarum*, 1688.

BORRROMEO (Charles), a Romish saint and cardinal. He was born in 1538, and his uncle, Pius IV. made him archbishop of Milan and cardinal, in 1560. Notwithstanding his youth, he governed his church with great discretion, and encouraged learning and scholars with profuse liberality. His uncle was so pleased with his conduct that he heaped new dignities upon him. At the council of Trent, while the prelates were deliberating upon the reformation of the clergy, he set about it in his own person and family, discharging numerous servants, leaving off gaudy apparel, and submitting to a weekly fast. He also encouraged works of public utility, particularly such as had charity for their object, and began to reform some of the orders. One of these, called the humilites, set a friar to assassinate the cardinal, and the wretch fired a gun at him, by which he was slightly wounded. After a series of noble actions, and a life of the strictest piety, this good prelate was wearied out, and died in 1594, aged only 47. His works were printed at Milan, in 5 vols. folio, 1747.

BORRROMEO (Frederic), cardinal and archbishop of Milan. He was cousin-german of the preceding, and imitated him in his good works. He founded the Ambrosian library at Milan, and died in 1632. His writings are purely theological.

BORRROMINI (Francis), an eminent architect, born in 1599, and died in 1647. He built a great number of edifices at Rome, which deviate from the established rules of the science, but are still very noble and elegant.

* **BORZONI** (Lucian), an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1590, and died in 1645. He painted history and portrait with grace and elegance. He had three sons, John Baptist, Charles, and Francis, all of whom were very eminent in their father's profession, but the latter excelled in landscape painting, and views of the sea and shipwrecks.

BOS (John Baptist du), a celebrated French writer. He was born at Beauvais, in 1670, and admitted a bachelor of the Sorbonne in 1691. He obtained several important employments under the government, for which he had a pension given him, and the place of perpetual secretary of the French academy. He died at Paris, in 1742. His principal works are; 1. *Reflections on Poetry and Painting*, 3 vols. 12mo. 1740. 2. *A critical History of the Establishment of the French monarchy among the Gauls*, 1743, 2 vols. 4to. 3. *The History of the four Gordians*.

* **Bos** (Jerom), a Flemish painter, who delighted in representing spectres, devils, and incantations, so that his pictures, though admirably executed, are calculated to excite horror and disgust. He died in 1500. There are several of his pieces in the escurial of Spain.

Bos (Lambert), professor of Greek, in the university of Franeker, born in 1670, and died in 1717. He published an edition of the Septuagint, Observations on the New Testament, and the Antiquities of Greece.

* **Bos** (Lewis Janssen), a celebrated painter of flowers, which he represented with great exactness, and enriched them by drops of dew on the leaves, with an uncommon transparency. He died in 1507.

BOSC (Peter du), a French divine, of the protestant communion. He was born at Bayeux, in 1623, and became minister at Caen, in 1645. In 1666 he waited on the king in behalf of the persecuted churches of Normandy, and gained some little favour to be shewn them. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Rotterdam, where he officiated till his death, in 1692. We have by him 4 vols. of sermons, in French, and some tracts in 2 vols.

BOSCAN (John), a Spanish poet, who died about 1143. His pieces are; 1. *Medina*, 1544, 4to. 2. *Salamanca*, 1547, 8vo.

* **BOSCH** (Balthasar van den), a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1675, and died in 1715. His

conversation pieces are very good, and his portraits possess considerable merit.

* **BOSCH** (Jacob van den), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1636, and died in 1676. He excelled in painting summer fruits, which he imitated in such a manner as to give them the appearance of reality.

BOSCHAERTS (Thomas Willeborts), a Flemish painter of eminence. He was born in 1613, and became painter to the prince of Orange; he was fond of allegorical subjects. Died in 1667.

* **BOSCOLI** (Andrew), an Italian painter. He was born at Florence in 1553, and became the disciple of Santa di Titi: he distinguished himself by the correctness of his designs and the force of his colouring.

BOSCOVICH (Joseph Roger), a celebrated mathematician. He was born at Ragusa in 1711, and in 1725 entered among the jesuits; becomingly successively professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan. When the order was suppressed he was invited to Paris, and received the place of director of the optical instruments of the marine; this led him to improve the theory of achromatic glasses. In 1783 he quitted France and retired to Milan, where he died in 1787. He was employed by the emperor in measuring a degree in Italy; his philosophical works are very profound, accurate, and elegant: a poem of his, entitled, *De Solis ac Lunæ Defectibus*, was printed in London, and is extremely well written.

BOSIUS (James), an Italian monk of the 17th century, who wrote a valuable and curious history of the order of Malta, under this title, *Dell' Istoria della sacra Religione, dell' Illustrissima Militia di san Gioanq Gierosolimitano*, Rome, 3 vols. fol. 1684.

BOSIUS (Anthony), nephew of the above, and agent of the order of Malta. He distinguished himself by a description of the tombs and epitaphs of the early christians buried in Italy, under the title of *Roma Subteranea*, 1672, fol. It was afterwards translated into Latin.

* **BOSQUET** (Francis), bishop of Montpellier. He was born at Narbonne in 1605, and died in 1676. He published the *Lives of the Popes of Avignon*, and the *History of the Gallician Church*.

BOSSE (Abraham), a French engraver, who gave the first lessons of perspective in the academy of painting at Paris. He died in 1660, and left, 1. *Three Tracts on the Manner of Drawing the Orders of Architecture*, 1684, folio. 2. *On the*

Art of Engraving, 8vo. 3. *On Perspective*, 8vo. 4. *Representations of Divers Human Figures, taken from the Antiques at Rome*, 1656.

BOSSE (Rene le), a French writer, born at Paris in 1631, and died in 1680. He was a canon regular in the abbey of St. Genevieve, and became a teacher of the belles-lettres. His best piece is on epic poetry, which Boileau commends in very high terms. Bossu was certainly a critic of learning and good taste.

BOSSUET (James), a celebrated French divine. He was born at Dijon in 1627, and having gone through his academical studies, entered into orders. He shortly became a famous preacher, and in 1669 was made bishop of Condom, at the same time being appointed tutor to the Dauphin, to whom he addressed his discourse upon Universal History, which was printed in 1681. The same year he was made bishop of Meaux; in 1697 he was appointed counsellor of state, and the next year first almoner to the duke of Burgundy. Bossuet distinguished himself as a controversialist against the protestants, and his book, entitled, *An Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church upon Matters of Controversy*, was written with such subtlety as to draw a great number of persons over to popery. It was moreover translated into several languages, and procured to the author the thanks of the pope. Several of the most able protestants attacked the bishop, who answered them with spirit, if not with strength. This great man died in 1704, and was buried at Meaux.

BOSTON (Thomas), a Scots presbyterian divine. He was born at Dunfermline in 1676, and was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. In 1706 he became minister of Etterick, where he died in 1732. His character was very exemplary, and his book on *Human Nature in its fourfold State*, has justly been praised by many writers as exhibiting a good view of practical divinity. He also wrote some other pieces.

BOSWELL (James), an ingenious Scottish writer. He was the son of Alexander Boswell, lord Auchinleck, a judge in the supreme court of session and judiciary, and was born at Edinburgh in 1740. After studying the civil law at Edinburgh and Glasgow, he visited London, where he wished to enter into the army, but his father was inflexibly bent against the measure, being desirous to see his son make a figure at the bar. In compliance with his wish, he went to Utrecht, after which he made the tour of Europe. In

B O T

1763 he contracted an intimacy with Dr. Johnson, which lasted till the doctor's death. In 1766 he was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar. In 1768 he published an Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli, which is a curious and well-written book. In 1784. appeared another original work, which had a great run, a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson, full of anecdote, and highly entertaining. The same year he settled in London, and was admitted at the English bar. In 1790 appeared the work which will secure him a lasting name, the Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. This respectable and sensible man died in London in 1795: he had by his lady, who died before him, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Boswell printed several pamphlets and fugitive pieces.

* **BOTAL** (Leonard), physician to Henry III. of France, who introduced the practice of frequent bleeding, which was condemned by the faculty of medicine. His works were printed at Leyden in 1660, 8vo.

* **BOTERO** (John), surnamed Benifius. He was a native of Piedmont, and became secretary to cardinal St. Borromeo, and preceptor to the children of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy: he died in 1608. He wrote some political pieces, as, 1. Della ragione di Stato, 8vo. 2. Il Principi, 8vo.

BOTH (John), an eminent landscape painter. He was born at Utrecht in 1610, and was the disciple of Abraham Bloemart at the same time with his brother Andrew Both: the two brothers went to Rome, where John adopted the manner of Claude Lorraine, and attained an uncommon degree of excellence. He was unfortunately drowned in a canal at Venice in 1650.

BOTH (Andrew), brother of the above, on the death of whom he quitted Italy, and returned to Utrecht, where he acquired a great reputation by painting landscapes and portraits. He died in 1656.

BOTHIAN, a christian physician of Bagdad, who was the cotemporary and rival of Ibn Rodhwan. Their disputes were carried on with all the elegance of Billinggate. Rodhwan happened to have an indifferent countenance, which made Bothian call him the crocodile of the devil; and Rodhwan wrote a book to prove that it is not necessary a physician should be handsome. Bothian died at Constantinople about 1048. He wrote some tracts on medicine.

B O U

* **BOTICELLO** (Alexander), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1437, and died in 1515. His Venus rising from the sea, and Venus adorned by the Graces, possess extraordinary merit. He painted a great number of fine pictures for the Medici family.

* **BOTT** (John de), an architect. He was born in France, but being a protestant he quitted that country and went into the service of William prince of Orange, whom he accompanied to England. After the death of that prince, he went to Brandenburg, where the elector bestowed upon him the place of captain of the guards; he built several structures, particularly the arsenal of Berlin. He was afterwards made major-general, and shewed his military skill in the fortifications of Wesel, which were executed by him. In 1728 he went into the service of the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, as lieutenant-general, and chief of the engineers. He erected several edifices at Dresden, and died there in 1745.

BOTT (Thomas), an English divine. He was born at Derby in 1683, and received his education among the dissenters, and in due time was ordained a teacher. Afterwards he grew weary of this situation, and took orders in the church of England, and was presented to the rectory of Winburg in Norfolk. In 1747 he obtained the rectory of Edgefield, in the same county, and died in 1754. He published some sermons and religious tracts.

BOVADILLA, or **BOBADILLA** (don Francisco de), a Spanish commander. He was in 1500 sent out governor-general to St. Domingo, where he behaved in a most arbitrary manner, and had the assurance to put the great Columbus and his brothers in irons, and sent them to Spain. This conduct offended the court so much that all the proceedings against the prisoners were annulled, and Bovadilla recalled; in his passage home, in 1502, himself and the whole fleet, laden with gold, foundered at sea.

BOUCHARDON (Edmund), a French sculptor and architect, born in 1698, and died in 1762. He adorned Paris with several handsome structures, a list of which is given in his Life by count de Caylus.

BOUCHER D'ARGIS (Anthony Gaspard), a French writer. He was born at Paris in 1708, admitted advocate in 1727, and counsellor of Dombes in 1753. He published some learned pieces on jurisprudence, and wrote all the articles on that subject in the Encyclopedie.

BOU

BOUCHER (Francis), an eminent French painter. His landscapes are very rich and natural, and his figures graceful and elegant. He was called the Anacreon of painting, and died in 1770.

BOUCHER (John), a French divine and doctor of the Sorbonne, who exerted himself at the time of the league on the side of the rebels, he not only preached but wrote against Henry III. and pleaded for the deposition of that prince in the most impudent manner: nor was he less civil to Henry IV. whose abjuration he treated as hypocrisy. He went into the Netherlands with the leaguers, and obtained a canonry at Tournay, and at last was made dean of the chapter. He died there very old.

BOUCHET (John), a French writer. He was procureur of Poitiers, where he was born in 1476, and died in 1550. His *Annals of Aquitaine* were printed at Paris in 1644, fol. It is a very curious work. He also wrote some poems.

BOUCHIER (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, died in 1486. He brought the art of printing into England in 1464, by sending two men over to Haerlem, and enticing a compositor from thence at his own expense.

BOUDEWINS (Michael), an eminent physician of Antwerp, who published a good work, entitled, *Ventilabrum Medicæ Theologicum*, 1666, 4to. He died in 1681.

BOUFFLERS (Lewis Francis de), marshal of France. He was born in 1644, and entered early into the army. In 1669 he rose to the rank of colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and distinguished himself in several actions. In 1708 he defended Lille with great bravery against prince Eugene, for which the king created him a peer. At the battle of Malplaquet, in the year following, he effected his retreat without losing any of his artillery or soldiers. When king William took Namur, in 1695, he detained Boufflers as prisoner, contrary to the terms of capitulation; the marshal asking the reason of this unwarrantable conduct, was told that it was by way of reprisal on account of the French having kept the garrison of Dixmude: "Then," said he, "mine ought to be detained rather than myself." "Sir," it was replied, "you are of more value than 10,000 men." He died at Fontainebleau in 1711.

BOUGAINVILLE (John Peter de), a French writer. He was born at Paris in 1722, and attained to such literary emi-

BOU

nence as to be elected member of the French academy, and of most foreign societies. He also obtained several honourable appointments. He died in 1763. We have by him, 1. *A Translation of the Anti-Lucretius of de Polignac*, 2 vols, 8vo. 2. *Parallel between the Expedition of Thomas Kouli Khan and Alexander*.

BOUGAINVILLE (M. D. F.), a celebrated French circumnavigator, who, notwithstanding the particular glory which he had procured to the French nation, and the general service which he had rendered to science and navigation, was inhumanly massacred at Paris, Aug. 10th, 1792.

BOUGEANT (William Hyacinth), a learned jesuit, who was born at Quimper in 1690, and died at Paris in 1743. He wrote several books, the most noted of which is entitled, *Amusemens Philosophique sur le Langage des Bêtes*, in which he holds that brutes are animated by demons. His *History of the Treaty of Westphalia* is a solid and judicious work.

BOUGUER (Peter), a French mathematician. He was born at Croisie in 1698, and became a member of the academy of sciences in 1731. In 1736 he was sent with Mess Godin and la Condamine to measure a degree in Peru for the purpose of ascertaining the figure of the earth. He died in 1758. His works are; 1. *La Construction du Navire*, 1746, 4to. 2. *La Figure de la Terre*, 1749, 4to. 3. *Traite d'Optique*, 1760, 4to. 4. *La Manœuvre des Vaisseaux*, 1757, 4to.

BOUHOURS (Dominic), a critic of eminence. He was born at Paris in 1628, and became a member of the society of jesuits. The duke of Longueville entrusted him with the education of his sons, and died in his arms. His *Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene* obtained a surprising reputation in a short time, and was translated into several languages; this book recommended him to the great Colbert, who committed to his charge his son, the marquis of Seguelai. His *Remarks and Doubts upon the French Language* is also a profound and useful book. He wrote besides a great number of biographical, religious, and miscellaneous treatises. This ingenious man died at Paris in 1702.

BOUILLAND (Ismael), a French mathematician. He was bred a protestant, but renounced that religion, and took orders in the Roman church. He died in the abbey of St. Victor in 1694, aged 80. His writings are; 1. *Opus novum ad Arithmeticum infinitorum*, 1682, folio.

3. A Discourse on the Reformation of some Religious Orders. 3. An edition of the History of Ducas, in Greek and Latin, 1649, folio.

BOULAI (César Egasse du), historiographer of the university of Paris, who published a History of that University in 6 vols. folio, 1665, which was censured by the theological faculty at Paris, and defended by the author. He also wrote some other works, which shew his industry and erudition. He died in 1678.

BOULAINVILLIERS (Henry de), lord of Saife, a celebrated French writer. He was born in 1658, and received a liberal education. We have by him a great number of books, the principal of which is the Life of Mohammed. He died in 1722.

BOULANGER (Nicholas Anthony), a French philosopher. He was born at Paris in 1722, and died in 1759. His progress in the mathematics and architecture, although without a tutor, was so great, that he became engineer to the baron of Thiers; he was afterwards appointed superintendant of the highways and bridges. Always anxious to attain knowledge, he studied the natural history of the earth, politics, and the eastern languages. We have by him, 1. *Traité du Despotisme oriental*, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. *L'Antiquité dévoilée, par ses Usages*, 3 vols. 12mo. 3. A Dissertation on Elisha and Enoch. He also wrote some articles in the *Encyclopédie*.

BOULAY (Edmund du), a French writer of the 16th century. He was herald at arms to the dukes of Lorraine. He wrote the *Journey of Duke Anthony to Charles V.* and some other books.

BOULLANGER (Claude Francis Felix), a French writer and advocate, born in 1724, and died in 1758. He wrote, 1. *Traité de la Cause et des Phénomènes de l'Électricité*, 8vo. 2. *Recherches Historiques et Critiques sur quelques anciens Spectacles*, &c. 12mo. 3. *Fables et Contes Français*.

BOULLIER (David Renauld), an eminent protestant divine. He was born at Utrecht, 1699; and died 1759. He wrote a Dissertation on the Existence of God, 1716. Letters on the True Principles of Religion, 1741, 2 vols. 12mo. A Translation of bishop Berkeley's book on Tar-water, and other pieces.

BOULLOGNE (Lewis), a French historical painter of the 17th century. His picture of Augustus shutting the temple

of Janus is a grand piece, and shews great judgment and taste. He died in 1674.

BOULOGNE (Bon), eldest son of the above, and also a good painter. He completed his studies in Italy, and from his various talents was called the Proteus of Painting. He died in 1697 aged 43.

BOULTER (Hugh), an exemplary prelate. He was educated first at Merchant Taylors' school, and then at Christ church, Oxford. He was afterwards elected demy of Magdalen college, of which at length he became fellow. About 1700 he obtained the living of St. Olave's, Southwark, and the archdeaconry of Surrey. When George I. came to the throne, he was appointed one of his chaplains in ordinary, and attended him to Hanover in 1719; he also taught prince Frederic English, for which he was rewarded first with the deanery of Christ church, and then with the bishopric of Bristol. The king nominated him unexpectedly to the see of Armagh, in Ireland, which he wanted to decline, but the ministry judging, rightly enough, that he was the most proper person to fill that station in an unquiet time, insisted upon his taking the dignity. No sooner did he accept the primacy, than he began to enter into the real interests of the country with as much zeal as if he had been born in it. By his management the scarcity of silver coin was remedied, and he relieved Dublin from the threatened horrors of a famine; it being proved that no less than 2500 persons were daily fed at his own expence. He laboured to benefit Ireland by every means in his power; he was the chief instrument in effecting a canal from Lough Neagh to Newry; maintained several sons of poor clergymen at his own charge at the university, built and endowed many hospitals, enlarged various small livings, besides numerous private charities; moreover it was principally owing to him that the royal charter was obtained for the incorporated society for promoting the protestant schools in Ireland, and all the expences attending this charter he paid out of his own pocket. This worthy primate died in London in 1742, and lies in Westminster abbey. His good works were more precious than all the disquisitions of the learned, and all the systems of philosophy.

BOUQUET (Don Martin), a benedictine of St. Maur, born in 1685 at Amiens, and died at Paris in 1754. He

assisted Montfaucon in his compilations, and published a collection of the Historians of France.

BOURDALOUE (Lewis), a celebrated French divine. He was born at Bourges in 1632, and admitted into the order of Jesus in 1648. He shone as a preacher above all the men of his day; and it is recorded, that his private life corresponded with his public labours. He died in 1704. His sermons were published in 1707.

BOURDEILLES (Peter de), a singular French character, who is better known by the name of *Beaufrone*. He was an abbot and chevalier, besides having several places at court; but his ambition was to be a knight of Malta, in which he sustained a disappointment. He died in 1614, aged 87. The last edition of his *Memoirs* is that of the Hague, in 15 vols. 12mo. 1741; they are very curious.

BOURDEILLES (Claude de), grand nephew of the above, and count de Montresor. His *Memoirs* are interesting, because they relate particularly to the history of his time, and are very faithful. He died in 1663.

BOURDELLOT (John), a French critic of the 17th century. He was advocate in the parliament of Paris, and master of requests to Mary of Medicis. We have by him annotations upon several ancient authors, Greek and Latin. He died in 1638. His nephew, the abbé Bourdelot, was a good physician at Paris, and printed some ingenious works in the line of his profession. He died in 1685, aged 76.

BOURDELLOT (the abbé); the true name of this person was Peter Michon, and he was the son of a surgeon at Sens, but born at Geneva in 1610. He applied himself to medicine, and became physician to the great Condé. He afterwards attended Christina of Sweden, who obtained for him the abbey of Massay. He died at Paris in 1685. We have by him a treatise on the Viper, 1651, 12mo. and of Mount *Ætna*, &c.: he also left in MSS. a catalogue of all printed medical books, with lives of the authors, and a critique on their works.

BOURDON (Sebastian), a celebrated French painter, and first president of the academy of painting and sculpture at Paris. He was born at Montpellier in 1610. Being a protestant he was obliged to quit France, and then went to Sweden, where he painted for queen Christina. His pieces are very numerous; and on all manner of subjects, but his landscapes are the best. He died in 1662.

BOURGELAT (Claude), a French farrier; he was one of the first who obtained the establishment of veterinary schools. His writings are wholly upon farriery, and are very good in their way. He died in 1779.

BOURGET (Don John), a French ecclesiastic and antiquary. He was born in the diocese of Segz in 1724, and became superior of the abbey of Bec. The society of antiquarians in London chose him a member in 1765. He made ample collections of the histories and antiquities of the abbeys in Normandy, particularly that of Bec, which still remain in MSS. He died in 1776.

BOURGUET (Lewis), an ingenious naturalist. He was born at Nismes in 1678, and on the revocation of the edict of Nantes retired to Switzerland with his family, who carried with them the art of manufacturing stockings, muslins, and silk stuffs. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Neuchâtel, where he died in 1742. His works are; 1. On the Formation of Salts and Crystals, 1729, 12mo. 2. *La Bibliothèque Italique*, 16 vols. 8vo.: this useful journal began to be published at Geneva in 1728, and possessed great merit.

BOURIGNON (Antoinette), a celebrated fapatic. She was born in 1616 at Lisle, and from her birth was very much deformed; as she grew up, her mind became strongly bent upon abstract speculations, and she made a vow of perpetual celibacy. Her father, however, determined that she should marry, and to avoid compulsion she fled into Hainault, where the good Feneleau had some conversation with her, and sent her home. The death of her father placed her in good circumstances, which by her frugality she greatly improved; for, it is worth observing, that this devotee did not reckon charity among the virtues. One John de Saulieu, a bold young fellow, attracted doubtless by the charms of her wealth, made love to her, and even threatened her life if she did not marry him. Being released from this furious Orlando, who married one of her devotees, she was attacked in the same way, but rather more violently, by another young fellow, who besieged her house and fired a gun through her window, claiming her as his wife. These proceedings gave great offence, and the clergy, as well as the magistrates, took her under their protection. In 1658 she took the habit of St. Augustine, and became the head of a religious society; but here the devil played her some mis-

chief by possessing some of her nurse this obliged her to retire to Ghent in 1662, where she received several revelations. From Ghent she went to Amsterdam and gained several proselytes, particularly one de Lort, a man of considerable property, who gave her an estate. Here she published her book, entitled, *The Light of the World*, which is full of mystic extravagancies. In 1671 she quitted Holland, but wherever she came the treatment she received was very provoking, being treated as a sorceress by some, and as an incendiary by others. At length she obtained the protection of the baron de Larzbourg, and was made governess of an hospital in East Friesland. She was obliged to quit this situation, and died in her peregrinating course, being persecuted from city to city, at Franeker in 1680. Her disciples in Scotland were once very numerous, and some few still exist in that country.

* **BOUAN** (Samuel), an eminent dissenting divine. He was born at Birmingham, where his father was a minister, and educated at Glasgow. In 1742 he became pastor of a congregation at Rivington, a village in Lancashire; from whence he afterwards removed to Norwich, and was chosen co-pastor with Dr. John Taylor. In 1758 he published 2 vols. of sermons; and in 1764 two more on the parables of our Saviour. In 1759 he engaged in a short dispute with Dr. Samuel Chandler on the eternity of future punishment. In 1777 he published 2 vols. of miscellaneous sermons, which possess considerable merit. He died at Norwich in 1796, aged 83. He had a strong and vigorous mind, enriched with a store of human learning, and adorned with piety and virtue.

BOURNE (Vincent), an English poet. He was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and usher of Westminster school. His volume of poems in 12mo, reprinted in 1772, 4to, shew a fine classical taste, and a fertile imagination. Mr. Bourne was in orders, and died young.

BOURSAULT (Edmund), a French writer. He was born in 1638 in Burgundy, and though destitute of an education, he attained to a good style of writing, and produced some dramatic pieces, which are still held in esteem. He also wrote some romances, and a collection of letters, under the name of Babes. The *Théâtre de Boursault* was printed in 3 vols. 12mo. 1746. He died in 1701, aged 63.

BOURSIER (Laurence Francis), a doc-

tor of the Sorbonne, and a most voluminous writer. He was born in 1679, and died in 1749. When Peter the Great of Russia was in Paris, and visited the Sorbonne, this divine seized the opportunity to address him on the division between the two churches, and to recommend a reunion. We have by him a profound work, entitled *L'Action de Dieu sur les Créatures*, 2 vols. 4to, which was attacked by Malebranche.

BOURSIER (Philip), a French divine and deacon of Paris, who died in 1768, aged 77. He commenced in 1727 the *Nouvelles Ecclésiastiques*.

* **BOUVART** (Michael Philip), an eminent French physician. He was born in 1721 at Chartres, where his ancestors had practised medicine for many years. There also he learnt the elements of physic, and had the charge of an hospital. Afterwards he removed to Paris, and in 1743 became professor to the royal college. It is however remarkable, and mortifying to reflect, that notwithstanding his penetration and extensive practice, M. Bouvart was an enemy to inoculation. One anecdote related of him does more honour to his name than all the brilliancy of his professional reputation. A banker having experienced some heavy losses, was taken ill. M. Bouvart suspected the cause of his indisposition, but could not get the secret from his patient. The banker's wife, however, told him that he wanted 20,000 livres against a particular day, and that the time of payment was very near. The doctor said nothing, but returning home, sent the exact sum to his patient, which cured him. He died in 1787.

* **BOXHORNIIUS** (Marcus), professor of eloquence, and afterwards of politics and history, at Leyden. He was born at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1612, and died in 1653. His works are: 1. *Historia Universalis*, Leipzig, 1675, 4to. 2. *Obsequia Bredana*, 1640, folio. 3. *Virorum illustrium Elogia*, 1638, folio. 4. *Chronologia Sacra*, 1677, folio. 5. *Poemata*, 12mo. 6. *Theatrum urbium Hollandiae*, 4to. &c.

BOWER (Archibald), a writer of some note. He was a native of Scotland, and in 1702 was sent to the college of that nation at Douay, from whence he removed to Rome and became a jesuit. After being employed by his superiors at different places, he was sent to Macerata, where he remained till 1726, when he removed to Perugia; and from that place made his escape; and after a variety of adventures got to England, where he spent the remainder of his days.

BOW

His own account of his motives for leaving the jesuits differs widely from that given by his adversaries, who charge him with amorous intrigues, particularly with a nun, while he, on the other hand, lays claim to pure conviction and conscientious motives. Some years after his arrival in England, this subject made a great noise, and a great many pamphlets were published on both sides; but Dr. Douglas, now bishop of Salisbury, completely detected the impostures of Bowyer, and exposed him to contempt. The good lord Lyttleton, however, patronized him to the last. He wrote several books, particularly the Lives of the Popes, in 7 vols. 4to. and some parts of the Universal History. He died in 1766, leaving some considerable property at his death. His wife publicly announced his having died in the protestant communion.

BOWLE (John), an English divine. He was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1750. He was one of the first who detected the forgeries of Lauder. He published a Letter to bishop Percy, and a pompous edition of Don Quixote, in Spanish: he also edited Marston's Satires, and some old English poetry. He died in 1788, aged 63.

BOWYER (William), a learned English printer; he was born in London in 1699, and both his father and grandfather were printers before him. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge. On leaving the university he went into business with his father, and printed several great works with extreme correctness and beauty. In 1729 he was appointed printer of the votes of the house of commons, which office he held nearly 50 years. In 1736 he was elected fellow of the antiquarian society. In 1761 he was appointed printer to the royal society; and in 1763 he published the New Testament in Greek, with conjectural emendations collected from the most eminent critics, 2 vols. 12mo. The last have since been printed in a separate form. In 1766 he took Mr. Nichols into partnership, by which he was enabled to sit a little at his ease. The year following he was appointed printer of the journals of the house of lords, and rolls of parliament. He died in 1777. Mr. Bowyer wrote several curious tracts, and published corrected and improved editions of some scarce and valuable books. He left

BOY

to the company of stationers 1000*l*. in the 3 per cents reduced, the produce of which they are to pay yearly to a journeyman compositor, who is of sober life, and versed in the Latin and Greek languages.

BOYCE (William), an eminent English musician. He was born in London in 1710, and at first served as a singing boy in St. Paul's: after which he became apprentice to Dr. Green, organist of that cathedral, who left him at his death all his original MSS. and entrusted to him the publication of the collection of anthems which he was preparing. This work was executed with elegance and accuracy. While a young man, Boyce was seized with an obstinate and incurable deafness; which we might suppose, would have been as dreadful a malady to a musician, as blindness to a painter. Notwithstanding this defect, he continued his profession and studies with surprising perseverance; and in 1749 the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Mus. D. In 1757 he was appointed master of the king's band, which place was followed by those of organist and composer to his majesty. He died in 1779, and was interred in one of the vaults of St. Paul's cathedral. Only a few of his numerous compositions have been published. His songs are delicate and lively, and his anthems, symphonies, and oratorios, are uncommonly fine. The prominent feature in his music is originality; and the various excellencies which he so carefully blended, are wholly his own.

BOYD (Robert), a Scotch presbyterian divine, who died in 1629, aged 56. He wrote a commentary on the epistle to the Ephesians.

BOYD (Mark Alexander), a Scottish poet. He was born in Galloway, and educated under his uncle, who was archbishop of Glasgow, after which he went abroad and lived an idle life for some years. At last he returned to his own country, and died there in 1601, aged 39. His Epistolæ Heroidum, and his Hymns, were printed in the *Deliciæ Poëtarum Scotorum*, Amsterdam, 1637, 2 vols. 12mo.

BOYER (Abel), a lexicographer and grammarian. He was born at Castrès in France in 1664, and left that country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After going through his studies at Geneva and Franeker, he visited England, where he subsisted by teaching the French

BOY

language, and died in 1719. His French and English grammar and dictionary are universally known.

BOYER (Claude), a member of the French academy, born at Alby in 1618, and died in 1698. He was at first an ecclesiastic, but abandoned that profession for the stage. He wrote several dramatic pieces, which were condemned as fast as they were produced.

BOYER (John Baptist du), physician to Lewis XIV. who made him a knight. He was born at Marseilles in 1693, and his conduct when his native city was ravaged by the plague, obtained him a place at court and a pension. He published a corrected edition of the *Codex Medicamentarius*; seu *Pharmacopœia Parisiensis*, 4to. He died in 1768.

BOYLE (Richard), earl of Cork, the youngest son of Mr. Roger Boyle of Herefordshire. He was born at Canterbury, 1566, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and afterwards entered into the service of sir Richard Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer. Finding little prospect of advancing his fortune, he went to Dublin with a very scanty supply of money in 1588. Here he turned his legal acquisitions to good account, and got considerable employment. In 1595 he married an English lady at Limerick, who died four years afterwards, leaving him an estate worth 500*l.* a year; but when the general rebellion broke out in Munster, he was obliged to fly to England, where he again took up his residence in the Middle Temple, and applied to the study of the law. He was about to attend the earl of Essex, lord deputy of Ireland, but sir Henry Wallop, treasurer of that kingdom, knowing that Mr. Boyle was acquainted with his fraudulent practices, represented him to the queen as a traitor; on which he was committed to the Gate-house. When brought before the council, he so fully vindicated himself, and discovered so much of the wickedness of his adversary, that the queen appointed him clerk of the council of Munster, and dismissed Wallop from his place. He behaved with great activity in Ireland, and contributed much towards suppressing the rebellion; for which he received the honour of knighthood in 1603, at which time he married a daughter of sir George Fenton, secretary of state. Honours now fell upon him in abundance, and in 1620 he was created earl of Cork. In 1631 he was constituted lord high treasurer of

BOY

Ireland; which office was made hereditary in his family. When the rebellion broke out in 1641, he made great exertions in behalf of the government; and in the battle of Lisfearrol four of his sons were engaged, the eldest of whom fell on the field. He died in 1643, aged 78, and caused this motto to be engraved on his tomb: "God's Providence is my inheritance." By his second wife he had seven sons and eight daughters.

BOYLE (Roger), earl of Orrery, fifth son of the preceding. He was born in Ireland in 1611, and at the age of seven created lord Broghill. After going through his studies in his own country, he went abroad, and at his return married the daughter of the earl of Suffolk. After the murder of Charles I. he came to England, and lived privately at his seat in Somersetshire. At length he resolved to visit Charles II. to obtain a commission from him to raise troops in Ireland for his service. To this end he applied for leave to go to the Spa, on account of his health. His design however had been discovered, and the committee of safety were about to commit him to the Tower, when Cromwell, who was just appointed lieutenant of Ireland, knowing the value of his lordship's services, offered him his liberty, provided he would go with him to Ireland and act against the rebels, which the other accepted. His conduct gave Cromwell so much satisfaction, that when he became protector he made him one of his privy council, and took him into his entire confidence. In 1656 he sent him to Scotland, by way of acting as a check upon Monk. After the death of the protector, his lordship finding the weakness of Richard, turned his thoughts upon a restoration of monarchy, for which purpose he went to Ireland, where he engaged in his design the governor of Limerick, and secured the whole province of Munster. He also brought over sir Charles Coote, and then sent his brother lord Shannon to the king, inviting him to Cork. In the mean time his majesty was restored in England, on which lord Broghill waited upon him, and was soon after made earl of Orrery, and sworn in of the privy council. When the Irish Roman catholics petitioned the king to be restored to their estates, lord Orrery knowing that this would be destructive of the protestant interest, produced proofs that the petitioners in the late disturbances had offered the kingdom to the pope, the king of Spain, and the king of France, and thereby frus-

BOY

trated their object. Soon after this he was constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland, and commissioned to call a parliament, before the meeting of which he drew up the celebrated act of settlement. On the fall of lord Clarendon, he was offered the place of lord chancellor, but refused it in consequence of his infirmities. He was moreover averse to the people whom the king had about him, and therefore did not chuse to act with them. This great man died in 1679, leaving two sons and five daughters. He wrote several poems and plays; and his State Letters were printed in folio, in 1742.

BOYLE (Robert), a celebrated philosopher, and a most exemplary man. He was the seventh son of Richard, earl of Cork, and was born at Lismore, in Ireland, January 25, 1626. Two misfortunes happened to him in his childhood: the first was the loss of his mother, and the second an incurable habit of stuttering, which he acquired by mocking some other children. In 1635 he was sent to Eton school, where he met with three accidents which endangered his life. In 1638 he accompanied his brother Francis in his travels on the continent. At Geneva they staid some time pursuing their studies, and here Mr. Boyle applied closely to the mathematics, of which he had learnt a little at Eton. From Geneva they proceeded through Italy, and in 1642 came to Marseilles, where they expected remittances which never reached them. With some difficulty they returned to England, and found the earl their father dead. His lordship had left his son Robert some considerable estates, for which he obtained a protection from the ruling powers. He fixed himself chiefly at his seat at Stalbridge, and applied with great industry to his chemical studies; sometimes making excursions to Oxford and other places. He was one of the first of those illustrious men, who formed the Royal Society, in 1645, for the purpose of improving experimental knowledge, upon the plan laid down by the great Bacon. In 1654 he went to reside at Oxford, as the philosophical society had been removed from London thither. Here he improved the air-pump, and thereby was enabled to discover several qualities of the air. He was so intent upon experimental philosophy, that he never could endure Aristotle, nor once read the works of Cartes, though they were then in universal request. At the restoration he

BOY

was strongly solicited to enter into holy orders, with the offer of considerable advancement, but though he was a christian upon principle, yet he chose rather to pursue his studies as a layman; thinking also, that what he should say or write in behalf of religion, would have more weight as coming from one of that condition than a churchman. In 1668 he settled in London, at the house of his sister, lady Ranelagh, who was also an ingenious and pious woman. The king, without his knowledge, gave him the provostship of Eton college, which, after some deliberation, he declined. He continued to enrich the papers of the royal society by the communications of experiments; and as he was one of the first institutors; so he was the principal support and ornament of that establishment. He also exerted himself in other respects, particularly in advancing works of charity, and schemes of improvement. As a director of the East-India company, he was the principal instrument in procuring their charter; for which he only required as a return, that they would do something towards propagating christianity in their settlements, to which end he had printed at Oxford 500 copies of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in the Malayan tongue. He also was at the expence of translating into Arabic and printing Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianae, which was sent to the Levant. In 1678 he published an extraordinary piece, entitled, An historical Account of a Degradation of Gold, made by an Anti-elixir, &c. This work contains so many surprising facts, that had they been related by any other person, scarcely any credibility would have been given to them. In the same year the royal society would have chose him president, which honour he declined. About 1681 we find him engaged in promoting the good work of propagating the gospel among the Indians of North America. To follow him through all his labours, and to mark the progress of his publications, would far exceed our limits. His biographer must find it a difficult task to narrate properly what this great and good man did for the advancement of knowledge, and the benefit of his fellow-creatures; how must we then be astonished at his activity and perseverance! In 1689 he was obliged to have recourse to an advertisement to prevent the intrusion of visitors. By this means he gained time to perfect some important works, particularly those

BOY

on chemistry. He died December 30, 1691, just a week after his beloved sister, lady Ranelagh. His remains were interred in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, and the funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, who gives a very copious and eloquent account of the character, talents, and virtues of Mr. Boyle. He shewed his regard for religion by founding a lecture at St. Paul's, in defence of the gospel against unbelievers, without any regard to differences among christians, and by spending large sums, for spreading the christian religion among the heathens. His works have been printed in 5 vols. folio, and 6 volumes 4to.

BOYLE (Charles), earl of Orrery. He was the son of Roger, the second earl, and born in 1676. He received his education at Christchurch, Oxford, under Dr. Atterbury, and while there engaged in a famous dispute with Dr. Bentley, on the epistles of Phalaris, a new edition of which had been published by Mr. Boyle, in 1695. In this, however, he was materially assisted by his tutor. On leaving the university, he was elected into parliament for Huntingdon; and, on the death of his brother, he succeeded to the earldom. In 1709 he obtained the rank of major-general, and was sworn one of the privy council. During the treaty of Utrecht, he was envoy-extraordinary to the states of Flanders and Brabant, where he behaved with great spirit and dexterity. After his return he was created a British peer, by the title of lord Boyle, baron of Marlton, in Somersetshire. At the accession of king George I. he retired from court, and in 1722, he was sent to the tower on suspicion of high treason. After six months he was discharged upon bail, and his innocence being fully proved, no further steps were taken against him. He died in 1731.

BOYLE (John), earl of Cork and Orrery, and the only son of the last-mentioned lord. He was born in 1707, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. In 1728 he married the daughter of George Hamilton, earl of Orkney, who died in 1732, at Cork. The year following he returned to England, and settled at Marlton, his seat in Somersetshire. In 1738 he married an Irish lady, who appears to have made up the loss of his former countess. The next year he published his great-

BOY

grandfather's dramatic works, in 2 vols. 8vo; and in 1742, his State Letters. In 1751 appeared his translation of Pijay's Letters, in 2 vols. 4to. addressed to his son. This was followed by his Observations on the Life of Swift, 8vo. In 1754 he went to Italy with his wife and daughter, and resided at Florence nearly a year. While there he began a History of Tuscany, in a series of letters, but never completed his design. He returned to England the year following. In 1758 he lost his lady, and the next year his eldest son. He died in 1762. In 1774 appeared his Letters from Italy, with his Life, written by the rev. Mr. Duncombe. His lordship also furnished some of the papers in the World and Connoisseur.

BOYSE, or BOIS (John), an English divine. He was born at Nettlestead, in Suffolk, 1660, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was Greek lecturer there many years, and obtained a fellowship. On leaving the university to possess the rectory of Boxworth, the college gave him 100l. He was appointed one of the Cambridge translators of the Bible, and executed not only his own part, but that of another. He also assisted sir Henry Savile in his edition of St. Chrysostom. This indefatigable man, who was the profoundest Grecian of his day, obtained no other preferment than a prebend in the church of Ely, bestowed upon him by bishop Andrews. He died in 1643.

BOYSE (Joseph), an eminent dissenting divine. He was born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, in 1660, and educated at Kendal, in Westmoreland. In 1682 he was at Amsterdam, where he officiated among the brownists; at his return he accepted a call from a congregation at Dublin, where some years after he had for an assistant Mr. Thomas Emyln, which connection was dissolved in consequence of the heterodoxy of the latter, on the subject of the Trinity. He died in 1728, and his works were published the same year, in 2 vols. folio.

BOYSE (Samuel), an ingenious but unfortunate poet. He was the son of the last mentioned, and born in 1708, at Dublin. After receiving a grammatical education, he was sent to Glasgow, where he married a tradesman's daughter before he was twenty. This imprudent step, added to the extravagance of himself and wife, involved him in misery. He published a volume of poems, at Edinburgh, addressed to lady Eglington,

B R A

who liberally rewarded him; and an Elegy on the countess of Stormont, procured him from lord Stormont a handsome present. From Edinburgh he came to London, with a commendatory letter, written by the duchess of Gordon, to Mr. Pope, and another to chancellor King, both of which he neglected to deliver. He delighted in mean company, and indulged in all the groveling habits of low life. His principal support arose from writing for the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodical publications. In 1745, he wrote an historical Review of the Transactions of Europe, which was far from being ill-written. While he was thus employed his wife died, and being unable to put himself into mourning, he tied a piece of black ribband about his dog's neck. He died in 1749, in Shoe-lane, and was buried at the expence of the parish.

BOZE (Claude Gros de), a French antiquarian. He was born at Lyons, in 1680, and became member of the French academy, and of those of inscriptions and belles-lettres. The latter of which appointed him perpetual secretary. He also was nominated keeper of the royal cabinet of medals. He died in 1753. His works are wholly confined to medallic history, and are very valuable.

BRACCIOLINI DELL' API (Francis), an Italian poet. He was born at Patoja, in 1556, and at the age of 40 entered into orders. He was secretary to cardinal Anthony Barberini, as he had been to his brother, pope Urban VIII. before his advancement to the pontificate. His poem, entitled, *La Croce Riquadrata*, 1605, is esteemed by the Italians as next to Tasso's *Jerusalem*. He also wrote some other good pieces, and died in 1645.

BRACTON (Henry de), an English lawyer, of the 13th century. He was born in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. Henry III. made him one of the itinerant judges. His book, *De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ*, which was first printed in 1569, folio, is a complete and inestimable treatise on the English law.

BRADBURY (Thomas), an English dissenting minister. He was born in London, 1672, educated under a Mr. Row, at Clapham, with Dr. Watts, and became a very popular preacher in the city. Bradbury was a high calvinist, and a most zealous whig. He was, however, a man of abilities, and of great pleasantry of humour. He published two

B R A

volumes of sermons, entitled, *The Mystery of Godliness*; and since his death 3 vols. more have been printed. He died in 1757, aged 85.

BRADFORD (Samuel), a learned English prelate. He was born in London, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, but scrupling the oaths and subscriptions, he went abroad, with a view of studying physic. After his return his objections were removed, and he entered into orders, and became chaplain to bishop Compton, and tutor to the children of archbishop Tillotson. In 1693, he obtained the living of St. Mary le Bow, and in 1698 he was appointed chaplain to king William. In 1705 the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1707 he was installed prebendary of Westminster. In 1716 he was chosen master of Bene't college; and in 1718 appointed bishop of Carlisle, from which in 1723 he was translated to Rochester. He died in 1731. Dr. Bradford published some occasional sermons, and was the editor of archbishop Tillotson's works.

BRADICK (Walter), an English merchant, who escaped from the earthquake at Lisbon, with the loss of all his property. He afterwards was admitted a pensioner of the Charter-house, and wrote a poem entitled, *Chobeleth, or the Royal Preacher*, 4to. He died in 1794.

BRADLEY (James), an eminent English astronomer. He was born in Gloucestershire, in 1693, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then entered into orders. In 1719 he obtained the vicarage of Bridstow, in Herefordshire, which, with a small sinecure in the diocese of St. David's, was all the church preferment he ever received. He became curate to his uncle Dr. James Pountney, at Wansted, in Essex, and from that gentleman he gained a knowledge of the mathematics. In 1721 he succeeded Dr. Keill, as Savilian professor of astronomy, on which he resigned his livings, agreeable to the rules of the founder. In 1730 he became lecturer of experimental philosophy, which he resigned about two years afterwards. On the death of Dr. Halley he was appointed astronomer-royal, and, at the same time, the university of Oxford presented him with his degree of D.D. In 1747 he addressed a letter to the earl of Macclesfield, president of the royal society, on the apparent motion of the fixed stars,

for which he was complimented with the gold medal. In consequence of this letter, 1000*l.* was ordered by the king to be paid to the doctor, to purchase new instruments for the observatory, and to put the old ones into proper repair. He employed for these purposes those excellent artists, messrs. Graham and Bird. The king afterwards presented him to the living of Greenwich, which he declined accepting, as being incompatible with his other pursuits; on which his majesty bestowed upon him a pension of 250*l.* a year. He died at Chalford, in Gloucestershire, in 1762, and was buried at Minchinhampton, in that county, near the remains of his wife and mother. His observations are extant in perfect order, contained in 13 vols. 4to. in MS.

BRADSHAW (Henry), an English poet, of the 14th century. He was a benedictine monk at Chester, and wrote the *Life of St. Werburg* in verse.

BRADSHAW (John), a noted English lawyer. He was born in Derbyshire, in 1586, and brought up to the profession of a clerk; but he must have afterwards entered at one of the inns of court, as he rose to the rank of serjeant at law. What gives him a place in history is not his talents or his virtues, but his having had the assurance to sit in judgment upon his sovereign Charles I. after which he seems to have sunk into contempt, even with the party who had made him their tool. He died in 1659.

BRADWARDIN (Thomas), an English divine, of the 13th century. He was called, according to the custom of that age, the profound doctor; and his book, *De Causa Dei*, seems to warrant the appellation, as it shews him to have been a metaphysician and divine. He was chosen archbishop of Canterbury, in 1248, but did not long enjoy the dignity.

BRADY (Nicholas), an eminent divine and poet, born at Bandon, in Ireland, 1659; educated first at Westminster school, and next at Christ church, Oxford, of which college he became student. After four years continuance there, he went to Dublin, and took his degrees in arts in that university, which some time afterwards presented him with that of D.D. Dr. Wettenhal, bishop of Cork, made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral. After the revolution he came over and settled in London, where he obtained the living of St. Catherine Cree, and the lectureship of St. Michael, Wood-street. He died rector of Richmond and Clapham,

in Surrey, in 1726. Dr. Brady translated the *Aeneid* of Virgil, and published 3 vols. of sermons, and some poems, but he is best known by his new version of the *Psalms* of David, in conjunction with Mr. Tate, and now generally sung in churches.

* **BRADY** (Robert), an English physician and historian. He was born in Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1660. In the same year he was elected master of his college, and in 1670, appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London. Some time after he was chosen regius professor of physic, in the university of Cambridge. He died in 1700. Dr. Brady wrote a letter to Dr. Sydenham, which is inserted in that physician's works; but he is best known by his *Complete History of England*, 3 vols. folio, in which he exalts the royal prerogative beyond the just boundaries of the constitution, and represents parliaments as of modern date.

BRAHE (Tycho), a famous Danish astronomer. He was born of a noble family, in Knudstorp, 1546, and educated first at home, and then at the university of Copenhagen. He was bred to the law, but the great eclipse of the sun in 1560, gave him such a turn for astronomy as could never be repressed. When he had finished his studies at Leipsic, he returned to his own country in 1565, where in a quarrel he lost part of his nose, and supplied the defect with a piece of gold or silver, in such a manner that it was not perceivable. After this he went abroad for some years, and in 1571 took up his abode with his uncle, who furnished him with a suitable place for making his observations, and erecting a laboratory, as by this time he was also greatly enamoured of chemistry. Two years afterwards he greatly offended all his relatives by marrying beneath his rank. In 1574 he read lectures on astronomy, at Copenhagen, by order of the king; who also built for him an observatory in the isle of Huen in the Sound, and the building was called Uranibourg. The king added to the donation, a pension and some lucrative places. In this situation he resided about 20 years, pursuing his studies, making observations, and receiving visits from the most illustrious personages. On the death of the king he lost his pension, in consequence of which he left Uranibourg, and went to Copenhagen, from whence he removed to Prague, where

BRA

he died, in 1601. His remains were interred magnificently in the great church of that city, and a monument erected to his memory. Tycho left a widow, two sons, and four daughters. He was a man of great genius, but excessively superstitious, being addicted to judicial astrology, and very attentive to omens. His temper also was uncommonly irritable, and his vanity disgusting. Of the last no greater proof can be given than his inventing a monstrous system in opposition to the Copernican, and more absurd than that of Ptolemy. His works, however, shew him to have been an accurate observer; and they are very valuable. The Rudolphin Tables, and the *Historia Caelestis*, are the best.

* **BRACKENBURG** (Reinier), an eminent painter of landscapes and conversations; born at Haerlem, and died in 1649. His compositions are lively, natural, and well grouped; but his subjects are always of a low nature.

BRAILLIER (Peter), an apothecary of Lyons, who rendered himself remarkable by a curious book on the Abuses and Ignorance of Physicians, against an anonymous author who had ridiculed the apothecaries. He lived at the close of the 16th century.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO (Lazarus), a celebrated architect, born in 1444, and died in 1514. He executed several great works for the popes, particularly that of joining the Belvedere to the Vatican. He began the church of St. Peter, and left the execution of it at his death to Michael Angelo Buonorata. He was also a musician and poet, and his poems were printed at Milan as late as 1756.

* **BRAMER** (Leonard), a Dutch painter; born at Delft, in 1596; and a disciple of Rembrandt. One of his best pieces is the raising of Lazarus, which is with others of his painting at Rome, and in great esteem.

BRAMHALL (John), an eminent prelate. He was born at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, about 1593, and educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took his degree in arts. Afterwards he became chaplain to Dr. Mathews, archbishop of York, who gave him a prebend in his church, and the deanery of Rippon. In 1630, he became D.D. and went over to Ireland, where he was employed by lord Wentworth, in reforming the abuses of the church, for which, in 1634, he was made bishop of London-derry. In 1641, articles of high treason were exhibited against him, and he was

BRA

committed close prisoner at Dublin, but king Charles, at the request of archbishop Usher, directed all proceedings to cease, and he was set at liberty. When the royal cause was ruined, the bishop went to Brussels, where he resided till 1648, when he returned to Ireland privately; where, however, he narrowly escaped being taken, Cromwell having laid every snare possible to catch him. At the restoration he went to England, and in 1661 was made archbishop of Armagh, in which he procured several advantages for the Irish church, and set on foot some excellent regulations. He died in 1663. The archbishop wrote some learned books, the best known of which is an answer to Hobbes.

BRANCAS VILLENEUVE (Andrew Francis), a French philosopher and geographer, whose works are valuable, though the style does not recommend them. He died in 1758.

* **BRANCKER** (Thomas), an English mathematician. He was born in Devonshire in 1636, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and was elected fellow. Soon after the restoration he entered into orders, and became rector of Tilston, in Cheshire, and master of the free school at Macclesfield. He died in 1676, and was buried in the church at Macclesfield. He wrote a book on the Doctrine of the Sphere, published in Latin at Oxford in 1662, and in 1668 he printed an Introduction to Algebra.

* **BRANDEL** (Peter), an eminent historical and portrait painter, born at Prague in 1660, brought up under Schroeter, and died poor in that city in 1739. He gained considerable sums for his productions, but squandered away the whole in an extravagant manner.

BRANDI (Hyacinth), an Italian painter, who was a pupil of Lanfranc, and executed several fine paintings for the churches at Rome. He died in 1691, aged 68.

* **BRANDMÜLLER** (Gregory), an historical painter, born at Basse in 1664, and died in 1691. He improved himself greatly in the school of le Brun, and obtained a prize in the royal academy at Paris. He excelled in history and portrait.

BRANDT (John), secretary of Antwerp, where he died in 1639, aged 80. We have by him, *Elogia Ciceronia Romanorum donis Militiaque Illustrum*.

BRANDT (Gerard), a Dutch divine. He was the author of the History of the

BRA

Reformation of the Low Countries, and a Life of de Ruyter, the Dutch admiral. He died in 1695.

BRANDT (Sebastian), professor of jurisprudence and chancellor at Strasburg, born in 1454, and died in 1520. He wrote the poem, entitled, *Navis Scultifera Mortalium*, 1488, 8vo.

BRANDT (Sebastian), a German chemist, who discovered phosphorus in seeking for the philosopher's stone. He died in 1522.

BRASAVOLA (Antonius Musa), an Italian physician. He was born at Ferrara in 1500, and received several honourable marks of favour from different sovereigns to whom he was physician. He died at his native place, where he was professor of medicine, in 1555. He wrote Commentaries on Hippocrates and Galen.

• **BRASIDAS**, a Lacedæmonian general, who, about 424 B.C. defeated the Athenians by land and sea, took from them several cities, and engaged others in an alliance with Sparta. Being blocked up in Amphipolis by Cleon, he took a favourable opportunity to make a sortie, and obtained a complete victory. He died shortly after in consequence of a wound. When his mother was told of his death, and that his loss was irreplaceable: "My son," said she, "was brave, but Sparta has still braver men left." The Lacedæmonians rendered public honours both to the mother and son.

BRAY (sir Reginald), a celebrated Englishman, who contributed in setting Henry VII. upon the throne, with whom he was in great favour. Sir Reginald was not only a politic statesman, but a good architect; the chapel, called Henry VII.'s chapel, at Westminster, being built under his direction; and there is another called by his name at Windsor, where he was buried in 1501.

• **BRAY** (Solomon de), an eminent portrait painter, born at Haarlem, and died in 1664, aged 67. He had a son called *Jacob*, who was very excellent in historical painting, and was living in 1680.

BRAY (Thomas), a pious English divine. He was born in Shropshire, 1566, and educated at Hart-hall, Oxford. In 1698 he had the living of Sheldon, in Warwickshire, and bishop Compton made him his commissary at Virginia, where he rendered the poor clergy important services, and established several libraries for their use. On his return to England, he formed the scheme of parochial libra-

BRE

ries, for which he obtained an act of parliament. He laboured with great zeal in his favourite object of propagating the gospel among the heathens, and went to America several times to promote it. In 1696 he proceeded to the degree of D.D. and in 1706 accepted the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. This exemplary man, whose whole life was devoted to the glory of God, and in promoting the welfare of his fellow-creatures, died in London in 1731. He published some religious tracts.

BRECHU (George de), a French poet, born in Lower Normandy, 1628, and died in 1661. He is best known by his translation of Lucan.

• **BREDA** (Peter van), an eminent landscape painter of Antwerp, born in 1631, and died in 1681. His performances are very excellent.

• **BREDA** (John van), a Flemish painter, who excelled in painting landscapes and views of fairs and markets; he resided many years in England, and returned to his own country loaded with riches. He died in 1750.

• **BRENNBERG** (Bartholomew), a Flemish painter, who is better known by the name of Bartolomeo: his landscapes and views of ruins are very beautiful. He died in 1669, aged 40.

BRECY (Charlotte, countess de), an ingenious French lady, who was niece to the learned Salmasius, and died at Paris, 1693, aged 72. She wrote a Collection of letters and poems, 1688, 12mo.

BREMONT (Francis de), a French writer, born at Paris in 1712, and died there in 1742. He was a member of the academy, and of the royal society of London: he translated the *Philosophical Transactions* into French, with notes.

• **BRENNUS**, general of the Gauls, who passed at the head of a prodigious army into the east, penetrated into Macedonia, slew Sosthenes, general of that country, ravaged Thessaly and Greece, and advanced towards the temple of Delphos, with an intention to plunder it; but he was repulsed and his army routed, on which he put an end to himself, B.C. 278.

• **BRENNUS**, another general of the Gauls, who, after ravaging Lombardy and Tuscany, marched to Rome, which he gave up to be pillaged and burnt; the tribune Sulpitius offered him a thousand pounds weight of gold to spare the capitol, and to quit the territories of the republic. Brennus threw into the scale which held the weights his sword and helmet, and

B R E

when the Romans complained of the trick, he haughtily exclaimed, *Woe to the vanquished!* Camillus, irritated at the insolence of the barbarian, put an end to the treaty, gave battle to the Gauls, and constrained them to fly, about 388 B.C.

BRENT (for Nathaniel), an English civilian. He was born in Warwickshire in 1575, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. Archbishop Abbot sent him to Venice to procure a copy of father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, which he published at his return in English and Latin. In 1621 he obtained the mastership of Merton college, and the archbishop made him his vicar-general. In 1629 he was knighted; and on the breaking out of the civil war sided with the puritans to preserve his place and estate. He died in 1652.

BRENTIUS (John), a German divine, who at the beginning of the reformation joined with Luther, from whom, however, he differed on the subject of the Eucharist, and his followers were called ubiquitarians, because they held that the body of Christ was every-where. He died in 1570 at Tübingen. He wrote 8 vols. in folio on polemical divinity.

BREWERWOOD (Edward), an English mathematician. He was born at Chester, and brought up at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1596 he was chosen Gresham professor of astronomy. He died in London, 1613, aged 48. His two principal works are; 1. *De Ponderibus et Pretiis Veterum nummorum, eorumque cum Recentioribus Collatione*, 1614, 4to. 2. *Enquiries touching the Diversity of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World*, 1614, 4to.

BRETON (Nicholas), an English poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who wrote some ballads and interludes, which possess merit for the time.

BRETONNEAU (Francis), a French jesuit, born at Tours in 1675, and died in 1741. He wrote, 1. *Sermons*, in 7 vols. 2. *A Life of James II.* and some other pieces.

BREVAL (John Durant de), an English writer. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow; but in 1707 he quitted the university and entered into the army under the duke of Marlborough, who made him captain. He died in 1739. His travels in 4 vols. are in reputation.

BREUGEL (Peter), a famous painter, born near Breda, 1510, and died at Ant-

B R I

werp, 1570. He was fond of painting droll subjects, but he excelled in landscape.

BREUGEL (Peter), called Peter the younger, son of the above. He delighted in painting representations of devils, witches, &c. for which he obtained the name of the hellish Breugel. He died in 1642.

BREUGEL (John), son of Peter Breugel the old; born in 1560, and died in 1625. He painted landscapes, fruits, and flowers, in a style of great excellence.

* **BREUGEL** (Abraham), a painter, born at Antwerp in 1672. He acquired reputation by his fruit and flower paintings.

BREVINT (Daniel), a learned divine, born at Jersey in 1616, and educated first at Saumur, and then at Oxford, where he obtained the first fellowship in Jesus college, and proceeded M.A. In the time of the rebellion he went over to France, and at the restoration returned to England, where he was made prebend of Durham. In 1681 he was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln, and died in 1695. He wrote a Treatise on the Lord's Supper, and some polemical pieces.

BREYNIUS (James), a botanist, of Dantzic, who published *Plantarum Exoticarum Centuria*, 1678, fol. with plates, and *Fasciculus Plantarum Rarior.* 1689, 4to. He died in 1697.

BRIDGE (William), an English non-conformist divine, born in 1600. He was for some time pastor of an independent congregation at Rotterdam; but in the time of the civil wars returned to England, and became a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and minister at Yarmouth. He died in 1670. Some of his sermons have been published.

BRIDGMAN (for Orlando), an English lawyer. He was the son of Dr. Bridgman, bishop of Chester, and at the restoration was made chief baron of the exchequer, and afterwards lord-keeper of the great seal. He wrote a treatise on Conveyancing.

* **BRIENNE** (Walter de), an illustrious Frenchman, who signalized himself in the defence of the city of Acre against the Saracens in 1188. He afterwards became king of Sicily and duke of Pouille by his marriage with Maria Almeric, and died of a wound he received in defending the rights of his wife, in 1205. Walter the Great, his son, was count of Brienne and of Jaffa; he went into the holy land, where he distinguished himself greatly, but was taken prisoner, and put to a cruel death in 1251.

• **BRIENNE** (John de), elected king of Jerusalem in 1210. The emperor Frederic II. married his daughter, having the kingdom of Jerusalem as a dowry. He was afterwards elected by the French barons emperor of Constantinople, which he defended with great bravery against the Greeks and Bulgarians, and died in 1237. His avarice disgraced his other qualities, and hastened the ruin of the empire.

BRIETIUS (Philip), a French jesuit, who distinguished himself by his *Parallela Geographica Veteris et Novæ*, 3 vols. 4to. 1648; besides which he published *Annales Mundi*, 7 vols. 12mo.

BRIGGS (Henry), an English mathematician. He was born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, 1556, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1588. In 1596 he was appointed Gresham professor of geometry, which he resigned in 1615, on being made Savilian professor at Oxford. He died there in 1630. He was one of the first improvers of Logarithms, and published several valuable treatises on that and other mathematical subjects.

BRIGGS (William), an English physician. He was born at Norwich, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1677 he took his degree of M.D. and in 1682 published his *Theory of Vision*: the year following he was appointed physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He died in 1704.

BRILL (Mathew and Paul), two Flemish painters. The first was employed by pope Gregory XIII. and excelled in landscape and history, and died in 1584. Paul painted in conjunction with his brother at the Vatican, and with rather more reputation. He died in 1626, aged 72.

BRINDLEY (James), an eminent English mechanic. He was born at Tunsted, in Derbyshire, in 1716, and served his apprenticeship to a millwright. After executing several ingenious mills and engines, he was employed by the duke of Bridgewater on his famous canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he performed in a manner that astonished the most experienced engineers. He afterwards executed another from the Trent to the Mersey, for the same nobleman. It is 93 miles long, and has five tunnels, the most remarkable of which is the subterraneous passage of Harecastle-hill. This ingenious man, who worked entirely from

his own ideas, without any knowledge of science, died in 1772.

BRISSONIUS (Barnaby), a French lawyer, and president of the parliament of Paris. He was born at Fontenay, in Poitou, and attained considerable eminence. Henry III. employed him in several embassies. He was put to death by the leaguers in 1591. There are extant some learned works by him in the line of his profession.

BRISOT (Peter), a French physician. He was born at Poitou in 1478, and educated at Paris, where he taught philosophy with success. He set himself to reform physic, holding the authority of the ancients in contempt; this raised against him the whole body of the faculty, and he went to Portugal, where he was opposed by Denys, physician to the king. Brisot wrote in defence of phlebotomy, which his brethren treated as a species of murder. He died in 1522.

BRISOT (Jean Pierre), a French politician. He was born in 1754, and was educated for the bar, which he never followed. Early in life he contracted a partiality for England, and its manners. In 1780 he published his *Theory of Criminal Laws*, 2 vols. 8vo, in which he artfully attacked the corruptions of the government, under the mask of exposing legal abuses. In 1782 he gained a prize from the academy of Châlons-sur-Marne, for two discourses on the reform of the criminal laws, and on the reparation due to persons wrongfully prosecuted. His next performance was a *Philosophical Library of the Criminal laws*, in 10 vols. This was followed by a work of more life and celebrity, entitled, *Of Truth; or Thoughts on the Means of attaining Truth in all the Branches of human Knowledge*. After this he went to London, where he published a *Journal* describing the state of the sciences in England. At his return to Paris in 1784 he was sent to the Bastille, where, however, he only remained two months. In 1786 appeared his *Letters on the History of England*, 2 vols. and an *Examination of the Travels of the Marquis de Chateleux in America*. Soon after this he set out for America, from whence he returned when the revolution broke out in his own country, and in which he took a prominent part. He was guillotined Nov. 30, 1793.

• **BRITANNICUS**, son of the emperor Claudius and of Messalina. He was excluded from the empire by the artifices of Agrippina, second wife of Claudius, and

another of Nero, who caused Britannicus to be poisoned, A.D. 55.

BRITANNICUS (John), an Italian critic, born at Palazzolo, and died in 1510 at Brescia. He was a man of great learning, and published annotations upon several of the Latin classics.

BRITO (Bernard de), a Portuguese monk and historian, born at Almeida in 1580, and died in 1617. He wrote a History of Portugal in Latin, 7 vols. folio, 1612; and some other pieces on that kingdom.

BRITTON (Thomas), the noted musical small-cul-man. He was a native of Northamptonshire, and came to London, where he engaged in this line of business, to which he added the practice of chemistry, and had a moveable laboratory. He had a great taste for music, and held a concert at his house, which was frequented by persons of the first rank, who treated Britton with great familiarity. His death was very extraordinary. A gentleman, out of joke, brought with him one evening to the concert a ventriloquist, who predicted in a solemn manner the death of Britton in a few hours. This supernatural voice frightened him so much, that he took to his bed and died in a few days, in 1714. His collection of music and instruments was sold after his death for a considerable sum.

* **BRIZIO** (Francisco), an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1574, and died in 1623. He excelled in painting landscapes and buildings. His pictures are greatly admired.

BROCARDUS (James), a religious enthusiast of the 16th century. He was a native of Venice, and having embraced protestantism retired to Holland, where he set about the study of the prophecies, which turned his brain, and he began to foretell future events. In 1580 appeared at Leyden his Commentary on the Revelations, in which he foretold the destruction of Antichrist as being very near. Brocardus, however, was an harmless character, and very modest in his private department.

* **BROCKLESBY** (Richard), an eminent physician. He was born at Minehead in Somersetshire in 1722, but brought up at Cork in Ireland, where his father enjoyed an estate. He studied physic at Edinburgh, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1745. He came over to London soon after, and in 1751 was admitted a licentiate of the college. In 1754 he was admitted *ad eundem*, at Cambridge, by virtue of which he became fellow of the college of

physicians. In 1758, he was appointed physician to the army; and in this capacity was in Germany during a good part of the seven years' war. On his return he settled in London, and got into extensive practice. He attended Wilkes in consequence of the wound he had received in the duel fought with Mr. Martin; and was a strenuous advocate for that patriot. He was very intimate with Dr. Johnson, and when the proposal of an enlargement of his pension failed, Brocklesby generously offered him 100*l.* a year for life, which he declined. To his old friend Edmund Burke he bequeathed in his will 100*l.* but some time before his death, thinking it would be more acceptable, owing to some embarrassments, he sent it to him, which the other accepted as a testimony of true friendship. These are strokes of character more noble than even professional merits, but even of these Dr. Brocklesby was amply possessed. He died in December, 1797. He published an essay on the Mortality of the Horned Cattle, 8vo. 1746. Oeconomical and medical Observations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of medical Hospitals, 8vo. 1764; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and other pieces.

BRODEAU (John), a famous critic of the 16th century. He was a native of Tours, and educated under Alciat the celebrated lawyer. He passed his days in a learned seclusion, and died in 1563, leaving several works, some printed, and more in MS. chiefly notes on classic authors.

* **BROEK** (Elias Vandeen), an eminent painter of fruit and flowers, born at Antwerp in 1657, and died in 1711. He introduced into his pictures the figures of reptiles, executed in a masterly manner.

BROKESBY (Francis), an English divine. He was born in Leicestershire, and became rector of Rowley in Yorkshire. He wrote a History of the Government of the Primitive Church, 8vo, 1712; a Life of the learned Henry Dodwell; and greatly assisted Mr. Nelson in his Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England. He died about 1718.

BROME (Adam de), an English divine of the 14th century. He was founder of Oriel college, Oxford, and died in 1332.

BROME (Alexander), an English writer. He was an attorney in London in the time of Charles I, and annoyed the republican party by numerous satires both in prose and verse. He also published a translation of Horace, and died in 1666.

* **BROME** (Richard), a comic writer of the 17th century. He was very intimate

with Ben Jonson, and other wits of that age. Some of his pieces have been acted in the present century, particularly the *Jovial Crew*. He died in 1652.

BRONMPTON (John), an English monk, and abbot of Jorevall in Yorkshire, who wrote a Chronicle from 588 to 1198. He lived after the reign of Edward III.

* **BRONCHORST** (Johan van), a Flemish painter of the 17th century. In the choir of the new church at Amsterdam, are three of his paintings on glass; and three historical pieces in oil.

* **BRONCHORST** (John), another eminent painter; born at Leyden in 1648, and died in 1723. He excelled in painting birds and animals of all kinds in water colours.

* **BRONCHORST** (Peter), a celebrated painter; born at Delft in 1588, and died in 1661. There are at his native place two fine pictures by him, one representing the judgement of Solomon; and the other, Christ driving the money-changers out of the temple.

* **BRONZINO** (Agnolo), an eminent Italian painter; born at Florence in 1521, and died in 1580. Among a number of paintings by him at Florence, a nativity is shewn as his master-piece.

* **BROOKE** (Ralph), an English antiquarian, born in 1532, and died in 1625. He became York-herald, and having discovered several errors in Mr. Camden's *Britannica*, he politely sent them to him in a letter, but the other treating him rather rudely for his kindness, he published them. An edition appeared in 1723, with a portrait of the author.

* **BROOKE** (sir Robert), an English judge, born in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In 1553 he was made chief justice of the court of common pleas, in which office he behaved with integrity, and died in 1558.

* **BROOKE** (Frances), an ingenious lady, whose maiden name was Moore. She became the wife of a clergyman, who died in 1789, and she survived him but a few weeks. She wrote, 1. *The Old Maid*, a periodical paper, in 1755 and 1756. 2. *Virginia*, a tragedy, with poems, 1756. 3. *The History of Lady Julia Mandeville*, a novel, 1763. 4. *Letters from Lady Juliet Cateby to Lady Henrietta Campbell*, 12mo. 5. *History of Emily Montague*, 4 vols, 12mo. 6. *Memoirs of the Marquis of St. Forlaix*, 4 vols. 7. *The Excursion*, 2 vols, 12mo. 8. *Elements of the History of England*, translated from Millot, 4 vols. 12mo. 9. *The*

Siege of Sinope, a tragedy, acted at Covent-garden in 1781. 10. *Rolua*, a very popular entertainment, acted at the same theatre, in 1788.

BROOKE (Henry), an excellent writer. He was born in 1706, at Rantavan, in Ireland, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, from whence he removed to the Temple, where he formed an intimacy with some of the first wits of the age. He married his first cousin when he was but young, and she not fourteen. His first piece was a poem, entitled, *Universal Beauty*, which obtained the approbation of Pope. In 1737, while in London, he wrote his beautiful tragedy of *Gustavus Vasa*, which the government would not permit to come on the stage. This opposition increased his fame, and the play had an astonishing sale when published. The prince of Wales was his friend, but though every prospect of advancement was presented to him, he relinquished all and went back to Ireland, where he continued the remainder of his days in a contented privacy. He wrote some pieces for the Irish stage, which were successful. The death of his wife, whom he tenderly loved, shook both his health and his reason; and he never thoroughly recovered either afterwards. Still he continued to write, and his subsequent pieces shew the firmness of his genius, and the excellence of his heart. Among these may be noticed, the beautiful novels of the *Fool of Quality*, and *Juliet Grenville*. He died at Dublin in 1783.

BROOME (William), an English poet. He was born in Cheshire, and educated upon the foundation at Eton, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge. While here he was employed by Mr. Pope, to furnish some of the notes for the *Iliad*; and when he undertook the *Odyssey*, he engaged Mr. Broome to furnish eight of the books, and all the notes, for which he received 500l. and 100 copies. A difference afterwards broke out between them, and Pope ungenerously put him into the *Dunciad*. In 1728 he was created LL.D. at Cambridge. He never rose to higher preferment in the church than what he held at his death, the rectory of Sturston, and the vicarages of Oakley Magna and Rye in Suffolk. He died in 1745.

BROSCHI (Carlo), better known by the name of Farinelli, a celebrated singer. He was born in the kingdom of Naples, in 1705, and suffered emaculation in consequence of an accident when

young. After obtaining the greatest applause on the Italian theatres he came to London, where he added both to his fame and fortune. From thence he went to Spain, and gained the favour and friendship of Philip V. and of his successor Ferdinand, the latter of whom made him a knight of Calatrava. His conduct indeed rendered him deserving of the honour, for he never abused the footing he had at court to any improper purpose; rejected several places that were offered him; refused bribes, and exerted himself in behalf of indigent merit. On the death of the king he went to Italy, and died at Bologna, in 1782.

BROSSARD (Sebastian de), a French musical writer. He was a canon of the church of Meaux, and died in 1730, aged 70. He wrote a Dictionary of Music, 8vo. and some other pieces on that science.

BROSSE (Guy de la), a French botanist, who was the first director of the royal physic garden at Paris, in 1626, and of which he published a description, in 1636, 4to. He also wrote a treatise on the Virtues of Plants. He was physician to Lewis XIII.

* **BROSSES** (Charles de), a French writer, born at Dijon, in 1709, and died at Paris in 1777. He was president of the parliament of Bourgogne, and a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres. His works are: 1. *Lettres sur la Decouverte de la Ville Herculaneum*, 1750, 8vo. 2. *Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes*, 2 vols. 4to. 1756. 3. *Du Culte des Dieux Fictifs, ou Parallele de l'Antienne Idolatrie avec celle des Peuples de Nigritie*, 1760, 12mo. 4. *Traité de la Formation Méchanique des Langues*, 1765, 2 vols. 12mo. 5. *Histoire de la République Romaine dans le cours du VII. Siècle*, par Salluste.

BROSSETTE (Claude), a French writer, born at Lyons, in 1671. He was an advocate, and published the works of Boileau, and those of Reignier, with notes. He is also the author of a History of Lyons, and died there in 1746.

BROSSIER (Martha), a noted impostor, who pretended to be a demoniac, at the end of the 16th century, and played her part with great dexterity; but being discovered, she went to Rome, and died in an hospital.

BROTIER (the abbé), a learned Frenchman, born in 1722, and died at Paris in 1789. His knowledge was prodigiously various and profound. When the order of the jesuits was suppressed, he

went to live with an eminent printer, named de la Tour, where he published his editions of Tacitus, Pliny the naturalist, and other valuable works.

BROUGHTON (Hugh), a learned English divine, who died in 1612. He was a warm defender of the church of England, and attacked Beza with great spirit on account of his notes on the New Testament. Mr. Broughton was a profound Hebraean, and published some works of great merit.

BROUGHTON (Thomas), an English divine. He was born at London, in 1704, educated first at Eton, and then at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1739, he obtained the rectory of Stibington, in Huntingdonshire, and was made chaplain to the duke of Bedford. In 1744, he was presented by bishop Sherlock to the vicarage of Bedminster near Bristol, with the church of St. Mary Redcliff in that city. He died at Bristol in 1774. He had a hand in the General Historical Dictionary, the Biographia Britannica; and wrote an historical Dictionary of all Religions, in 2 vols. folio; an Answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation, and other works.

BROUKHUSIUS (Jonas), a learned Dutchman, born in 1649, and died in 1707. He was bred an apothecary, but left that business and entered into the army. However he continued to pursue his studies, and published good editions of Tibullus and Propertius, and some Latin and Dutch poems.

BROUNCKER (William, viscount), of Castle Lyons, in Ireland; born about 1620, and died in 1684. His lordship was the first president of the royal society, having been one of the original institutors of it at Oxford. He was also master of St. Catherine's, near the tower. Some of his papers on mathematical subjects are in the Philosophical Transactions.

BROUSSE (Claude), a French protestant divine, born at Nîmes, in 1647. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he fled to Geneva, and then went into several other countries; at length he ventured to return to France, and was taken at Oleron, and broke on the wheel at Montpellier, in 1698. The States of Holland pensioned his widow. Brousson wrote some pieces in defence of the French protestants, and remarks on Amelot's translation of the New Testament.

BROUWER (Adrian), a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem, in 1608, and died at

Intemperance in 1638. His pictures are mostly representations of public houses, scenes, of merriment, and other droll subjects, which he executed in a masterly manner.

BROWN (Robert), the founder of a sect called by his name. He was descended of a good family, and educated at Cambridge. About 1580 he joined the puritans, but was ambitious of a party of his own, and soon got followers enough to make a society, for which he was imprisoned at Norwich. The lord treasurer Burleigh, his relation, set him at liberty, and sent him to archbishop Whitgift, who could work no good upon him. Brown then went to Zealand, and set up a church of independents, having no communion with any other christians whatever. In 1585 he was in England, and under some trouble for a book which he had written against the church. He afterwards made his submission, and was preferred to a living in Northamptonshire, but never officiated, leaving the care of his church to a curate. He was sent to Northampton gaol for an assault, at the age of 80, and died there in 1630.

BROWN (Thomas), a lively English writer. He was born in Shropshire, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, which he was obliged to quit on account of his irregular conduct. He afterwards settled as a schoolmaster, at Kingston-upon-Thames, where he did not remain long, but went to London, and earned a livelihood by his pen. He wrote a great number of pieces, mostly humorous, and once extremely popular. He died in 1704, and was interred in the cloister of Westminster abbey.

BROWN (Moses), an English divine and poet. He was originally a pen cutter, and in 1723 published two dramatic pieces, called *Polidas*, or *Distressed Love*, a tragedy; and *All-bedevelled*, a farce. He then took a serious turn, and was patronized by the pious Mr. Hervey, author of *Meditations*, by whose means he got into orders. Afterwards he obtained the living of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, and the chaplainship of Morden college; and died very old, in 1787. Mr. Browne also published *Sunday Thoughts in blank verse*; *Piscatory Eclogues*, and several single sermons.

BROWN (John), an ingenious writer. He was born in Northumberland, in 1715, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of

B.A. and entered into orders. He obtained a canonry at Carlisle, and in the rebellion of 1745 acted as a volunteer against the rebels. For this, Dr. Osbaldiston, bishop of the diocese, made him his chaplain, and the chapter gave him the living of Moreland, in Westmoreland. In 1751 appeared his essays on *Shafsbury's Characteristics*, written with elegance and acuteness, which quickly ran through several editions. Not long after this he obtained the living of Great Horkesley, in Essex. In 1755 his tragedy of *Barbarossa* was acted with success, and the year after another, entitled *Athelstan*, was performed. By this time he had taken his doctor's degree, and in 1757, published his most celebrated book, an *Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*, 8vo. of which seven editions were printed in one year. The year following appeared a second volume of this work. In this year he was presented to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in consequence of which he resigned Great Horkesley. He was also appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to the king. In 1766 he was engaged in a dispute with Dr. Lowth, who had accused him of being one of Dr. Warburton's sycophants. About this time he was engaged to go to Petersburg, upon very handsome terms, to assist in the regulation of schools; but while preparations were making for the voyage, he cut his throat in a fit of insanity, September 23, 1766. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote the *History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry and Music*; a volume of sermons, several single discourses, and some elegant poems.

BROWN (John), an ingenious Scots painter, and man of letters. He was born in 1752, at Edinburgh, and travelled through Italy to improve himself in the fine arts. He afterwards returned to his native place, where he resided till his death, in 1787. His *Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera*, 1 vol. 12mo. were published by lord Monboddo, in 1789.

BROWN (John), a Scotch physician. He was born in the parish of Buncle, in the county of Berwick, about 1736, and though educated at the grammar school of Dunse, was put apprentice to a weaver. However, in 1755, we find him tutor in a gentleman's family, from whence he removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he applied to the

study of theology, which he soon abandoned, and turned his attention to physic. He seems to have been induced to do this by being frequently employed to translate the inaugural orations of medical candidates into Latin. In 1765 he married, and set up a boarding-house for young students; the consequence of which was, that in about two years he became bankrupt. To add to his misfortunes he quarrelled with Dr. Cullen, who had been his great friend. He then started a new theory of physic, which he published under the title of *Elementa Medicinæ*; and he also began to give lectures upon his system, which was at once a declaration of war against the professor, and his disciples were called, in derision, Brunonianians. It has happened, however, that brunonianism has gained a great number of followers among the most eminent of the faculty, both at home and abroad. At length his circumstances utterly failed, and he was necessitated to go to London, where his conduct and appearance were but little calculated to obtain distinction. His habits were licentious, and they were rooted beyond the power of eradication, and to them he fell a victim, in 1788.

BROWNE (George), archbishop of Dublin, to which he was preferred by Henry VIII. in 1535. He was at that time of Luther's sentiments, to which probably he had been partly inclined as being of the same religious order with that great reformer. No sooner was he settled in his see than he set about promoting a reformation with vigour, in which he had great success. Edward VI. gave him the archbishopric of Armagh, of which he was deprived by queen Mary in 1554, and died about two years afterwards.

BROWNE (William), an English poet, born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He died in his native county, in 1645. His pastorals were praised by Selden, and other authors; and his whole works were reprinted in 3 vols. 12mo. 1772.

BROWNE (sir Thomas), an eminent physician. He was born in Cheapside, London, 1603; and brought up first at Winchester school, and next at Broadgate-hall, Oxford, now Pembroke college. After taking his degrees in arts, he entered upon the physical line, and then went abroad on his travels. At Leyden he took his degree of M.D. and in 1634

published his famous book, *Religio Medici*, which seems to be full of dubitation. In 1636, he settled at Norwich as a physician, and acquired there a wife and good practice. In 1646 appeared his book on *Vulgar Errors*, in folio. Charles II. honoured him with knighthood in 1671. He died at Norwich in 1682. All his works were printed in one vol. folio after his death, and Dr. Johnson has honoured his memory by writing his life.

BROWNE (Edward), an eminent physician, and son of the above. He was born about 1642, and educated first at Cambridge and then at Oxford, where he proceeded M.D. In 1668 he set out upon his travels, a relation of which he published at his return to England; and was made physician to Charles II. and to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He became president of the college of physicians, and died in 1708. Besides his travels, he published a translation of some of Plutarch's lives.

BROWNE (Simon), an eminent non-conformist divine. He was born at Shepton Mallet in Somersetshire, in 1680, and after going through a proper education became minister to a congregation at Portsmouth, from whence he removed to the Old Jewry, but on account of a disorder of his mental faculties he was obliged to quit London and retire to his native town, where he died in 1732. He wrote answers to Woolston and Tindal, which shew him to great advantage as a logician and divine. While engaged in the last-mentioned controversy, which he managed with extreme acuteness, he really fancied that his soul was annihilated.

BROWNE (Peter), a learned prelate of the Irish church. He was a native of that kingdom, and from being provost of Trinity college, Dublin, was preferred to the bishopric of Cork, where he died in 1735. He wrote a *Defence of Christianity against Toland*; *The Progress, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding*; *Sermons*; and *Tracts against the custom of drinking to the memory of the dead*.

BROWNE (Isaac Hawkins), an English poet. He was the son of a clergyman at Burton-upon-Trent in Staffordshire, and born in 1706. From Westminster school he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. and then went to Lincoln's-inn. However, he paid more attention to the muses than to the law, and wrote some poems which possess merit. He was re-

turned member to parliament for Wenlock in Shropshire, first in 1744, and again in 1748. He died in 1760. His son published, in 1768, a complete edition of his father's poems, the most esteemed of which is a Latin one, *de Animi Immortalitate*, of which two elegant translations have appeared in English, one by Soame Jenyns, and the other by Mr. Lettice.

BROWN (Ulysses Maximilian de), a celebrated general. He was descended from a noble family in Ireland, and his father was a baron and colonel in the imperial army. After seeing a considerable deal of service, and distinguishing himself in various actions, he was appointed colonel in 1734. In 1739, the emperor Charles VI. made him field marshal, and gave him a seat in the aulic council of war. The empress queen placed an implicit confidence in him, and he was appointed privy-counsellor at her coronation of Bohemia. In 1744 he went into Italy, where he signalized himself by several gallant exploits. The victory at Placentia, in 1746, was principally owing to him; after which he took possession of Genoa, from which he retreated in a manner that surprized the ablest judges of warlike operations. For these, and subsequent services against the king of Prussia, he was loaded with honours, and died at last of his wounds received at the battle of Pothernitz, in 1757, aged 52. He left two sons.

* **BROWNE** (Edward), an English divine of the last century, who published in 1690 a curious work, entitled, *Fasciculus rerum expetendarum et fugiendarum*, in 2 vols. folio. This is a collection of pieces and letters relative to the council of Basil, made with a great deal of industry and judgment. Browne has added throughout many valuable notes, and an appendix of the old authors who have treated the same subject. He also published some other works.

BROWNE (Sir William), an English physician. He was educated at Cambridge, and settled, first at Lynn, in Norfolk, from whence he removed to the metropolis, where he acquired an extensive practice, and died in 1774, aged 82. He left by will a sum for two prize medals, to be given annually at Cambridge for the best odes. He wrote several ingenious poems, miscellaneous tracts, speeches, and a work, entitled, *Opuscula*. He also translated Dr. Gregory's elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics from the Latin into English, with additions.

* **BROWNE** (Patrick), an eminent

physician. He was born at Crossboyne in the county of Mayo in Ireland, 1720. When young he was sent to a relation in the island of Antigua, but the climate not agreeing with his constitution, he returned to Europe in 1737. He went directly to Paris, where he remained five years, from whence he removed to Leyden, and after studying two years, took his degree of M.D. From Holland he came to London, where he formed an intimacy with some of the most learned and ingenious of the faculty, and once more visited the West Indies, and fixed his residence in Jamaica. It was by his means that Kingston was made the port of clearance in 1756 instead of Spanish-town, which lies five miles distance. In the same year he published his *Natural and Civil History of Jamaica*, in folio, having the year before published a correct map of that island, drawn by himself. This ingenious man died at Rushbrook, in the county of Mayo, 1790. He left some MSS. on the plants of Jamaica and Ireland, ready written for publication, but they have not yet appeared.

BROWNRIG (Ralph), an English prelate. He was born at Ipswich, and educated at Cambridge, where he became master of Catherine-hall, and in 1641 was promoted to the see of Exeter. Being deprived of all his preferments in the rebellion, he led a retired life, but in 1657 he was chosen preacher at the Temple. He died the year following. His sermons were printed in 1674, 3 vols. folio.

BRUCE (James), a celebrated traveller. He was born at Kinnaird, in Stirlingshire, in 1733, and received a liberal education, chiefly in England. After which he set out on his travels through a great part of Europe. About the end of 1761 he returned to England, and was about to retire to his paternal estate, when he was offered the consulship of Algiers, which he accepted, and in 1763 embarked for Italy. Having spent about a year at Algiers, he began to make excursions into different parts of Africa, particularly to Egypt and Abyssinia. He took up about four years in these journeys, and met with events so extraordinary, that many have been disposed to question his veracity, but very unjustly, for it has been supported by some of the greatest authorities, particularly sir William Jones, the honourable Daines Barrington, and M. Buffon. The king purchased Mr. Bruce's drawings for 2000*l.* and was at the expence of engraving the plates which ornamented his travels. He died

BRU

at Kinnaird in 1794, four years after the publication of his great work.

BRUCIOLI (Anthony), an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1522. He published a translation of the Bible into Italian, which is held in esteem; he also translated Pliny's Natural History, and several other works.

BRUEYS (David Augustin), a French writer, who from being a protestant was converted to popery by Bossuet. He was a volatile character, sometimes engaged in polemical divinity, and at others in writing farces. He died in 1723, aged 83. His dramatic pieces were printed in 3 vols. 12mo. 1735.

BRUGES (John de), a Flemish painter, to whom some have attributed the invention of oil painting, which others ascribe to his brother-in-law, van Eyck. He flourished at the beginning of the 15th century.

BRUHIER D'ABLAINCOURT (John James), a French physician of Beauvais, who died in 1756. He wrote, 1. A Treatise on Fevers, 1746. 2. On the Cure of the Gout. 3. On the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death, 2 vols. 12mo. 1746, &c.

BRUIN (John de), professor of philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht. He was born in 1620, and died in 1675. He wrote some learned and ingenious treatises, de vi Altrice, de Corporum Gravitate et levitate, de cognitione Dei Naturali, de lucis causa et origine, &c.

BRUMOY (Peter), a French jesuit, who rendered himself famous by his acute and entertaining work, entitled, the Theatre of the Greeks, 3 vols. 4to. He was born in 1688, and died in 1742.

BRUN (Charles le), an eminent painter, born in France, but of Scottish extraction, in 1619. He was brought up under his father, who was a statuary, and afterwards placed with Simon Vouet. He then went to Italy, where he formed an intimacy with Poussin. At his return he was patronized by cardinal Mazarin, and became first painter to the king, who took great delight in viewing him while he was painting the family of Darius, and gave him the direction of his manufactory at the Gobelins. He was also appointed chancellor and director of the royal academy. Le Brun, loaded with wealth and fame, died at the Gobelins in 1690. He published a book on Physiognomy, and another on the Characters of the Passions; but his greatest works are his paintings of Alexander's battles.

BRUN (Lawrence le), a French writ-

BRU

er, who published Virgilius Christianus, and Ovidius Christianus, which shew more piety than taste. He died in 1663, aged 56.

BRUNI (Anthony), an Italian poet, counsellor and secretary of state to the duke d'Urbino. He died in 1635. His heroic epistles, which possess some life, were printed at Venice with elegant engravings, in 1636.

* **BRUNO**, a saint of the Roman calendar, and founder of the monastery of the Charreufe. He was born at Cologne in 1060, and adopted the solitary life in 1084. Pope Urban II. sent for him to come to Rome that he might profit by his advice. Afterwards he went to Calabria, where he established a monastery, and died in 1101.

BRUNO (Jordan), an atheist of the 16th century. He was born in the kingdom of Naples, but having embraced calvinism he fled to Geneva, from whence he passed through France, and crossed over to England, where he was patronized by sir Philip Sidney, to whom he dedicated his Spaccio dello Bestia trionfante, in 1584. On leaving England he went to Germany, and was imprudent enough to go to Venice, where he was seized by the inquisition, and burnt in 1600.

BRUSCHIUS (Gaspar), a learned Bohemian of the 15th century. His Latin poems procured him several marks of distinction from some crowned heads. He also wrote an Ecclesiastical History of that country. Bruschius was assassinated in a wood near Rottemberg.

* **BRUTUS** (Lucius Junius), a celebrated Roman. He was the son of Marcus Junius, by a daughter of Tarquin the elder. When his father and brothers were beheaded by Tarquin, Brutus put on the masque of idiotism, which saved his life. He continued this appearance till the death of Lucretia afforded him an opportunity of rousing the Roman people to action; and of shewing the energy of his mind. By his exertion the Tarquins were expelled, and the monarchy gave way to the establishment of a republic. The consulship was then instituted, when Brutus and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were chosen to be the first to hold that dignity. The same year he was slain at the head of his troops fighting against one of the sons of Tarquin, who also fell upon the field. This happened B.C. 499.

* **BRUTUS** (Marcus Junius), a Roman patriot. He was the son of Junius Brutus by a sister of Cato. The pre-

cepts and examples of his uncle inspired him with the loftiest sentiments of liberty, and he resolved upon the destruction of Julius Cæsar, as a tyrant who had enslaved his country. This design he carried into execution, March 15, 43 B.C. although that great man was one of his best friends. Brutus put an end to himself at the second battle of Philippi, where he had performed prodigies of valour.

BRUTUS (John Michel), a Venetian historian. He was obliged to leave his country, but on what account does not appear. After going through various countries, he settled at Cracow in 1574, where he was employed by prince Stephen to write the history of that country. He afterwards settled at Prague, and died about 1590. He also wrote a history of Florence, and Letters.

BRUYERE (John de la), a French writer of eminence. He was born at Dourdan in 1644, became a member of the academy, and died in 1696. His characters, in the manner of Theophrastus, have been praised by some very great men.

BRUYN (Cornelius), a Dutch painter, and traveller of the 17th century. He went through Russia, Persia, and the East Indies. The best edition of his Travels is that of Rouen, in 5 vols. 4to. 1725.

BRUYS (Francis), a French writer, who from being a romanist turned calvinist, and went to Geneva, then returned to France, and became a romanist again. He wrote a History of the Popes, 5 vols. 4to. 1732, and some other works. He died in 1738, aged 30.

BRUZEN DE LA MARTINIÈRE (Anthony Augustine), a French writer. He became secretary to the king of the two Sicilies, and died at the Hague in 1749, aged 83. We have by him *Le grand Dictionnaire Historique, Geographique, et Critique*, Hague, 10 vols. folio; reprinted at Paris, in 6 vols, 1768.

BUC (George), an English historian. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and became master of the revels to king James I. who knighted him. Sir George wrote the Life of Richard III. and some account of the houses of learning, schools, &c. in London.

BUCHER (Martin), one of the reformers. He was born in Alsace in 1491, and took the habit of St. Dominic, but the writings of Erasmus and Luther gave him a dislike to the monastic life, and to popery; both of which he abandoned, and became a zealous protestant. At first he cordially

united with Luther, but afterwards he inclined somewhat to Zuinglius, though he laboured much to bring the two parties to an union. At the request of archbishop Cranmer he came to England in 1549, and was made divinity professor at Cambridge, where he died in 1551. In the reign of Mary, his body was taken up and publicly burnt. Bucher was twice married: by his first wife, who had been a nun, he had 13 children. His writings are very numerous.

BUCHAN (Elizabeth), a modern visionary and fanatic. Her husband was one of the proprietors of the delft-work manufactory at Glasgow, by whom she had several children. About 1779, she began to prophecy that the end of the world was drawing nigh, and that all christians must abandon worldly connections in order to be in readiness to meet Christ. She soon gathered a great number of followers, and journeyed with them through several parts of Scotland, encreasing as they went. At length Mrs. Buchan died in 1791, and her disciples dispersed.

BUCHANAN (George), an eminent writer of the 16th century. He was born near Kellernie, in the county of Lenox, in Scotland, 1506; educated first at St. Andrew's, and then at Paris, where he embraced the doctrines of the reformation. About 1535, James V of Scotland employed him as tutor to his natural son, the earl of Moray; and at the king's command he attacked the franciscans in a satirical poem, for which his life being threatened he fled to England, and thence to France. He fixed his residence at Bourdeaux, and there wrote four tragedies in Latin, for the use of the academy there. From Bourdeaux he went to Portugal, and became a teacher of philosophy in the university of Coimbra, but some free sentiments which he had expressed, occasioned his being confined in a monastery, where he translated David's psalms into Latin. In 1551 he was set at liberty, and returned to England, where he did not remain long, but went over to France; and in 1554, published his tragedy of Jephtha. In 1563 he visited Scotland, and in 1565, was appointed principal of St. Leonard's college, St. Andrew's, by queen Mary, who also intended him to be tutor to her son. He behaved very ungratefully to that unfortunate princess, by writing his Detection, on purpose to blacken her character, for which the state made him preceptor to James VI.

B U D

He died at Edinburgh, 1582. Besides the above, he wrote a History of Scotland, elegant, but not very faithful. His poems are exquisitely beautiful.

* **BUCKELDIUS** or **BEUCKLIN**, (William), the first who found out the method of curing herrings with salt, for which his countrymen, the Dutch, erected a monument to his memory. He died in 1449.

* **BUCKERIDGE** (John), an English prelate, born at Draycot, near Marlborough, in Wiltshire; made bishop of Rochester in 1611, and translated to Ely, in 1628. He died in 1631. Bishop Buckeridge wrote a learned work against Bellarmine, and some other pieces of a polemical nature.

* **BUCKHOLD** (John), a seditious fanatic, of the 16th century. He was a butcher of Leyden, and headed the riotous anabaptists at Munster, where he set himself up as king. The place, after a long siege, was taken, and the self-erected monarch put to a horrible death, in 1536.

* **BUCQUET** (John Michael Baptist), an eminent French physician. He was born at Paris, in 1746, and his merit obtained for him, when young, a place in the academy of sciences, and the professorship of chemistry to the faculty of medicine at Paris. He was indefatigable in his chemical pursuits, with which he united natural history. He united the two subjects in his lectures, and thus rendered them peculiarly interesting. A close application to his studies, and to the duties of his profession, laid the foundation of a disorder, which carried him off in 1780. M. Bucquet presented several memoirs to the academy of sciences.

BUDÆUS (William), a learned Frenchman. He was born at Paris, in 1467, and had every advantage of education put in his power, but he dissipated his youth in idleness and extravagance. At length he suddenly took another turn, abandoned all his gay pursuits and connections, and devoted himself to study. The king sent him ambassador to Rome, and at his request founded the royal college of France. He died in 1540. His works were printed at Basil, in 4 vols. folio, 1557. Erasmus was his frequent correspondent, but they appear to have been jealous of each other's abilities.

BUDÆUS (John Francis), a learned German. He was born at Anclam, in Pomerania, 1667, and died professor of theology at Jena, in 1729. He wrote a

B U F

System of Divinity; the Elements of Philosophy; both in Latin: and an Historical Dictionary in German.

BUDGELL (Eustace), an English writer. He was born at Exeter, where his father was a clergyman of the established church. He received his education at Christ church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. While in London he was greatly taken notice of by Mr. Addison, who was his cousin, and took him to Ireland as one of the clerks of his office. He contributed several papers to the Tatler, and the Spectator, and those in the latter are marked with an X. He also assisted in the Guardian. At the accession of George I. he got into the Irish parliament, and obtained some lucrative places, particularly that of accountant-general, which he lost for lampooning the duke of Bolton and his secretary, when that nobleman was lieutenant. The South-sea nearly ruined him, and an ineffectual attempt to get into the British parliament did the business. He then had recourse to his pen, and wrote a popular weekly paper called the Bee. While he was thus engaged, Dr. Tindal, the deist, died, and left him 2000*l.* to the surprise of every body, as he was no relation. Many did not scruple to say that Budgeell actually made the will himself. A series of law-suits, and other embarrassments, at last drove him to desperation, and he threw himself out of a boat into the Thames, and was drowned, in 1736. Mr. Budgeell was an ingenious man, but a sceptic, and of licentious morals. He translated Theophrastus's Characters, and wrote some other works.

BUFFALMACO (Bonamico), an eminent historical painter; born at Florence, in 1262, and died in 1340.

BUFFIER (Claude), a learned jesuit, born in Poland, in 1661, and died at Paris, 1737. He wrote a Course of Sciences, upon Principles new and simple, 1732, folio, and other works.

BUFFON (George Louis le Clerc, count de), a celebrated French philosopher. He was born at Dijon, where his father was a counsellor of the parliament in 1707. After going through his academical studies he made the tour of Italy, where he paid more attention to the productions of nature than to those of art. At his return he translated Newton's Fluxions, and Hall's Statics, into French. He then visited England, where he remained about three months. On the death of his mother he succeeded

to the family estate worth about £2,000l. per annum. He was afterwards appointed intendant of the king's garden and cabinet. From that period he resided almost wholly at Montbard, and died of the stone in 1788. His remains were interred at Montbard, in Burgundy, in the same vault with his wife, and a great concourse of academicians, and other illustrious personages, attended the funeral. His natural history is universally known, and therefore need barely be mentioned. Some good critics have justly objected to the classification of the subjects, for Buffon places men among the quadrupeds, the dog and cat with wild beasts, the horse and hog among beasts of burden. Moreover serpents are amphibious animals, and the crab and lobster are ranked with lice and fleas! But if these enumerations are fanciful and ridiculous, the work itself is most valuable, and ranks the author among the greatest philosophers.

* BUGIARDINI (Giuliano), an Italian painter of eminence in history and landscape. He was a native of Florence, and greatly esteemed by Michael Angelo Buonarroti. He died in 1556, aged 75.

BULL (John), an English musician. He was born in Somersetshire, about 1563, and in 1586 was admitted bachelor of music at Oxford. In 1591 he was created doctor, and appointed organist of the royal chapel. He was the first professor of music in Gresham college; but in the reign of James I. he went abroad, and died at Hamburgh about 1615.

BULL (George), a learned English prelate. He was born at Wells in Somersetshire, 1634, and brought up at Tiverton school, in the county of Devon, from whence he removed to Exeter college, Oxford; but (refusing the engagement, he retired to his native county, and became a pupil of Mr. Thomas, a puritan minister. However, he adhered closely to the doctrine and discipline of the church of England, and at the age of 21 received orders from Dr. Skinner, the ejected bishop of Oxford. After this he became minister of St. George's, near Bristol, where he read as much of the liturgy as he safely could under the appearance of extemporary devotion. In 1658 he married, and was presented to the rectory of Sudington, in Gloucestershire. While here he composed most of his learned works, and in 1669 published his *Harmonia*

Apostolica. In 1675 appeared his *Examen Censuræ*, &c. and *Apologia pro Harmonia*. About 1678 he obtained a prebend in Gloucester cathedral, and in 1685 printed his great work, *Defensio fidei Nicenæ*. In 1690 he was preferred to the rectory of Avening, in Gloucestershire, and the same year the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1698 came out his *Judicium ecclesiæ Catholicæ*, which met with the approbation of Bossuet, and the most eminent divines of the Gallican church. In 1705 he was made bishop of St. David's, and died in his diocese, where he constantly resided, in 1709. His sermons were published by Mr. Nelson, and his *Primitiva Apostolica traditio Dogmata*, &c. was edited by Dr. Grabe.

BULLIALDUS (Ismael), a famous astronomer, born at Laon, in the isle of France, 1638, and died at Paris, in 1694. His greatest work is *Astronomica Philolaica*; opus Novum, in quo Motus Planetarum per Novum veram Hypothesin Demonstrantur, &c. 1645.

BULLET (John Baptist), a French divine, died in 1775, at Besançon, of which university he was dean. He wrote a history of the Establishment of Christianity, 1764, 4to; some works against unbelievers; *Memoirs on the Celtic Language*, 3 vols. folio; and a *Dissertation on the History of France*, 8vo.

BULLEYN (William), an English physician and botanist. He was born in the Isle of Ely, and educated partly at Cambridge, and partly at Oxford. Tanner says that he was also a clergyman; however it is certain that he was member of the college of physicians; but at that time the two professions were frequently united. He practised at Durham with great credit, and died in London in 1576. He wrote a *Herbal*, and some books on physic and chirurgery, at present more curious than useful.

BULLINGER (Henry), one of the reformers. He was born near Zurich, in 1504, and educated at Cologne. His view was to turn monk, but the writings of Melancthon altered his resolution, and he became a protestant. In 1529 he undertook the pastorate of the reformed church in his native place, and about the same time entered into the matrimonial state. Being driven from thence by the papists, he retired with his family to Zurich, where he was chosen to succeed Zuinglius, who had lately been slain.

BUO

He died there in 1575. His works are numerous, and were once held in high estimation.

BULWER (John), an English writer of the 17th century, who distinguished himself by a curious book on physiognomy; another entitled, *Man transformed, or the artificial Changeling*; and one called *Parhomyoamia, or a Dissection of the significative Muscles of the Affections of the Mind*, 1649, 12mo.

* **BUNEL** (Jacob), a French painter, born at Blois, in 1558, and brought up under Zuccherò. In the church of the Augustines at Rome, is a fine piece by this master, representing the descent of the Holy Ghost.

BUNEL (Peter), a learned Frenchman, of the 16th century. He was a native of Toulouse, and died at Turin in 1546, aged 47. Some elegant Latin epistles by him were printed in 1521, and a better edition in 1687, at Toulouse.

* **BUNNICK** (John van), a Flemish painter of history and portrait, born at Utrecht, in 1654, and died in 1727. His pieces are very elegant and correct.

* **BUNNIK** (Jacob van), brother and disciple of the preceding. He excelled in painting battles, and died in 1725.

BUNYAN (John), an ingenious and pious writer. He was born at Elstow, near Bedford, in 1628, and received only a common education, being bred to the business of a brazier. He afterwards entered into the parliament army, where he was converted, and became a baptist. About 1656 he commenced preacher; and in 1660 was committed to prison for the same, where he remained 12 years, and supported himself and his family by tagging long thread laces. The good offices of bishop Barlow of Lincoln released him from confinement, after which he went through various parts of the kingdom. When James II. issued his declaration for liberty of conscience, Mr. Bunyan settled at Bedford, where he gathered a large congregation. He died in London in 1688. Besides his *Pilgrim's Progress*, which is, perhaps, the finest allegory that ever was written, he was the author of several books of considerable merit, though highly calvinistic. His works have been published in 2 vols. folio.

BUNACORSI, or PERRIN DEL VASA, an Italian painter, who is said to have been suckled by a she-goat. He had a natural turn for painting, which was encouraged and directed by some eminent artists, particularly Julio Ro-

BUR

mano. He excelled in painting friezes and ornamental pieces, and died suddenly in 1547.

BUONAMICI (Casserruccio), an Italian writer, who quitted the church for the military life, which he also abandoned and took to the pen. He wrote a history of the War of Velletri in 1745, for which he had a pension from the king of Naples: after this he published a history of the War in Italy, 1750 and 1751, for which he was honoured with the title of count. He died in 1761, aged 50.

BUONFIGLIO (Joseph Constant), an Italian writer, who distinguished himself by two works; 1. *The History of Sicily*, printed at Venice, 1604, 2 vols. 4to. 2. *The History of Messina*, 1606, 4to.

* **BUONTALENTI** (Bernardo), called among painters Girandole. He was very eminent in painting history and portraits in miniature; his madonas are exquisitely beautiful. He died at Florence in 1608, aged 61.

* **BUPALUS**, a famous sculptor of antiquity. He was a native of the isle of Chios, and flourished in the 60th olympiad. It is said that he and his brother Athenis carved a statue exactly resembling Hipponax, a meagre poet; and the bard, by way of revenge, wrote so keen a satire against them, that, out of vexation, they hanged themselves.

BURCHIELLO, an Italian poet, born in 1380, and died at Rome in 1448. He was originally a barber at Florence, and his shop was the meeting place of all the wits of the city. His poems were printed at Florence in 1568, 8vo.

BURE (William Francis de), an eminent bookseller of Paris, who died in 1782. His treatise of scarce and curious Books, 7 vols. 8vo. 1766, and his *Museum Typographicum*, 1775, shew his industry.

* **BURGER** (Godfred Augustus), a German poet. He was born at Wolmerswende, in the principality of Helmerstadt in 1748. Being designed for the ministry, he was sent to the university of Halle, where he studied divinity, and preached once at a village in the neighbourhood; afterwards he relinquished this line for the profession of the law, and in 1768 went to Göttingen for that purpose, where he seems to have paid more attention to poetry and Bacchus than to Justinian and Grotius. However he acquired a general knowledge of the modern languages, and was particularly fond of Shakspeare. Here he and some ingenious friends set on foot an *Almanac of the Muses*, which continued to be published with reputation from 1770

to 1775. In 1772 he became steward of the manor of Alten Gleichen, belonging to baron Ullar. Still he continued his intercourse with the muses, but his productions are of the wild kind: his *Leonora*, perhaps, is best known in England; it is a bold stretch of the imagination, but disgustingly horrific. In 1774 he married a farmer's daughter; and in 1776 he began the *German Museum*, a magazine of merit, and shortly after translated *Macbeth*, which was performed at Hamburgh. In 1780 he commenced farmer, and resigned his stewardship; but on the death of his wife, in 1784, he gave up his farm, and went to live at Gottingen, where he obtained a professorship and another wife, on whose death the amorous bard married a poetess, from whom he was divorced not long after. Burger died of a consumption in 1794.

BURGH (Ulick du), marquis of Clanricarde, a nobleman of great integrity and loyalty, who died in 1657. He wrote *Memoirs* relative to the Irish Rebellion, 8vo. 1722, and fol. 1757, with additions.

BURGH (James), an ingenious writer. He was born at Madderty, in the county of Perth, in 1714, and educated at St. Andrew's, being intended for the ministry, which he declined, and came to England, where he became corrector to a printer. He next engaged as assistant in a grammar school, and in 1746 wrote a pamphlet, called *Britain's Remembrancer*, which had a great sale. In 1747 he opened an academy at Stoke Newington, in Middlesex, and the same year printed *Thoughts on Education*. After conducting this seminary for many years with great reputation, Mr. Burgh retired from business and settled at Islington, where he employed his time in finishing his *Political Disquisitions* and other works; the two first volumes were printed in 1774 and the 3d the year following: a little before this he attacked Mr. Lindsey's *Apology* for resigning the vicarage of Catterick, in a *Scriptural Confutation* of it, which procured him the distinguishing honour of the degree of LL.D. from the university of Oxford. He died in 1775. Besides the works already noticed, he wrote, *The Dignity of Human Nature*, 1754, 1 vol. 4to. and afterwards in 2 vols. 8vo. *The Art of Speaking*, 8vo. 1782. *Crito, or Essays on various Subjects*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1766; and various tracts on political and moral subjects.

BURGOYNE (John), an English general and dramatist. He is said to have been a natural son of lord Bingley. In the American war he distinguished himself by his proclamations, his marches, and his disgraceful capture at Saratoga. As a writer he appears to some advantage in his *Maid of the Oaks*, a comic opera; *Bon Ton*, an entertainment; and the *Heiress*, a comedy, which were all very successful. He died in 1792.

BURIDAN (John), a learned Frenchman of the 14th century, who was rector of the university of Paris, from whence he was expelled by the realists, and went to Germany. He was a subtle logician, and an obscure metaphysician.

BURIGNY (Levesque de), a French writer, who died at Paris in 1785, aged 74. His works are; 1. *On the Authority of the Popes*, 1720. 2. *History of the Pagan Philosophy*, 1724. 3. *History of Sicily*, 1745. 4. *History of the Revolutions of Constantinople*, 1750. 5. *Lives of Grotius, Erasmus, Bossuet, and cardinal du Perron*.

* BURKE (Edmund), an illustrious writer of our times. He was born near Carlow, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland, in 1729, and educated first under a quaker, at Ballymore, and then at Trinity college, Dublin, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, London. The law, however, seems to have had but few charms for him. Through the recommendation of Mr. Fitzherbert, he was introduced to the marquis of Rockingham, by whom he was brought into parliament, and when that nobleman became first lord of the treasury, he appointed Mr. Burke his private secretary. In 1766 his lordship retired from administration, and Mr. Burke with him; about this time he had recourse to literary pursuits. The *Annual Register*, published by Doddsley, owed much of its success and reputation to the share which Mr. Burke took in it. During the whole of the American war he opposed the ministry with firmness and consistency; in 1774 he was returned for Bristol, but in 1780 the electors discarded him, on account of a vote which he had given in favour of the commerce of Ireland. He then resumed his seat for Maldon, in Yorkshire. In the famous coalition administration Mr. Burke had his share, but it was of short continuance. He went out of place with Mr. Fox, and continued to act with him and his party till the sentiments expressed by that gentleman on

BUR

the French revolution occasioned a separation. Not long after he went out of parliament, and for his services obtained a considerable pension, which, however, afforded him but little satisfaction under the severe loss which he just sustained in the death of his only son. He continued his exertions to the last in writing on the policy and necessity of the war. He died at Beaconsfield in 1797. His bitterness against Mr. Hastings will not reflect much honour on his memory, but, as an elegant and forcible writer, his name will last for ages; his Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful is a composition of much taste: the Vindication of Natural Society is a happy imitation of Bolingbroke, and, in fact, it deceived for a time the greatest admirers of that writer. Of his political publications we shall say nothing, only that his Reflections on the French Revolution had a sale very unusual in the trade, for 18,000 were disposed of in a few weeks. The following character of Mr. Burke, by Dr. Parr, in his preface to Bellendenus, is as just as it is beautiful:

EDMUNDO BURKE,
Viro, tum ob doctrinam multiplicem
& exquisitam,
Tum ob celeres illos ingenii motus,
Qui & ad excogitandum acuti, et ad explicandum
Ornandique uberes sunt,
Eximio ac præclaro:
Optime de litteris, quas solas esse
omnium temporum
Omniumque locorum expertus vidit;
Optime de senatu, cujus periclitantis
Ipse Decus & Columna fuit:
Optime de patria, in Cives
Sui amantissimos chæu! ingrata
Nunquam non promerito.
Librum huncce ea, qua pareat, observantia.

D.D.D.

A. E. A. O.

i. e.

With respect suitable to the occasion,
This book is inscribed to
EDMUND BURKE;
A man most peculiarly distinguished
By learning, alike elegant and extensive;
By those nobler energies of mind,
Acute to invent, prompt to explain,
Fruitful to adorn:
Who has consistently and constantly
deserved from science
That meed which alone he himself has found
To defy every vicissitude
Of place and time;
From the senate,
Which, when menaced by danger, con-
sidered him

BUR

Its pride and its support:
Lastly, from this our country
(To its most affectionate citizen,
Alas! not always generous or just)
All that can be conferred
Of honour or of gratitude!

BURKITT (William), a pious English divine, born at Hitcham, in Northamptonshire, 1650, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1692 he became vicar of Dedham, in Essex, where he died in 1703. His great work is a Practical Exposition of the New Testament, which has gone through numerous editions, and is exceedingly useful.

BURLAMAQUI (John James), a learned civilian. He was born at Geneva, 1694, and became professor there, but afterwards went to reside with prince Frederic of Hesse-Cassel, who had been his pupil. After an absence of some years he returned to his native place, and was appointed counsellor of state, and died in 1748. He is known by his Principles of Natural Law, and the Principles of Political Law, two great works.

BURLEY (Walter), an English priest, and commentator on Aristotle, of the 14th century. His work was printed at Cologne in 1472.

BURMAN (Peter), a learned critic and professor of history and eloquence in the university of Leyden, of which also he had been rector. He died in 1740, and was so little regarded that nobody thought him deserving of a funeral oration, or an eulogy. His character was none of the best, though his learning was undoubtedly deep; he wrote several splenetic pieces against the Clergy, and published editions of Petronius, Virgil, Ovid, and some other Latin classics.

BURMAN (John), professor of medicine and botany at Amsterdam. He is known as the author of, 1. Rariorum Armarum Plantarum Decades x. Amst. 1738, 4to. 2. Thesaurus Zeylanicus, 1737, 4to.

BURN (Richard), an English law-writer. He was a native of Winton, in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He obtained the vicarage of Orton, in his native county, was made one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the university of Oxford. Dr. Burn wrote; 1. The Office of a Justice of the Peace. 2. On the Ecclesiastical Law. 3. The History and Antiquity of Westmoreland and Cumberland. He died in 1785.

BURNET (Gilbert), an eminent divine. He was born at Edinburgh in

1643, and educated at Aberdeen. At 18 he was admitted a probationer preacher, and might have had church preferment, but declined it. In 1664 he went abroad, and at Amsterdam made himself master of the Hebrew language; on his return home he was ordained by the bishop of Edinburgh, and presented to the living of Saltoun. In 1669 he was appointed divinity professor at Glasgow, and soon after set about writing the *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*, for which he was offered a Scotch bishopric, but refused it; about the same time he married lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the earl of Castilis. In 1672 he published a *Vindication of the Church and State of Scotland*, and again received the offer of a bishopric, which he again declined. In 1674 he resigned his professorship and settled in London, where he was appointed preacher at the Rolls and lecturer of St. Clement's. In 1679 appeared the first volume of his *History of the Reformation*, for which he received the thanks of parliament; two years afterwards came out the second: about this time commenced his acquaintance with lord Rochester, which happily ended in his lordship's conversion. His conduct at the trial and execution of lord Russel was so displeasing to the court, that he was dismissed from his lectureship and from his situation at the Rolls by royal mandate. At the accession of king James he went abroad, and after living some time at Paris went to Italy, and at Rome was taken great notice of by the pope and cardinals. On leaving Rome he passed through Switzerland and Germany, and in 1688 settled in Holland at the invitation of the prince of Orange, to whom, in his intended design of invading England, he was of the most important service. King James was apprehensive of this, and demanded him to be given up as a traitor; but having luckily married a Dutch lady of fortune and obtained a bill of naturalization for himself, he was considered as a subject, and the states refused the king's demand. Dr. Burnet accompanied the prince of Orange to England, and at Exeter he mounted the pulpit, and made a great impression upon the people by his persuasive eloquence. In 1689 he was made bishop of Salisbury, and distinguished himself by his moderation towards dissenters, and for extending toleration. However his first pastoral letter gave offence to both houses, on account of the bishop's asserting the title of the king and queen to the crown on the right of conquest, and it was or-

dered to be burnt by the hangman. In 1698 he lost his lady, and soon after married Mrs. Berkeley, a woman of great piety and talents. In 1699 appeared his *Exposition of the 39 Articles of the Church of England*, which he had undertaken at the request of archbishop Tillotson. This great prelate died in 1715, and was interred in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. Besides what we have already mentioned, the bishop published a 3d volume of the *History of the Reformation*, an excellent treatise on *Pastoral Care*, and several sermons. The *History of his own Times* appeared in 1724. He had a lively way of writing, but it must be allowed that he was too warm to be impartial, and too credulous to be entirely depended upon in the facts which he asserts.

BURNET (Thomas), an ingenious divine. He was born at Croft, in Yorkshire, in 1635, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, under Dr. Tillotson; from thence he removed to Christ's college, and was chosen fellow, and took his degree of M.A. in 1653. On leaving the university he became travelling tutor to the earl of Wiltshire, son of the marquis of Winchester, and he discharged the same office to the earl of Ossory, son of the duke of Ormond. In 1681 appeared the first part of his *Sacred Theory of the Earth*, in elegant Latin, and the second part in 1689: the favourable reception which this work met with, induced the author to publish it in English. Though it possesses uncommon beauties, yet the theory is fanciful, and repugnant to the true principles of philosophy, as was demonstrated by Dr. Keill and other authors. In 1685 he was appointed master of the charter-house, and about the same time took his degree of LL.D.; in this situation he had the merit of opposing king James, who ordered the governor to admit a papist as a pensioner of the charter-house. After the revolution he was introduced to king William by archbishop Tillotson, appointed chaplain in ordinary and clerk of the closet. In 1692 he published his *Archæologiæ Philosophicæ*, in which he took some liberties with the book of Genesis, which did not become his profession, and not only stopped all further advancement in the church, but occasioned his being dismissed from the place of clerk of the closet. He died at the charter-house in 1715. In 1717 appeared two learned works by this elegant writer; 1. *De Fide et Officiis Christianorum*. 2. *De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium*. The

BUR

first is a sober work, the last contains those free and fanciful strokes which were peculiar to the author.

BURNET (Thomas), a Scotch physician, of whom nothing more is known, than that he was a member of the medical college at Edinburgh; and published, 1. *Thesaurus Medicinæ Practicæ*; Lond. 1673, 4to. 2. *Hippocrâtes contractus in quo Hippocratis omnia in brevem epitomen redacta habentur*; Edinb. 1685, 8vo. and at Lond. in 1743, 12mo.

* **BURNS** (Robert), an ingenious Scotch poet. He was a ploughman in Ayrshire, and had a common education at the parish school. Some of his poetical effusions, in the provincial dialect of the country, attracted the admiration of good judges, and a subscription for publishing them was undertaken, and carried into effect. No sooner did these poems appear, than they obtained universal admiration. By Dr. Blacklock's kindness the author was invited to Edinburgh, and introduced to several of his friends, by whom a subscription for a new edition was set on foot, which produced near 1100l. Soon after this he obtained a place in the excise, and took a farm in the county of Dumfries; but his manners were by this time corrupted. He became idle and intemperate, and fell a victim to dissipation at Dumfries, in the summer of 1796.

BURROUGHS (Jeremiah), a non-conformist divine of the last century, who published a Commentary upon Hosea, Sermons upon Christian Contentment; and an *Irenicum*, or Plea for Peace among Christians. He was of the independent persuasion, and died in London in 1646.

BURROW (James), an English lawyer, and master of the crown-office. In 1772 he was appointed to act as president of the royal society till the anniversary election in 1773, and the society addressing the king at that time, his majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He published 4 vols. of Reports; and one of Decisions in the Courts of King's-bench; he also wrote an essay on Punctuation, and some Anecdotes of Oliver Cromwell and family. Sir James died in 1782.

BURTON (Henry), a puritan minister. He was born in 1579 at Birdsal in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; but took his degree of B.D. at Oxford. He was afterwards made clerk of the closet to prince Henry, and next to prince Charles; but was turned out for a libel against some of the bishops. On being dismissed from the court, he obtain-

BUR

ed the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday-street; but soon got into trouble, in consequence of some seditious sermons which he had preached and published. For this offence he was brought into the star-chamber, and sentenced to pay a fine of 5000l. to be pilloried, and then imprisoned for life in Lancaster gaol. The place of his confinement was afterwards altered to the castle of Guernsey; where he remained till 1640, when the parliament recalled him. He was alforestored to his living; and died in 1648. He wrote many pamphlets, chiefly controversial, and very abusive.

BURTON (William), an English antiquary. He was born at Lidly in Leicestershire, in 1575, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1622 he published the Description of Leicestershire, folio, and died in 1645. He left several curious MSS. behind him on antiquarian subjects.

BURTON (Robert), an English divine. He was brother of the above, born in 1576, and educated at the same college; but afterwards became student of Christ church. In 1676 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Thomas's, Oxford, and afterwards to the rectory of Seagrove in Leicestershire. He died in 1639. Burton was a very learned man, but greatly addicted to judicial astrology. His Anatomy of Melancholy is a treasure of wit and learning. It has been plundered by more than one modern author of reputation; but the greatest plagiarist is the whimsical Sterne.

BURTON (Hezekiah), an English divine, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and prebend of Norwich. He died in 1681, and his sermons were published by Dr. Tillotson.

BURTON (William), a learned Englishman of the 17th century. He was born in London, and educated at Oxford; afterwards he became master of the free-school at Kingston-upon-Thames. He died in 1657, leaving behind him these works; 1. *Græcæ Linguae Historia*. 2. *Vetæris Linguae Persicæ Historiæ*. 3. A Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary.

BURTON (William), an English physician, and antiquary. He was born at Rippon in Yorkshire, 1697, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he was chosen student, and took his degree of M.D. He wrote the History of Yorkshire, 2 vols. folio, and died in 1759.

BURTON (John), a learned English

divine. He was born at Wemworthy in Devonshire, and educated at Oakhampton in that county, afterwards at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and read a Greek lecture. He also discharged the office of college tutor with great reputation and disinterestedness. In 1733 he was elected fellow of Eton college, and about the same time obtained the vicarage of Maple Derham in Oxfordshire, and on going to take possession of his living, he found the widow of his predecessor with three daughters totally unprovided for. This touching scene so affected him, that he offered his hand to the widow, which was accepted, and he treated her with the greatest affection till her death in 1748. After this event, he still regarded her orphan children as if they had been his own. In 1766 he was presented to the rectory of Worplesdon in Surrey, being then D.D. At the close of life he collected his scattered pieces under the title of *Opuscula Miscellanea*. This amiable and exemplary man died in 1771, and was buried in the chapel of Eton college.

BURZUE, a Persian physician who lived under Khosroes, surnamed Nouschirvan the just. He was sent by that prince to India to procure a copy of the book called the *Wisdom of all Ages*, which he afterwards translated into Persian. That which now exists is greatly altered from the original version.

BUSBEQUIUS (Auger Giflen), a learned man of the 16th century. He was the natural son of the lord of Busbec, and born in Flanders. After receiving a liberal education, he was sent ambassador to Constantinople twice, and thereby obtained a very minute knowledge of the Ottoman empire. He wrote an account of his two journeys, which possesses great merit. He died in 1592.

BUSBY (Richard), a learned English schoolmaster. He was born at Lutton in Lincolnshire in 1606, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, where he was elected student. On entering into orders he was preferred to a prebend in the cathedral of Wells, and to the rectory of Cudworth in Somersetshire. In 1640 he was appointed master of Westminster school, which office he discharged with the greatest reputation 55 years. In 1660 he was made prebendary of Westminster, and the same year took his degree of D.D. He died in

1695, and was interred in Westminster abbey, where an elegant monument was erected to his memory.

BUSCHETTO da Dulichio, an architect of the 11th century, who rendered himself famous by building the cathedral of Pisa.

BUSCHING (Anthony Frederic), an eminent geographer who died at Berlin in 1793, aged 69. His new treatise of Geography was printed in German in 1754, in 2 vols. 4to. and afterwards passed through a great number of editions.

BUSSY (Roger Rabutin, count of), an eminent French writer. He was born in 1613, and became eminent as a soldier and a man of letters. His *Amours des Gaules*, however, gave such offence to the court, that he was thrown into the Bastille; from whence he was released the year following, and banished to his estate in Burgundy. He wrote several other works, which shew great knowledge of the world, and considerable ingenuity. He died in 1693.

BUTLER (William), an English physician. He was born at Ipswich, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. His reputation was very high as a practitioner, but he seems to have been little better than a whimsical empiric. Strange stories are told of his odd humours not worth recording. He died at Cambridge in 1613, aged 82; and was buried in St. Mary's church.

BUTLER (Charles), an English writer of the 17th century, who is known only by a work entitled, *The Feminine Monarchy*, or a *History of Bees*; and a treatise on Music. He died about 1634.

BUTLER (Samuel), the inimitable author of *Hudibras*. He was born at Strensham in Worcestershire in 1612. From the free-school of Worcester he removed to Cambridge, where he remained a few years, and then became clerk to a justice of peace, in which situation he improved himself greatly in general literature. Afterwards he served the countsess of Kent, where he had the advantage of conversing with the great Selden, who employed him as an amanuensis. From thence he went into the service of sir Samuel Luke, a Bedfordshire gentleman, whom he seems to have made the hero of his poem. After the restoration he became secretary to the earl of Carbury, who appointed him steward of Ludlow castle. About this period he married a lady of good family

and for *une*. In 1663 appeared the first part of his *Hudibras*, which gained the applause of the king and all the men of wit. The year following came out the second part; but though the work was generally admired, the author was shamefully neglected. In 1678 was published the 3d part, but the poem ends there in a very imperfect manner, for which probably we are indebted to the illiberal conduct of those who ought to have encouraged the author. Certain it is, that this happy exposé of disloyalty and fanaticism, died in extreme indigence in 1680. His remains were interred in the churchyard of Covent-garden. But long after his death, a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, by Mr. Barber a printer. Three vols. of his posthumous works have been published by Mr. Thyer of Manchester.

BUTLER (Joseph), a learned English prelate. He was born at Wantage in Berkshire in 1672. His friends being dissenters, he was placed in a seminary of that persuasion in Gloucestershire, where he had for a fellow pupil the eminent Dr. Watts. While there, he wrote some remarks upon Dr. Clarke's first discourse on Boyle's Lecture, which are appended to that learned divine's treatise on the Being and Attributes of God. Being dissatisfied with his connections among the dissenters, Mr. Butler removed in 1714 to Oriel college, Oxford; where he formed an intimacy with Mr. Edward Talbot, son of the bishop of Durham; by whose interest he was appointed preacher at the Rolls, and rector of Houghton and Stanhope, in the county of Durham. In 1736 he was made clerk of the closet to queen Caroline, who delighted much in his conversation. Two years afterwards he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, and in a short time made dean of St Paul's, on which he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. In 1746 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and in 1750 translated to the see of Durham. He died at Bath in 1752, and his remains were interred in the cathedral at Bristol. The bishop published a volume of excellent sermons; and a most valuable work, entitled, *The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature*, 1736, 8vo.

BUTLER (James), duke of Ormond, and an eminent statesman. He was the son of Thomas Butler, of London, esq. and born there in 1610. He succeeded to the earldom of Ormond in 1634, and

distinguished himself with such gallantry against the Irish rebels, that he was created marquis of Ormond by Charles I. When Cromwell landed in Ireland, the marquis thought it prudent to retire to France. He was greatly instrumental in bringing about the restoration; for which he was made a privy-counsellor, and created a duke. In 1662 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and by his activity prevented Blood's plot of seizing his person and the castle of Dublin; for which, that daring conspirator, some years after, forced his grace out of his coach in London with an intention of executing him at Tyburn; from which the duke was rescued by his servants. He died in 1688, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

BUTLER (Thomas), earl of Ossory. He was the son of the above, and born at Kilkenny in 1634. Cromwell sent him to the Tower; from whence he was released after eight months confinement, and then went to Flanders. At the restoration he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland, and in 1666 created an English peer, by the title of lord Butler of Moore-park. He was a volunteer the same year in lord Albemarle's fleet, in the great fight with the Dutch; for which, in 1673, he was made sole admiral of the fleet, in the absence of prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English forces at the battle of Mons. He died in 1680.

* **BUTTS** (Sir William), physician to king Henry VIII, and the great friend of archbishop Cramer and the reformation. He was bred at Gonville-hall, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow; and in 1529 he became member of the college of physicians. He died in 1545, and was buried in Fulham church.

BUXTON (Jedediah), a most extraordinary calculator. He was born at Elmeton, a village in Derbyshire, about 1704; but though his father was a schoolmaster, Jedediah, shameful to tell, could neither read nor write. Notwithstanding this neglect in his education, he attained such a power of calculation as can hardly be conceived. The greatest company, and the most confused noises, could not distract him when set upon the solution of a problem. A person once proposed to him this question: In a body the three sides of which are 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubic eighths of an inch? In about five hours Jedediah had accurately

solved this intricate problem, though in the midst of business, and surrounded by more than a hundred labourers. He would measure a piece of land by walking over it, as exactly as another could do with a chain. In 1754 Jedediah walked to London to see the royal family, but returned disappointed. Whilst in town he was introduced to the royal society; he was also taken to Drury-lane, when, instead of minding the play, or gazing with wonder, he employed himself in counting the words uttered by Mr. Garrick. He lived to be above 70, and had several children.

BUXTORF (John), professor of Hebrew at Basil, where he died of the plague in 1629, aged 65. He is known by his *Lexicon Chaldaicum, Talmudicum, et Rabbinicum*, 1639, folio; a *Dictionary of Hebrew and Chaldee words in the Bible*; *Synagoga Judaica*, in which he treats of the ceremonies of the Jews; a *Hebrew Grammar*; and a *Collection of Hebrew Letters*.

BUXTORF (John), son and successor of the preceding, born at Basil, and died in 1664. He translated the *Moreh Nevochim* of Maimonides, and published a valuable *Hebrew Concordance*. He also defended the antiquity of the vowel points against Cappellus and others.

BUXTORF (John), nephew of the last mentioned, and his successor in the Hebrew professorship. He also wrote treatises on the Hebrew scriptures, the rabbinical writings, &c. and died in 1732.

BUY DE MORNAS (Claude), a French writer, born at Lyons, and died at Paris in 1783. He published an *Atlas of Geography and History*, 4 vols. 4to. and a *Cosmography*, 1770.

BYNG (George), lord viscount Torrington, a gallant admiral. He was born in 1663, and at 13 went on board a man-of-war as midshipman, and having passed through all the ranks of service, and became a rear-admiral of the red, and acted as such under sir Cloudesley Shovel in the capture of Gibraltar. In 1718 he commanded the English fleet in the Mediterranean, where he rendered the most important services to the emperor Charles VI. who sent him his picture richly set with diamonds. On his return to England he was made rear-admiral of England, and treasurer of the navy; created viscount Torrington; and made one of the knights of the Bath, on the revival of that order. At the accession of George II. he was appointed

first lord of the admiralty, and died in 1733.

*** BYNG** (John), an English admiral, and son of the above. He served with his father in most of his expeditions, and attained the rank of admiral. In 1756 he was sent to relieve Fort St. Philip, in the island of Minorca, then besieged by the French fleet, under la Galissoniere. Not proving successful, he fell into disgrace; the clamours of the nation were excessive, and the ministry thought proper to sacrifice him as a victim to appease the public mind. He was accordingly shot at Portsmouth, March 14. 1757.

BYRGE (Justus), a French mathematical instrument maker, at the end of the 16th century, who is said, but without proof, to have discovered logarithms, and the compass of proportion.

BYROM (John), an English poet. He was born at Kerfal, near Manchester, in 1691, and educated first at Merchant Taylor's school, and next at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. While at the university, he wrote the beautiful pastoral *Colin to Phoebe*, which appeared in the 8th vol. of the *Spectator*. In the same volume also were inserted two letters on dreams, by Mr. Byrom. In 1716 he went to France for his health, and on his return to London, applied to physic with a view of making it his profession; and soon after married a cousin of his against the consent of her parents. He then taught a new invented system of short-hand, by which means he lived comfortably. We find him in 1724 elected a fellow of the royal society, and soon after the paternal estate came to him, which rendered him independent. He died at Manchester, in 1763. Mr. Byrom was a very ingenious man, but strongly tinged with the enthusiastic notions of Behmen and other mystics.

BZOVIVS (Abraham), a learned man, of the 17th century. He was born in Poland in 1567, and educated at Cracow, from whence he travelled to Italy, and on his return to his own country became professor of philosophy and theology. Afterwards he went to Rome, where he was received with great respect by the pope, who gave him apartments in the Vatican. He died in the convent of Minerva, in 1637. He wrote 12 vols. of the *Annals of the Church*, in continuation of Baronius.

* **CAB**, a Jewish rabbin, who wrote some satires against Mohammed, but afterwards became the friend and favourite of the impostor, and assisted him greatly in the compilation of the Koran. He died A.D. 622.

* **CAB** (Ben Zohair), an Arabian poet, who died in the first year of the hejira, having first acknowledged the divine authority of Mohammed.

* **CABEL** (Adrian van der), an eminent painter; born at Ryswick in 1631 and died in 1695. His landscapes and cattle are very fine.

* **CABOT** (Sebastian), a celebrated navigator. He was born at Bristol in 1477, and before he was 20 had made several voyages with his father, who was an excellent mariner and mathematician. They discovered part of Newfoundland in one of their voyages for a northwest passage; but Sebastian, after the death of his father, completed that discovery, and passed on to the continent of America, which, therefore, ought to have been called by his name, as this was before either Columbus or Vesputius visited that part of the world. In the early part of Henry the eighth's reign he sailed again with a design of proceeding to the East Indies, but owing to some disappointment he went no farther than the Brasils, from whence he shaped his course for Hispaniola and Porto Rico, and then returned. Soon afterwards we find him in the Spanish service, but after one voyage to America, which gave little satisfaction to his employers, he came back to England, and settled in his native city. Edward VI. shewed him many marks of favour, delighted in his conversation, and allowed him a handsome pension. A new company, called the company of merchant-adventurers, was erected, and Sebastian placed at the head of it, which is a proof that his commercial knowledge was held in high estimation. By his means a voyage was made to the north, in 1552, and a trade commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russia company. He died about 1557, aged 80. In Hackluyt's Collection are his instructions for the direction of an intended voyage to Cathay. He also wrote Navigations

nelle Parte Settentrionale, Venice, 1583, fol.

* **CABALOUS**, bishop of Parma, who was elected pope in 1061, by the imperial faction, and took the name of Honorius II. He was deposed by the council of Mantua in 1064, and died not long after.

* **CADAMOSTO** (Lewis), a Venetian navigator. He was born about 1412, and engaged in the service of the king of Portugal. In 1455 he sailed to the Canary Islands, and then ran over to the coast of Africa. The year following he carried his discoveries as far as the river of St. Dominic, and then returned to Portugal. He died at Venice in 1464, leaving an account of his voyages, which was afterwards published.

* **CÆCILIUS** (Statius), a comic poet, who was contemporary with Ennius. A fragment by him is in the Corpus Poetarum of Maittaire.

* **CÆLIUS AURELIANUS**, an ancient physician of the sect of methodists. He was an African by birth, but when he flourished is uncertain. His works were printed at Amsterdam in 1722, 4to.

* **CÆSALPINUS** (Andreas), a philosopher and physician of the 16th century. He was born at Arezzo, and became first physician to pope Clement VIII. He died at Rome in 1603. Cæsalpinus is supposed to have had some knowledge of the circulation of the blood. He was also a good botanist, and wrote a treatise *De Plantis*.

* **CÆSAR** (Caius Julius), the first Roman emperor. He was born about 90 years B.C. and was slain in the senate-house by Brutus and other conspirators, in the 56th year of his age. His family was very ancient and honourable at Rome, and his education was liberal, with a view to qualify him for the highest employments. As a military commander he is an object of great admiration, but his ambition exceeded all justifiable bounds; and it is astonishing that a man who could write so well as Cæsar, should become intoxicated with success, and swell into haughtiness by the flattery of his creatures. On all accounts, however, Cæsar was a great man, and deserved to rule, much better than either

of his rivals, or perhaps than any one of his contemporaries. Of his Commentaries only seven books remain, *De Bello Gallico*.

CÆSAR (Julius), an eminent civilian, born at Tottenham, in Middlesex, 1557, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he took the degree of doctor of the civil law in 1581. Two years after he proceeded doctor of the canon law at Oxford, and was made master of requests, judge of the admiralty, and master of St. Katherine's hospital near the Tower. King James conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him chancellor of the exchequer, which office he resigned in 1614, on being appointed master of the rolls. He died in 1636. His MSS. were sold by auction in 1757 for above 300*l*.

CAGLIARI (Paul), an Italian painter, born in 1532 at Verona. His most esteemed pieces are at Venice, where he died in 1588. He is better known among painters by the name of Paul Veronese. Two of his sons, Gabriel and Charles, attained to eminence in the same walk with their father; the first died in 1596, and the latter in 1631. Benedict Cagliari, Paul's brother, was a good painter and sculptor, and died at Venice in 1598.

CAGLIOSTRO (Count Alexander), a celebrated impostor, whose true name was Joseph Balsamo. He was born at Palermo in 1743, of poor parents, who left him an orphan. He was placed by some friends in the seminary of St. Roche near Palermo, from whence he eloped. He was afterwards put into a monastery at Cartagirone, which he also quitted, and engaged in a number of adventures, which shewed his dexterity, but not his honesty. He at last became so noted for his tricks that it was expedient for him to decamp from Sicily to avoid legal punishment. He visited all parts of the Levant, passed into France, and came to England, imposing upon the credulity of the great and opulent, by his pretences to supernatural knowledge, and alchemy. On his return to Italy he was seized and committed to the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he died in 1794.

* **CAGNACCI**, also called Gaulassi, on account of his deformity; an Italian painter of the last century. He was the disciple of Guido, and died at Vienna, aged 50.

* **CAHAGNES** (James), royal pro-

fessor of medicine in the university of Caen; born in 1548, and died in 1612. He wrote, 1. *La Centurie des Eluges des Hommes célèbres de Caen*, 1609, 8vo. 2. A treatise on Fevers, and another on the Disorders of the Head, both in Latin, 1618.

CAHUSAC (Lewis de), a French writer. He was born at Montauban, and became an advocate. In 1736 he produced his tragedy of Pharamond, which obtained great success. On coming to Paris he was made secretary to the count de Clermont, and died in 1759. His operas possess considerable merit, besides which he wrote some romances.

* **CATAPHAS**, high-priest of the Jews, who condemned Christ; and was afterwards turned out of his office by Vitellius, on which he put an end to himself.

CAJET (Pierre Victor Palma), a French divine. He was at first a protestant minister, but turned Roman catholic, and became doctor of the Sorbonne. He died at Paris in 1610, aged 85. His *Chronologie Septennaire*, 1606, 8vo. is a curious work; besides which he wrote some pieces against the calvinists, who treated him as a renegade.

CAJETAN, a Roman cardinal, whose proper name was Thomas de Vio. He was born at Cajeta, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1469, and became a dominican monk, of which order he was chosen general. His book of the Power of the Pope, procured him the archbishopric of Palermo, and a cardinal's hat. In 1517 he was sent legate to Germany, where he exerted himself greatly against Luther. He died in 1534. Besides his book just mentioned he wrote Commentaries on Aristotle and Aquinas, and translated several parts of the Scriptures into Latin, according to the literal order.

CAILLE (Nicholas Lewis de la), an eminent mathematician, born at Rumigny in 1714, and educated at the college of Lisieux, in Paris. He early became the friend of Cassini, and profited greatly by his acquaintance with that able astronomer. He was associated with M. de Thury in projecting the meridian line; and in 1739 was appointed professor of mathematics in the college of Mazarine, and in 1741 elected a member of the academy of sciences. In 1750 he went to the Cape of Good Hope, to examine the stars of the southern hemisphere. He died at Paris in 1762. His writings amount to several volumes, and are greatly esteemed,

particularly his *Elements of Astronomy*.

* **CAIN**, the eldest son of our first parents, who slew his brother Abel in the 230th year of the world; and then became a vagabond, according to the divine sentence. He travelled east of Eden, built a city, and had a son named Enoch. The tradition of the Jews is, that he was slain by Lamech. There was a sect of gnostics in the 2d century, called Cainites, who entertained great respect for this murderer, and for another of equal reputation, Judas Iscariot.

* **CAINAN**, son of Enoch, and father of Malaleel, died 2800 B.C. aged 910 years.

* **CAIRO** (Francisco), an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1498, and studied at Rome and Venice. Victor Amadeus I. duke of Savoy, invited him to his court, gave him a pension, and made him a knight. His pictures, chiefly religious, are very excellent.

* **CAIUS** (St.), according to the Roman calendar. He was a relation of the emperor Dioclesian, and was elected bishop of Rome in 283, and died 296.

CAIUS, or **KAYES** (John), an English physician. He was born at Norwich, and educated at Gonville-hall, Cambridge, but took his degree of M.D. at Padua in 1541. Three years afterwards he returned to England, and was appointed physician to king Edward VI. and continued in the same capacity to serve queen Mary and queen Elizabeth, but in 1568 he was dismissed, being suspected of an attachment to popery. He died at Cambridge in 1573, and left his estate for erecting Gonville-hall into a college.

CAIUS (Thomas), a learned man of the 16th century. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and educated at All-souls college, Oxford. In 1559 he was made prebend of Salisbury, and died at Oxford in 1572. He translated Erasmus's paraphrase on St. Mark into English; and also some Greek and Latin classics.

CALABER (Quintus), an ancient Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to the *Iliad*, called *Paralipomena*; which was printed at Leyden in 1734, 8vo.

* **CALABROIS** (Mathias Preti), a celebrated painter, born at Calabria in 1643, studied under Lauffrance, and died at Malta in 1699. His principal works are at Modena, Naples, and Malta.

CALAMY (Edmund), a noted divine of the last century. He was born in London in 1600, and educated at Cambridge,

where he proceeded B.D. He became afterwards chaplain to Felton bishop of Ely, and lecturer of St. Edmundsbury. At the beginning of the civil war, Calamy joined the popular party, and turned a zealous presbyterian. He was taken great notice of by the leading members of the parliament, but he is said to have opposed Cromwell, and assisted in promoting the restoration, for which he was offered the bishopric of Litchfield, but declined it. He was one of the ministers at the Savoy conference; but was ejected from the living of St. Mary Aldermanbury in 1662. The same year he was sent to Newgate for an offensive sermon, which he had taken the liberty of delivering in Aldermanbury church; but he was discharged in a few days. He died in 1666. Mr. Calamy printed some single sermons and controversial tracts.

CALAMY (Benjamin), an English divine, and son of the preceding. He was educated at St. Paul's school, and removed from thence to Catharine-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. In 1677 he was chosen minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, and appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. In 1680 he took his degree of D.D. A sermon of his upon conformity, was attacked by Mr. Delaune, a dissenter, who was committed to Newgate for the same, where he died, notwithstanding the doctor's endeavours in his behalf. In 1683 he resigned the living of Aldermanbury for that of St. Lawrence, Jewry; and in 1685 he obtained a prebend in St. Paul's. The year following he died. His sermons were printed after his death in one volume 8vo.

CALAMY (Edmund), an eminent minister among the dissenters. He was grandson of Mr. Edmund Calamy, above mentioned, by his eldest son Edmund, who was also a nonconformist, and was born in 1671. After receiving a school education, he was sent to Utrecht, where he studied with assiduity, and on his return to England in 1691 he went and resided at Oxford, and prosecuted his studies there to great advantage. In 1694 he was ordained among the dissenters; and, after officiating to different congregations, succeeded Mr. Alsop in Westminster. In 1702 he published an abridgment of Mr. Baxter's *Life and Times*, with an account of the ejected ministers. This work was afterwards enlarged to four volumes, 8vo. Mr. Hoadly

(afterwards bishop of Winchester) wrote an answer to this book, which occasioned a controversy between these two able divines. In 1709 he went to Scotland, and was honoured by three of the universities with the degree of D.D. He died in 1732. Dr. Calamy also wrote a Vindication of his grandfather, from some aspersions thrown upon him by Mr. Richard, and two volumes of sermons.

* **CALANDRUCCI** (Giacintho), a disciple of Carlo Maratti, and a good painter; died in 1707. He ornamented many churches at Rome.

CALANUS, an Indian brachman who accompanied Alexander in his journey to India. At the age of 83, he requested that prince to cause his funeral pile to be erected, that he might expire in the flames, according to the custom of his country; which the conqueror, after several dissuasive arguments, reluctantly consented to.

* **CALAS** (John), a protestant merchant of Toulouse, who is rendered famous by his misfortunes. He had lived in the greatest credit at Toulouse, and brought up a family of five sons with reputation. One of them, named Lewis, turned catholic; another, called Anthony, was designed for the bar, but being of a melancholy turn, he strangled himself in a fit of lunacy. The furious zealots of Toulouse took it into their heads that the father and mother had committed this horrible crime, to prevent this son from becoming a romanist also. The priests took up the matter, and the unhappy parents were condemned to the torture: the magistrates went still farther, and sentenced the father to be broke upon the wheel, and his body to be burnt to ashes. This abominable decree was carried into execution in 1761. The unhappy widow found some friends, and the proceedings of the parliament of Toulouse were ordered to be transmitted to the court; but there this nefarious business ceased, and no formal decree ever passed against those violators of justice and humanity.

CALASIO (Marius), a learned Franciscan monk, who was professor of Hebrew at Rome, and published there in 1621 a Concordance of the Bible, which was reprinted at London in 4 vols. folio, 1747, by the care of Mr. Romaine.

CALCAR (John de), an eminent painter, who was born in the duchy of Cleves, and died at Naples in 1546. He

was a disciple of Titian, and his pictures are hardly to be distinguished from those of that master.

CALDERON de la BARCA (don Pedro), a Spanish soldier, priest, and dramatic writer, who flourished in the middle of the 17th century. His plays were printed at Madrid in 9 vols. 4to, 1689.

CALDERWOOD (David), a Scotch divine of the presbyterian persuasion. In 1604 he was minister of Crelling near Jedburgh, and greatly opposed the design of James VI. to bring the church of Scotland to a conformity with that of England. For his violent conduct he was sent to prison, and afterwards banished for life. On this he went to Holland, where, in 1623, he published a celebrated book, entituled, *Altare Damescenum seu ecclesiæ Anglicanæ politia, ecclesiæ Scoticanæ obtrusa à formalistâ quodam delineata; illustrata et examinata*. He afterwards came back and lived in his own country privately, and employed his time in writing an ecclesiastical History of Scotland; of which a part has been printed. He died about 1638.

CALDWALL (Richard), an English physician; born in Staffordshire about 1513, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he took his degrees and was chosen fellow. His reputation was so great, that he was elected censor of the college of physicians, London, where also he founded a chemical lecture. He died in 1585.

* **CALEB**, one of the Hebrews of the tribe of Judah, who was sent by Joshua to view the land of Canaan, of which he gave a faithful description; and thereby raised the spirits of the people. He possessed the country of Hebron, and died at the age of 114.

CALENTIUS (Elisus), an Italian writer, born in the kingdom of Naples; he was preceptor to the son of Ferdinand II. king of that country, and died about 1503. His poem of the Battle between the Frogs and Mice, in imitation of Homer, was printed in 1738, at Rouen.

* **CALIIVIRI** (Luca), an Italian painter of sea-ports, landscapes, and views; born at Udino in 1665, and died in 1715.

* **CALIGULA** (Caius Cæsar), emperor of Rome. He was born at Antium, A.D. 13, being the son of Germanicus and Agrippina. Tiberius adopted him, and in the year 37 he succeeded that emperor, whose reign, though bad enough, was regarded by the people as mildness

and equity, when contrasted with that of this human monster; yet the beginning of his reign augured better things, for he commenced his career with some generous actions and wise regulations: the natural wickedness of his heart, however, soon manifested itself, and not content with abandoning himself to every species of vice, he would fain be a divinity also, and caused temples and statues to be erected to his godship as to another Jupiter. The only excuse for him, perhaps, is, that he must have been mad, no greater proof of which need be adduced than that of his conferring the priesthood upon his horse. He was assassinated by a tribune, A.D. 41.

* **CALIXTUS I.** pope and saint, succeeded Zephyrinus in 219, and suffered martyrdom in 222.

* **CALIXTUS II.** pope. He was the son of the count of Burgundy, and became archbishop of Vienne in 1083, pope in 1119, and died in 1124.

* **CALIXTUS III.** pope. He was a native of Xativa, in Spain, elected pope in 1455, and died in 1458. His character was very respectable for learning, moderation, and piety.

* **CALIXTUS (George)**, a German protestant divine, born at Middleburgh, in Holstein, in 1586, made professor of divinity at Helmstadt in 1614, and died in 1656. He wrote, 1. *Anti-moguntinus*, 1644, 4to. 2. *A treatise against the Celibacy of Priests*, 1631, 4to. and other works.

* **CALLARD (John Baptist)**, member of the academy of Caen, and professor of physic in that university, where he died in 1718. He was the first who established a botanic garden at Caen, and wrote a small book, entitled, *Lexicon Etymologicum*, 12mo. 1693.

* **CALLIMACHUS**, an ancient Greek poet, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Evergetes. He was the preceptor of Apollonius, the author of the *Argonautica*, who used him very ill. The works of Callimachus were translated into English by Dr. Dodd.

* **CALLIMACHUS**, an architect of Corinth, who invented the Corinthian capital about 540 B.C. The occasion of this discovery is said to have been this: A plant of *Acanthus* being placed upon the tomb of a young Corinthian, spread its leaves over the basket which contained it in so graceful a manner, that the architect immediately adopted it as a suitable ornament for his pillars.

* **CALLISTHENES**, a Greek philosopher, and the companion of Alexander in his expeditions. That prince caused him, in consequence of a charge of his having conspired against his life, to be put into an iron cage with a dog, after having had his nose, lips, and ears cut off. Lysimachus, a disciple of the philosopher's, out of compassion gave him poison, which put him out of his misery, B.C. 328; for this act, Alexander ordered Lysimachus to be delivered to a ferocious lion, which he easily conquered, and for his bravery he recovered the monarch's favour.

* **CALLISTRATUS**, a Grecian orator, whose reputation was so great, that Demosthenes was excited by it to forsake philosophy in order to study elocution. He was banished from Athens.

* **CALLISTUS (Johannes Andronicus)**, a reviver of learning in the 15th century. He was a native of Theffalonica, and quitted Constantinople when it was taken by the Turks, and went to Rome, where he taught Greek. Afterwards he travelled to France and died there in a short time. Some MSS. in Greek by him were in the royal library at Paris.

* **CALLOT (James)**, a celebrated engraver, born at Nancy, in 1593, of a noble family. He learnt his art at Rome, and acquired a great reputation throughout Europe; he died at Florence in 1636. His engravings are held among connoisseurs in high estimation.

* **CALMET (Augustin)**, a learned French monk of the order of St. Benedict. He was born in 1672, and died abbot of Senones in 1757. He wrote a *Literal Commentary upon all the Books of the Scripture*, 23 vols. 4to.; a *History of the Old and New Testament*, 4 vols. 4to.; an *Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible*; an *Universal History*, 15 vols. 4to.; and other learned works.

* **CALMO (Andrew)**, an Italian dramatist and actor, who died at Venice in 1571. He wrote some comedies, and a volume of Letters.

* **CALPRENEDE (Walter de la)**, a French romance writer of the 17th century. He was gentleman in ordinary to the king, and wrote several long stories, full of fiction, and of little merit. He died in 1663.

* **CALPURNIA**, wife of Julius Cæsar, and daughter of Piso. She dreamed of the death of her husband the night before he was murdered; and after this event she joined herself to Marc Anthony.

CALPURNIUS, a Sicilian poet of the 3d century, who wrote seven eclogues, under the name of Melibœus.

CALVART (Dennis), a Flemish painter, born in 1552, and kept a school at Bologna, where he had some great men for his disciples, particularly Guido and Dominichino. His pictures are greatly prized. He died in 1619.

CALVERT (George), the first lord Baltimore. He was born of an ancient family at Kipling, in Yorkshire, in 1582, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, after which he went abroad, and at his return entered into the service of Robert Cecil, principal secretary of state to James I. In 1605 he attended that monarch to Oxford, where he was created M.A. and not long after was made one of the clerks of the privy council, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1619 he was made a secretary of state, and the year following obtained an annual grant of 1000l. from the customs. In 1625 he was created lord Baltimore, although a Roman catholic, and he had also a grant of land in Newfoundland; which settlement being abandoned, he obtained another in Virginia, where a colony was afterwards formed called Baltimore. His lordship died in London, in 1632.

CALVERT (James), an English non-conformist divine, born at York, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He was ejected from the living of Topcliff, in Yorkshire, on which he went into retirement, and employed himself in writing a learned work, entitled, *Naphtali, seu collectatio Theologica de reditu decem Tribuni, conversione Judæorum et mens. Ezekielius*, 4to. 1672. He died in 1698.

CALVIN (John), an illustrious reformer. He was born at Noyon, in Picardy, in 1509, and educated at Paris, under Corderius, with a view to the church. In 1527 he obtained the rectory of Marterville, which two years after he resigned on being presented to that of Pont le Eveque. Soon after this he conceived a dislike to popery, and, with the consent of his father, entered upon the study of the law, in which he made a great progress, as well as in the belles-lettres. At the age of 24 he wrote a Commentary on Seneca's treatise on Clemency, at which time he was in Paris, where he professed protestantism with great boldness; but he was soon glad to leave France and seek an asylum at Basil, where he entered upon the study of the Hebrew; and published his Institution of the Chris-

tian Religion, with an admirable dedication to Francis I. king of France. Being at Geneva in 1536 he was constrained to undertake the ministry and professorship of divinity by the consistory and magistracy, aided by the powerful remonstrances of Farel, a zealous minister there. But soon after he was obliged to leave Geneva, together with Farel, for refusing the sacrament indiscriminately to the people. Calvin then went to Strasburg, where he officiated in a French church of his own establishment, and was also chosen professor of divinity. The divines of Strasburg appointed Calvin to be their deputy at the diet of Worms, where he had a conference with Melancthon. In the mean time the citizens of Geneva earnestly requested his return to their city, and after repeated solicitations he consented, and arrived there in 1541. His first undertaking was to set on foot a system of ecclesiastical discipline, which was rigorous enough, but probably not more so than the circumstances of the people required. He continued in this city, actively employed as a preacher and a writer, till his death, which happened May 27, 1564. As a commentator, few have excelled Calvin in judiciously explaining the text, without running into fanciful conjectures; his piety was genuine, and his conduct disinterested, for he left but 300 crowns, including the value of his library, to his executors. The works of Calvin were printed at Amsterdam, in 9 vols. folio, 1667. He married Ideletta de Bure, a widow, by whom he had one son, who died in infancy. She died in 1549.

CALVISTUS (Sethus), a German chronologer, born in Thuringia, 1556, and died in 1617. He published, in 1611, a work, entitled, *Elenchus Calendarii a papa Gregorio XIII. comprobati*; and wrote a *System of Chronology*, which appeared in 1620.

* **CALZA (Antonio)**, an Italian painter of the 17th century. He became the disciple of Carlo Cignani, at Rome, and imitated the battle pieces of that master with great success; he also painted landscapes.

* **CAMASSET, or CAMACE, (Andrew)**, an Italian painter, born at Bevagna, and a disciple first of Dominichino, and next of Andrew Sacchi. He died in 1657. There are some grand historical paintings by him at Rome, and at Wilton; the seat of lord Pembroke, is one by him representing Venus and the Graces.

CAMBERT, a French musician, who

was the first that exhibited operas in France; but being rivalled by Lulli in 1672, he went to England, where he became master of the king's band, and died in 1677.

CAMDEN (William), a learned English antiquary. He was born at London in 1551, and after receiving his education at Christ's hospital and St. Paul's school, was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford, as a servitor, from whence he removed to Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college. In 1570 he came to London, and three years afterwards returned to Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. In 1575 he was appointed second master of Westminster school, and in 1586 published in Latin the History of the Ancient Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Manners, and Laws; a third edition of this work appeared in 1590, at which time he was in possession of a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, but without being in orders. In 1593 he became head master of Westminster school, and next year published an enlarged and improved edition of his *Britannia*. In 1597 he printed his Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster school; the same year he was made clarendieux king at arms, and resigned the school. In 1600 came out his Catalogue of the Monuments in Westminster Abbey, and a new impression of his *Britannia*. In 1603 he published at Frankfort a Collection of our Ancient Historians in Latin, and in the year following appeared his *Remaines concerning Britain*, in 4to. In 1615 he printed his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth* in Latin. This laborious writer died at Chiffelhurst, in Kent, in 1623, and his remains were interred in Westminster abbey. Mr. Camden founded a history professorship at Oxford; and bequeathed all his books and papers to sir Robert Cotton.

CAMERARIUS (Joachim), a learned German writer. He was born at Bamberg in 1500, and educated at Leipzig. He embraced the reformation very early, and formed a close friendship with Melancthon, whose life he wrote. On the establishment of a college at Nuremberg, Camerarius was made professor of belles-lettres, and in 1527 married a woman of good family, who brought him four sons and five daughters. He afterwards removed to Leipzig to superintend the university, where he died in 1575. Camerarius wrote many good books, and translated several of the Greek authors; but

it is evident that he had more industry than genius.

CAMERARIUS (Joachim), son of the above. He devoted himself chiefly to medicine and botany; on which last subject he wrote some pieces. He died at Nuremberg in 1598.

* **CAMERON** (John), professor of Greek in the university of Glasgow. Afterwards he went to France, and obtained the divinity chair at Montauban, where he died in 1625. He was a very moderate and candid man, on which account the violent Hugonots did not esteem him. His *Defence of Grace*, printed at Saumur in 1624, was greatly objected to, as being favourable to the doctrine of the Roman church on that subject. His *Myrothecium Evangelicum* was printed in 1677; 3 vols. 4to.

* **CAMILLA**, the daughter of Metabus, king of the Volsci, whom she succeeded, and obtained great renown by her feats in arms. She assisted Turnus against Æneas, and fell in battle.

* **CAMILLUS** (Marcus Junius), an illustrious Roman, who obtained four triumphs, and served the office of dictator five times. This great man, whose virtues were equal to his talents, was basely prosecuted on a charge of peculation, and went into voluntary banishment; while he was absent, Brennus, at the head of an army of Gauls, ravaged the territories of the republic, and having taken Rome, besieged the senate in the capitol. Camillus, forgetting his wrongs, flew to the relief of his country, defeated the barbarian, and was created dictator. He died of the pestilence, 369 B.C.

CAMOENS (Lewis), a famous poet of Portugal, who has been called the Virgil of that country. He was born at Lisbon, about 1527. After studying at the university of Coimbra, he entered into the army, and served in Africa against the Moors with great reputation. Soon after his return to Portugal, he engaged in an expedition to the East Indies; where he wrote a great part of his *Lusiad*. On his passage home he suffered shipwreck, but found means to preserve the MS. of his poem, which was published in 1569. He died very wretched at Lisbon in 1579. The people of Macao are still proud of shewing a cave where Camoens amused himself in writing his *Lusiad*. This excellent poem, has been finely translated into English by Mr. Mickle.

CAMPANELLA (Thomas), an Italian

philosopher, and monk of the dominican order. He was born at Sarno in Calabria, in 1568. His sagacity enabled him to discover the fallacy of the peripatetic system; and he set himself about forming one of his own, which made a great noise, and procured him many enemies. In 1599 he was seized at Naples, and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy; and remained in confinement till 1626, when he was sent to Rome at the request of the pope. In 1634 he escaped out of Italy, and went to France, where he met with a gracious reception from cardinal Richelieu, who allowed him a pension. He died at Paris in 1639. His writings were very numerous.

CAMPBELL (Archibald) marquis of Argyle. He was born in 1598, and became a zealous covenanting; though he preserved his loyalty for Charles I. who made him a marquis in 1641. At the coronation of Charles II. at Scone, he placed the crown upon the king's head, and was the first that swore allegiance to him. Notwithstanding this, the very year after the restoration, he was attainted and condemned for high treason, and suffered decapitation at Edinburgh. He wrote, 1. Instructions for his Son. 2. Defences against the Grand Indictment of High Treason.

CAMPBELL (Colin), a Scotch architect, who wrote *Vitruvius Britannicus*, 3 vols. folio; and built some elegant edifices in Kent. He was surveyor of the works at Greenwich; and died in 1734.

CAMPBELL (George), an eminent divine of the church of Scotland, born in Argyleshire, 1666, educated at St. Andrew's, where he took his degree of D.D. and died in 1757. He wrote a *Vindication of the Christian Religion*, 1736, 8vo.

* CAMPBELL (George), a learned Scotch divine. He was born at Aberdeen in 1719, and educated at the Marischal college. In 1750 he obtained the living of Branchary Ternan, near Aberdeen; from whence he removed to that city in 1756. In 1759 he became principal of Marischal college, and in 1771 was chosen professor of divinity. He died in 1796, having resigned his offices a short time before. Dr. Campbell published an elaborate translation of the Gospels, and other works of considerable value.

CAMPBELL (John), a miscellaneous writer of eminence. He was born at Edinburgh in 1763, but came from Scotland at the age of five, and never afterwards returned. He was placed with an

attorney, but he abandoned the profession of the law after the expiration of his clerkship. In 1736 he published the *Military History of prince Eugene*, and the *duke of Marlborough*, 2 vols. folio. After this his performances were too numerous to admit of enumeration here. We shall, therefore, only notice the most considerable. His *Lives of the Admirals* first appeared in 1744; and met with a very honourable reception. The same year he published an improved edition of Harris's *Collection of Voyages*, 2 vols. folio. He was also engaged in the *Universal History*; and the *Biographia Britannica* owes a principal part of its value to his industry. In 1750 he printed his *Present State of Europe*, which passed through six editions. In 1754 the university of Glasgow honoured him with the degree of LL.D. In 1774 appeared his *Political Survey of Britain*, 2 vols. 4to. which the author justly esteemed as his best work. The late empress of Russia had so high an opinion of his merit, that she sent him her picture. He died in 1775, leaving a widow and one child. His remains were interred in the burying ground behind the Foundling hospital, where there is a monument to his memory.

* CAMPHUYSEN (Dirk), an eminent painter, born at Goreum in 1586. His landscapes and moonlight pieces are extremely beautiful.

CAMPI (Bernardin), an Italian painter, who not only produced many valuable pieces, but published in 1580 an excellent book on the principles of his art, intitled, *Parere Sopra la Pittura*. He died in 1584, aged 62.

* CAMPI (Galeazzo), an eminent Italian painter of history and portrait; born at Cremona. He died in 1536.

CAMPIAN (Edmund), an English Jesuit, born in London, and educated at Christ's hospital. In 1553 he was elected scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts; and afterwards entered into orders. In 1568 he went to Ireland, where he turned papist, and laboured with great zeal to make protestants. In 1571 he entered among the Jesuits at Douay. He went to reside at Vienna some time after, and wrote a tragedy called *Nectar and Ambrosia*, which was performed with applause before the imperial court. Pope Gregory XIII. sent him as a missionary to England; but the government disliking his conduct, caused him to be apprehended, tried, and executed for high treason in 1581. Campian was a man of parts and learning. His

CAN

principal work is the *Chronologia Universalis*.

CAMPISTRON (John Galbert), a French poet, and secretary to the duke of Vendôme: born at Toul 1615, and died in 1723. His plays were printed in 3 vols. 12mo. 1750. They possess many beauties, and some of them are little inferior to those of Racine.

CAMPO (Antonio), an Italian historian of the 15th century. He wrote the *History of Cremona*, 1585, folio.

CAMPRA (Andrew), a French musician, born at Aix in 1660, and died at Versailles in 1744. He composed church music and operas with great success.

CAMPS (Francis de), a French author, born at Amiens in 1643, and died at Paris in 1723. He was abbot of Ligny, and wrote *Dissertations on Medals*, a *History of France*, and other works.

* **CAMPSON-GAURI**, sultan of Egypt, to which dignity he was raised by the Mamelukes in 1504. He governed with admirable prudence and moderation; but was at last slain in a battle fought with Selim emperor of the Turks, in 1516, aged 70.

* **CAMUS** (Charles Stephen Lewis), a member of the royal academy of sciences, Paris; and of the royal society of London. He died in 1768, aged 58. We have by him a *Course of Mathematics*, 4 vols. 8vo. chiefly designed for engineers. He also wrote on *Mechanics* and *Arithmetic*.

CAMUS (Antoine le), a French physician, born at Paris in 1722, and died there in 1772. He wrote; 1. *Physic for the Mind*, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. *Abdeker, or the Art of preserving Beauty*, 4 vols. 12mo. 3. *Medical Miscellanies*.

* **CAMUSAT** (Nicholas), a learned Frenchman, born at Troyes, of which city he became canon; and died in 1655, aged 86. His works are; 1. *Promptuarium Sacrarum Antiquitatum Tricassinæ Diocesis*, 1610, 8vo. 2. *Historia Albigenensis*, 1615. 3. *Mélanges Historiques*, 1619, 8vo.

CANCAH, or Canghai, an eminent Indian Sage, who wrote, 1. *The Secrets of Nativities*. 2. *Of the Conjunctions of the Planets*. 3. *A Physical Manuel*. 4. *On Physiognomy*, &c.

* **CANDAULES**, a king of Lydia, who imprudently exhibited his wife naked to his favourite Gyges. The queen out of revenge directed Gyges to kill the king, after which he put her also to death, and obtained the crown. This happened B.C. 718.

* **CANDITO** (Peter), a Flemish paint-

CAN

er, whose real name was White. He was born at Bruges in 1548, and excelled in painting history. Several prints after his designs have been engraved.

CANINIUS (Angelus), a learned grammarian of Italy, who died in 1557. He wrote a Greek grammar and other works.

* **CANINIUS** (Rebilus), a Roman, who served the office of consul on the death of Trebonius, but filled it only seven hours: which made Cicero say that he was a vigilant magistrate, having never slept during his consulate.

CANISIUS (Henry), a German canonist, who died at Ingoldstadt in 1609. He wrote some learned works in the line of his profession; and others on antiquities.

* **CANIUS**, a Latin poet, mentioned by Martial on account of the gaiety of his temper. He was a native of Spain; but none of his works have reached us.

CANITZ (the Baron of), a Prussian Poet, born at Berlin in 1654, and died there in 1699. He was privy counsellor of state; and wrote some elegant poems in the German language.

CANN (John), an English commentator of the brownist persuasion. He settled at Amsterdam, where he published his Bible with curious marginal notes in 1664. The book is useful, and has been often reprinted.

CANTACUZENUS (John), a Byzantine historian, of a noble family at Constantinople. After going through a variety of important offices he became first lord of the bedchamber to the emperor Andronicus. The successor of that prince made him his entire favourite, and at his death, in 1341, he left his son John Palæologus under his guardianship, which high trust he discharged with honour and fidelity. The empress dowager, however, raised a faction against him, on which the principal nobility advised him to take the crown himself. He was accordingly crowned in 1342. A civil war ensued, which ended in favour of Cantacuzenus, who admitted John Palæologus to be his partner in the empire, and gave him his daughter Helen for wife. But the two emperors did not agree, and the war was recommenced. These scenes proved so offensive to Cantacuzenus, that he resolved to retire to a monastery, and his wife followed his example. He is said to have lived till 1411. In this retirement he wrote the *History of his own Times*, reaching from 1320 to 1355. A Latin version of it appeared at Ingoldstadt in 1603, and the

original was printed at Paris in 1645, 3 vols. folio.

CANTARINI (Simon), called the *Pezarese*, from the place of his nativity. He was the disciple of Guido, and his paintings are often taken for those of his master. He died at Verona in 1648.

CANTEL (Peter Joseph), a learned French jesuit, born in 1645, and died at Paris in 1684. He wrote, 1. *De Romana Republica*, 12mo. 1707. 2. *Metropolitanarum urbium Hittoria civilis et ecclesiastica*, tomus primus. He also edited Justin, 1677, 4to. and Valerius Maximus, 1679.

CANTEMIR (Demetrius), a Moldavian prince, of Tartarian extract, born in 1673. Early in life he was in the service of the grand seignor, who appointed him governor of Moldavia, which he surrendered to czar Peter the Great, and obtained from him the title of prince. He died in 1723. We have by him, 1. *A History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire*, in Latin. 2. *The System of the Mohammedan Religion*, in the Russian language. 3. *The present State of Moldavia*, in Latin.

CANTEMIR (Antiochus), son of the preceding, born in 1716, and educated at Petersburg, where he was raised to several important offices, and sent by the court ambassador to Paris and London. He died in 1744. He wrote some good poems in the Russian language, and translated Anacreon and other authors.

CANTERUS (William), a learned critic, born at Utrecht in 1542, and educated at Louvain, where he made a rapid progress in classical literature, particularly the Greek. He afterwards went into Italy to purchase Greek MSS. and returned to Louvain, where he died in consequence of excessive study, in 1575. His writings are; 1. *Novarum Læctionum Libri octo*. 2. *Syntagma de ratione emendandi Græcos Autores*. 3. *Notæ, Scholia, Emendationes, et Explicationes in Euripidem, Sophoclem, Æschylem*, &c.

CANTON (John), an English philosopher. He was born at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, in 1718, and acquired a common education, after which he was put apprentice to a broad-cloth weaver. His leisure hours were wholly devoted to mathematical studies, and he succeeded so well as to make a dial upon stone, which not only gave the hour of the day, but the rising of the sun, his place in the ecliptic, and other particulars. This was placed against the front of his

father's house, and so pleased many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, that he found, by access to their libraries, great helps in his favourite pursuits. In 1739 he visited London, and soon afterwards engaged himself as an assistant to Mr. Watkins, master of an academy in Spital-fields, whom he afterwards succeeded. About 1746 he made some important improvements in electricity, and in 1750 he presented to the royal society a method of making artificial magnets, independent of natural ones, for which he was elected a member, and received the annual gold medal. In the same year he was honoured with the degree of M.D. by the university of Aberdeen; and afterwards chosen one of the council of the royal society. His communications to that learned body upon astronomical and philosophical subjects were very numerous and important, but he never published any separate work. This ingenious and worthy man died in 1772, leaving a widow and several children.

CANTWELL (Andrew), an Irish physician, and F.R.S. died in 1764. He wrote, 1. *Latin Dissertations on Medicine, Fevers, and Secretions*. 2. *New Experiments on Mrs. Stephen's Remedies*. 3. *History of a Remedy for Weakness of the Eyes*. 4. *Account of the Small-pox*. 5. *Dissertation on Inoculation*.

* **CANULEIUS**, a Roman tribune, who excited a commotion in favour of the plebeians, and procured for them some important concessions, particularly that of marrying into patrician families. This happened 445 B.C.

CANUS, or **CANO** (Sebastian), a Spanish circumnavigator, who accompanied Magellan to the East Indies, after whose death he sailed to the Isles of Sunda, and doubled the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain in 1522. He is not to be confounded with James Canus, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the kingdom of Congo, in 1484.

* **CANUTE**, king of Denmark, and of England. He married Emma the widow of Ethelred. He subdued Norway, in 1019, and two years after went to Rome to obtain a pardon for some offences of which he had been guilty. He was a frank and generous prince. A story is told of him that redounds to his honour. His flatterers having almost deified him, Canute caused a chair to be placed on the sea-shore, and seating himself therein, commanded the waves not to approach his sacred feet. The

sea, regardless of the mandate, rolled onwards as before; on which, leaping up, he said, that no one deserved to be called sovereign, but the Being whom winds and waves obey. He then resigned his crown, and retired to a monastery, where he died in 1026.

* **CANUTI** (Dominico), an Italian painter, who arrived at great excellence without the help of a master. He was employed in many great works at Rome and Bologna; and died in 1678, aged 55.

* **CAPACCIO** (Julio Cesare), a learned Italian, of the 17th century. He was appointed secretary to the city of Naples, and tutor to the prince of Urbino. He died in 1631. We have by him a history of Naples, and other works, in Italian.

* **CAPECIO** (Scipio), a Latin poet, of the 16th century. He wrote a poem on the Principles of Things, in imitation of Lucretius, printed at Frankfort in 1631.

* **CAPEL** (Arthur, lord), a gallant English nobleman, who for his active loyalty to Charles I. was beheaded on Tower-hill by the republicans in 1649. His conduct on the scaffold was worthy of the cause for which he suffered. While in the tower he wrote some elegant stanze, which have been often printed.

* **CAPELL** (Edward), one of the numerous editors of Shakspeare. He was born at Troston near Bury, in Suffolk, in 1713. By the friendship of the duke of Grafton he obtained the place of deputy inspector of the plays, with a salary of 200*l.* a year, which probably turned his attention towards publishing an edition of Shakspeare, which, however, did not appear till 1783. Mr. Capell was well qualified for his task as far as black-letter knowledge could be supposed to qualify a man. He died in 1781.

* **CAPELLA** (Marcianus Mineus Felix), a Latin poet of the 5th century. There is extant of his a poem, entitled, *De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii, et de Septem artibus Liberalibus*, which was printed in 1599.

* **CAPELLUS** (Lewis), a French divine of the reformed church, born at Sedan, and professor of divinity and of the oriental languages, at Saumur. He had a warm controversy with Buxtorf respecting the antiquity of the masoretic points, which Capellus shrewdly asserted to be of modern invention. He also published a work entitled, *Critica Sacra*, or a Collection of various Readings and Correc-

tions of corrupted Passages in the Scriptures. He died at Saumur in 1658, aged near 80.

* **CAPILUPUS** (Camillus), an Italian writer, who rendered himself famous by a book, entitled, *The Stratagems of Charles IX. against the Hugonots*, 1572. He describes the massacre of St. Bartholomew in glowing colours, but not with a strict attention to veracity.

* **CAPILUPUS** (Laelius), brother of the preceding. He distinguished himself by some Latin poems, to be found in the *Deliciae Poetarum Italarum*. He died in 1560, aged 62.

* **CAPISTRAN** (John), a friar minor, and taint of the Roman church, who laboured with great zeal against Turks and heretics in the 14th century. He was a famous preacher, and it is said that by his powerful eloquence against gaming, the inhabitants of Nuremberg brought in their cards and dice, and having made a mighty heap of them, set the whole on fire. He headed a crusade against the Hussites, and converted numbers of them, but probably more by terror than argument. He died in 1456, and was canonized in 1690. His writings are more numerous than valuable.

* **CAPISUCCHI** (Blasius), marquis of Monterio, and general of the papal forces. He rendered himself famous by his exploits against the Hugonots, particularly at Poitiers, which was besieged by them in 1569. The assailants threw a bridge across the river to facilitate the capture of the place, when Capisucchi, and two good swimmers, plunged into the river, and destroyed the fastenings of the bridge, by which means the project was rendered useless.

* **CAPISUCCHI** (Paul), a canon of the Vatican, bishop of Neocastro, and vice-legate of Hungary. He acquired himself with honour in his negotiations. The pope appointed him to examine the circumstances of the divorce of Henry VIII. of England from Catherine of Arragon, and his report was decidedly against that proceeding. He died at Rome in 1539, aged 60.

* **CAPITO** (Wollgang), a German protestant divine; born at Haguenau, and died there of the plague in 1542. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, the *Life of Cæcolampadius*, and other works.

* **CAPITOLINUS** (Julius), a Latin historian, who wrote *Lives of some of the latter emperors*, but neither with purity nor exactness. This work is to be found

in a collection, entitled, *Scriptores Historiæ Romanæ Latini veteres*, Heidalby, 1742, 3 vols. folio.

CAPORALI (Cæsar), an Italian comic writer, who died at Perugia, in 1601. He was governor of Attri, in the kingdom of Naples, and wrote some humorous pieces.

CAPPERONIER (Claude), a learned Frenchman, who published a splendid edition of *Quintilian* at Paris, in 1725, folio. After his death appeared at Stralsburg, an edition of ancient Latin rhetoricians, collected by him. He died at Paris, in 1744.

* **CARACALLA** (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus), a Roman emperor, born in 188, and succeeded his father Severus in 211, with Geta his brother, whom he put to death in the arms of his mother, who was covered with his blood. This monster then gained the soldiers by augmenting their pay, and thus supported he wanted in cruelty, and married his mother-in-law. The people of Alexandria having uttered some sarcasms on the emperor's murder of Geta, he entered it with his army, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. One of his pretorians slew him at Edeffa in 217, by the order of Macrinus, who became his successor.

CARACCI, the names of three celebrated Italian painters, Lewis, Augustine, and Hannibal; the two latter were brothers, and the first was their cousin. They established an academy at Bologna, to which young students resorted from all parts. Cardinal Farnese sent for Hannibal to come to Rome, whither he was followed by his brother, but a difference happening between them, the cardinal sent Augustine to the duke of Parma, at whose court he died in 1602. Hannibal, after labouring in the Farnese gallery eight years, received only the pitiful sum of 200*l.* a pretty encouragement for genius! He died shortly after of debauchery at Naples. Lewis still remained at Bologna, though he paid an occasional visit to his cousin at Rome, and painted a figure or two there. He died in 1619. From this famous school proceeded Guido, Dominichino, Lanfranc, and other illustrious artists.

CARACCIO (Anthony), an Italian poet and nobleman, of the 17th century. He wrote some tragedies, of which *Il Corradino* is the best. His epic poem, entitled, *Imperio Vendicato*, was printed at Rome in 1690, and possesses great merit.

* **CARACCIOLI** (John), secretary to Joan II. queen of Naples, about 1415. That queen, out of her abundant love for her minion, gave him the dukedom of Melfi, and the high constableness of the kingdom, and afterwards caused him to be assassinated.

* **CARACTACUS**, a British king, who resisted the Romans for nine years; but at last fell into their hands, through the treachery of Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes, and sent with his wife and daughter to Rome, where he made a noble speech to Claudius the emperor, who took him into his favour and confidence.

CARAFI, a mohammedan doctor, who died about the 684th year of the hejira. He wrote some books on the mohammedan laws.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOVITCH (John), a cistercian monk, born at Madrid, in 1606. He was made bishop of Missi, and superintendant of the fortifications in Bohemia; an excellent employment for a bishop! He died in 1682. His works were printed in 7 vols. folio, and are chiefly controversial.

* **CARANUS**, the founder of the Macedonian monarchy, about 894 years B.C. He descended from Hercules, and was directed in the choice of a kingdom by an oracle.

CARAVAGGIO (Michael Angelo Amerigi da), an eminent painter, born in the Milanese country in 1569. He became a painter by his own application without a master; but his quarrelsome temper, and licentious conduct, always kept him in poverty. He died in 1609. Being once at an alehouse, without any money, to pay his reckoning he painted a new sign, which afterwards sold for a considerable sum.

* **CARAUSIUS**, emperor of Britain. He was a commander in the service of Maximian-Hercules, who entrusted him with a fleet to defend the coasts of Belgic Gaul and Armorica, but he sailed for Britain, and made himself master of the island in 287. Maximian afterwards attacked him with a numerous fleet and was defeated, on which he entered into a treaty with Carausius, and acknowledged his royal dignity. He was slain long after this by one of his officers named Aleetus, who assumed the throne.

CARDAN (Jerom), a singular character of the 16th century. He was the illegitimate son of an advocate at Milan, but was born at Pavia, in 1501. He

C A R

took his degree of M.D. at Padua, in 1524, and at the age of 33 was appointed professor of mathematics at Milan, where in 1543 he also read lectures upon medicine. In 1552 he went to Scotland, where he cured the archbishop of St. Andrew's of an obstinate asthma which had baffled the skill of numerous physicians. He was afterwards at the court of Edward VI. and cast the nativity of that prince; from thence he rambled about through various countries, and at Bologna was committed to prison. On recovering his liberty he went to Rome, where he died in 1575. Cardan gives an odd account of himself; for when he was without pain, he used to inflict that sensation upon himself, with as much eagerness as others endeavour to obtain pleasure. He was a rude and blunt speaker, and extremely addicted to gaming. His superstition was extravagant; and Scaliger says, that having foretold the time of his death, he starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. The works of Cardan were printed at Lyons in 1663, in 10 vols. folio.

* **CARDI** (Ludovico), an eminent historical painter; born at the castle of Cigoli, in 1559, and became the disciple of Andre del Sarto and Correggio. In the palace of Pitti, at Florence, are two fine pictures of his, one an *Ecce Homo*, and the other a dead Christ with the Virgin and Nicodemus. He died in 1613.

CAREW (George), a learned English nobleman. He was born in Devonshire in 1557, and educated at Oxford; but entered upon a military life, and served with great reputation in Ireland and at Cadiz. James I. made him governor of the isle of Guernsey, and created him a baron by the title of lord Carew of Clopton. He afterwards became master-general of the ordnance, and a privy counsellor. Charles I. made him earl of Totness. He died in 1629, and his remains were interred at Stratford-upon-Avon. His lordship wrote a history of the late wars in Ireland, printed at London in 1633, folio.

CAREW (Thomas), an English poet; born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber, and sewer in ordinary to Charles I. and died in 1639. His masque, entitled *Cælum Britannicum*, was performed before the king and nobility at Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1633.

CAREW (Richard), an English topo-

C A R

grapher, born at Anthony, in Cornwall, in 1555, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and afterwards went on his travels. On his return to England he settled in his native county, of which he served the office of high sheriff in 1586. He died in 1620. Mr. Carew is best known by his *Survey of Cornwall*, printed first in 1602, 4to. again in 1723, and lastly in 1769.

CAREW (George), brother of the above. He was educated at Oxford, and became secretary to lord chancellor Hatton. Queen Elizabeth conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him ambassador to Poland. In the next reign he was employed as one of the commissioners to treat with the Scotch about an union of the two kingdoms, after which he was sent to France, where he formed an intimacy with Thuanus. On his return he was made master of the court of wards, and died about 1613. He wrote a *Relation of the State of France*, with the Characters of Henry IV. and the principal Persons of that Court, which remained in MS. till 1749, when it was published by Dr. Birch.

* **CAREW** (Bampfylde Moore), an extraordinary character. He was the son of a clergyman at Bickley, in Devonshire, and educated at Tiverton school, with a view to the church. Falling into the company of some gypsies near that town, young Carew at the age of 15 grew so fond of his associates, that he resolved to embrace their vagrant manner of life, and accordingly abandoned the school and his friends. After a short time spent with these people, he returned home, to the great joy of his parents, who had given him up for lost. The love of the mendicant life, however, still remained, and it grew upon him to such a degree that he once more forsook his paternal habitation. His exploits in this course of life were wonderful. He has imposed upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Sometimes he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths; at others a quaker who had met with severe losses in trade. Now a shipwrecked mariner; and the same day a blacksmith, whose house and family had perished by fire. Carew had a method of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to North America, but was back

again before the ships that carried him out. On one of these occasions he escaped from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delaware upon a horse, with only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and of happy address, and could assume the manners of the gentleman with as much ease as any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged, elected him their king; and he remained faithful to them to the last. It is supposed that he died about 1770; aged 77.

CAREY (Harry), an English dramatist, who wrote some good songs, particularly *God save great George our King*; and several farces. He put an end to his own existence in 1744.

* **CARINUS** (Marcus Aurelius), son of the emperor Carus, who made him Caesar in 282, and sent him into Gaul, where he plunged into all manner of debauchery. He was slain in Mysia, in 285, by a tribune.

CARLETON (Dudley), an eminent English statesman, born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Christ church. When he had completed his travels, he became secretary to Sir Ralph Winwood, ambassador to the Low Provinces, and afterwards he was sent envoy to Venice and other states. Charles I. created him a peer, by the title of viscount Dorchester. He died secretary of state, in 1637, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His letters, during his embassy in Holland, were printed at the expence of lord Hardwicke in 1757; and again in 1775.

CARLETON (George), a learned English prelate, born at Norham, in Northumberland, and educated at Edmund-hall, Oxford. In 1580 he was chosen fellow of Merton; and in 1617, appointed bishop of Landaff. The year following he was sent to the synod of Dort, where he pleaded in behalf of episcopacy. At his return he was translated to Chichester, and died in 1628, aged 69. He wrote the *Life of Bernard Gilpin*; an historical Collection of the Deliverances of the Church and State of England, and other works.

CARLINI (Agostino), an Italian artist, who came to England, and was made keeper of the royal academy. His draperies are very elegant. He died in 1790.

CARLONE (John), a Genoese painter, born in 1590, and died in 1630. His paintings are greatly admired.

CARMATH, a celebrated Arabian im-

postor, who in 891 attacked the primary doctrines of mohammedanism, and obtained numerous disciples; but the sect is now extinct.

CARMICHAEL (Jerom), a Scotch divine, and professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, who wrote some notes on *Puffendorff de Officiis Hominis*. He died in 1738, aged 56.

CARMICHAEL (Frederic), son of the preceding. He was educated at Aberdeen, and became minister first of Montmail, and afterwards of Edinburgh, where he died in 1751. A volume of his sermons has been printed.

CARNEADES, of Cyrene in Africa, the founder of the third academy of philosophers at Athens. His eloquence was dreaded by his adversaries, and it is recorded that when the Athenians sent him with other ambassadors to Rome to get their fine mitigated, Cato the elder pressed the senate to dismiss them, lest the oratory of Carneades should injure the Roman youth. He died at an advanced age, B.C. 128. An apophthegm of his, preserved by Plutarch, is worth relating: "Princes," said he, "learn nothing well but riding; for their instructors flatter them; and those who wrestle with them suffer themselves to be thrown; but a horse does not regard his rider whether he is poor or rich, and if the man cannot govern him the beast will throw him."

CARO (Hannibal), an Italian writer of eminence; born at Civita Nuova, in 1507, became a knight of the order of Malta, and died at Rome in 1566. He translated the *Aeneid* into his own language with elegance and fidelity. He also published many works of considerable merit.

* **CAROTO** (John Francis), an Italian painter of history and portrait; born at Verona in 1470, and died in 1546. He was the disciple of Andrea Mantegna, whom he excelled.

* **CAROTO** (John), brother and disciple of the preceding. He went and settled at Venice, where he became eminent in his profession, and had for scholars Paul Veronese and Anselmo Caneri.

CARPENTER (Nathaniel), a dean of the Irish church. He was born at Hatherleigh, in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. He was a man of great learning, particularly in the mathematics, and had the honour of being one of the first assailants of the peripatetic philosophy. He died at Dublin in 1635.

C A R

Dr. Carpenter wrote a System of Geography, and a treatise, entitled, Achitophel, or the Picture of a wicked Politician.

* **CARPENTER** (Peter), a French writer, born at Charleville in 1697, and died at Paris in 1767. He was prior of Doncheri, and had a hand in du Gange's Glossary, besides which he wrote *Alphabetum tyronianum*, fol. 1747.

* **CARPI** (Ugo da), a painter who discovered the art of painting in chiaro-scuro, which he performed with two pieces of box-wood, one of which marked the outlines and shadows, and the other impressed whatever colour he laid upon it. In this manner he executed several valuable prints after great pictures. He died in 1500.

* **CARPI** (Girolamo), an Italian painter; born at Ferrara in 1501, and died in 1556. He imitated Coreggio's style with great exactness, and many of his paintings were taken for the pictures of that master.

* **CARPIONE** (Julio), a Venetian painter; born in 1611, and died in 1674. He excelled in painting bacchanals, triumphs, and sacrifices; and his pictures, which are scarce, fetch a high price.

CARPOCRATES, an heretic of the 2d century, who flourished at Alexandria about the year 130. He was only the reviver of the gnostic heresy, to which he made a few additions.

* **CARPZOVIVS**, the name of a learned family in Germany, which produced in the two last centuries several eminent lawyers and divines, as *Benedict* the elder, professor of law at Wittemberg, who died in 1624. *Benedict* the younger, born in 1595, and died in 1666. He quitted the study of the law for that of divinity. *David Benedict*, his brother, a lutheran minister, who wrote a Dissertation upon the sacred Vestments of the Hebrews, 1655. *John Benedict*, also a lutheran minister, died at Leipzig in 1657, where he was professor of theology, and wrote *De Ninivitarum Pœnitentia*. *John Benedict* his son, born at Leipzig in 1639, and died in 1699. He translated into Latin several books of the rabbins, and wrote some curious dissertations upon the sacred Scripture.

* **CARR** (Robert), the celebrated favourite of James I. He was a native of Scotland, and introduced at court in 1609, where his personal accomplishments soon obtained for him the favour of his sovereign, who condescended to be his tutor in the Latin language, created him earl

C A R

of Somerset, and screened him from that punishment which he had incurred by the share he had in the murder of Overbury. This scandalous minion, however, was banished from court, and died universally hated in 1638.

* **CARRANZA** (Bartholomew), a Spanish divine of the order of St. Dominic, who displayed his talents to great advantage at the council of Trent, and accompanied Philip II. to England when he married queen Mary. His conduct here was warm and zealous in behalf of popery; yet when he became archbishop of Toledo, after his return to Spain, the holy Inquisition accused him of heresy; and after a long confinement he was sent to Rome, where he made a formal abjuration, and died in the convent of Minerva in 1576. He is described as equally illustrious by his learning and his manners; modest in prosperity, and patient in adversity. He wrote, 1. A Summary of the Councils. 2. A Treatise on the Residence of Bishops and Priests. 3. A Spanish Catechism. 4. A Treatise on Patience.

* **CARRE** (Lewis), a French mathematician and philosopher. He was the disciple and champion of Malebranche; and in 1697 became a member of the academy of Sciences. He died in 1711, aged 48. We have by him a treatise, entitled, *Methode pour la Mesure des Surfaces, la Dimension des Solides*, &c. and several memoirs presented to the academy.

CARRERA (Peter), a Sicilian priest, who wrote a curious book on Chefs in 1617, 4to.; and a history of Catania, 1641, 2 vols. folio; both in Italian. He died at Messina in 1647, aged 76.

* **CARRIERA** (Rosa Alba), a famous Venetian painter, who died in 1701. He excelled in painting portraits in crayons.

* **CARRIERES** (Lewis de), a priest of the oratory, who died at Paris in 1717, at an advanced age, with the reputation of a learned and modest man. He published a literal Commentary upon the Bible, in French, 24 vols. in 12mo. 1716.

* **CARROUAGES**, a clockmaker of Pavia, who made a clock for Alciat, the hammer of which, when it struck the bell, struck fire from a flint, and the spark having kindled a match, gave light to a lamp, all at the same time.

CARSTARKS (William), a Scotch divine, born near Glasgow in 1649, and received his education at Utrecht, where he was taken great notice of by the prince of Orange, who made him his se-

cretary, and continued him in that capacity after the revolution, besides which, he was appointed the king's chaplain for Scotland. In the reign of queen Anne he became principal of the college of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of that city. He died in 1715. His state papers and letters were printed in 1774 in 1 vol. 4to.

* **CARSUGHI** (Rainer), a jesuit, born in 1647 at Citerne, in Tuscany, and died in 1709, provincial of his order. He is known by a Latin poem on the Art of writing well, printed at Rome, in 1709, 8vo. It is a piece which does justice to the subject, and credit to the author.

* **CARTALO**, a priest of Hercules, and son of Maseus, general of the Carthaginians. On his return from Tyre, whither he had been sent, he found his father besieging Carthage, having been unjustly banished from that city. The priest passed through the army without taking any notice of Maseus: on which, in a rage, he caused him to be crucified.

CARTE (Thomas), an English historian, born in 1686, at Clifton in Warwickshire, and educated at Oxford, but he took his degree of M.A. at Cambridge and entered into orders. His first publication was a defence of Charles I. from the charge of having been privy to the Irish massacre. When George I. came to the throne, Mr. Carte refused the oaths, and is supposed to have been concerned in the rebellion of 1715. He was afterwards secretary to bishop Atterbury, and when that prelate was committed to the Tower, a reward of 1000l. was offered for apprehending Mr. Carte, who escaped over to France, where he remained till queen Caroline obtained permission for him to return to England. In 1735, and the following year, appeared his *Life of James, Duke of Ormond*, in 3 vols. folio. Soon after which he issued proposals for a *History of England*. He met with great encouragement in prosecuting this work, but only published 3 volumes in his lifetime; the 4th, which ends with the year 1654, appeared after his death. Although very much neglected, it is a most valuable work, as a copious repository of curious facts very faithfully related. The author died in 1754. His MSS. have been obtained from Mr. Jernejan, who married Mr. Carte's widow; and are in the Bodleian library. Besides the works above mentioned, he published a *Collection of Original Letters and Papers relating to the affairs of England*, in 2 vols. 8vo. A *History of the Revolutions of*

Portugal, and other pieces chiefly historical.

* **CARTEIL** (Christopher), an English naval officer, born in the county of Cornwall in 1550. He was in the service of the prince of Orange, and had the command of a fleet which sailed from Holland to Muscovy; afterwards he returned to England, and was sent out by queen Elizabeth with sir Francis Drake to the West Indies, where he behaved with great courage and generosity. He died in London in 1593.

CARTEB (Francis), an English writer, who is known by an *Account of a Journey from Malaga to Gibraltar*, printed in 1776, in 2 vols. 8vo. and again in 1778. He died in 1783.

CARTES (René des), an illustrious French philosopher and mathematician. He was born of a good family at La Haye, in Touraine, in 1596, and educated under the jesuits at La Fleche. At the desire of his friends, who wished to see him advanced in the military line, he went into the service of the prince of Orange, in 1616, and during a truce between the Dutch and Spaniards wrote in Latin a treatise on Music. After serving some time with the duke of Bavaria, and in Hungary under the count de Bucquoy, he resolved to quit the military life and devote himself to study: however he travelled a good deal, particularly in the northern countries and England, improving his mind wherever he went. In 1634 he completed several works, and among the rest his treatise of the World; in 1637 he published his books on Method, Dioptrics, Meteors, and Geometry, and while thus engaged upon mathematical and metaphysical pursuits, he applied assiduously to the study of anatomy. In 1647 the French king settled upon him a pension of 3000 livres, and the next year he accepted of an invitation from the queen of Sweden, and went to Stockholm, where he obtained a pension and an estate. He died there in 1650; seventeen years afterwards his corpse was removed to Paris, and magnificently interred in the church of Genevieve du Mont. Des Cartes was never married, but he had a daughter by a woman with whom he cohabited. That he was a man of a fine genius cannot be denied, and that science is under great obligations to him will readily be allowed; but it is now generally admitted that, in the formation of his philosophical system, he was carried away by his imagination and the love of hypothesis, and that with

CAR

respect to his mathematical discoveries, he was indebted for them to our countryman Thomas Harriot. When Newton arose, the meteorous system of des Cartes sunk into contempt. There have been several editions of his works.

* **CARTIER** (James), a French navigator, who in 1534 discovered a great part of Canada, having been sent out by Francis I. He wrote a description of that coast, which is very accurate.

* **CARTWRIGHT** (Christopher), an English divine, born at York in 1602, and died in 1652. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar, and wrote, *Electa Targumico-Rabbinica in Geneim*, et in *Exodum*, 1648 and 1653, 8vo.

CARTWRIGHT (Thomas), an eminent puritan, born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Cambridge, where, in 1560, he obtained the fellowship of St. John's, which he afterwards exchanged for one of Trinity. In 1567 he proceeded B.D. and became a noted disputant and a popular preacher. His opinions were adverse to the hierarchy, and therefore he was complained of by archbishop Grindal, and at length he was hindered from taking his doctor's degree, and deprived of his fellowship; he then went abroad, and was chosen minister to the company of English merchants at Antwerp, and afterwards at Middleburgh. He returned to England, after an absence of two years, and laboured with great assiduity in behalf of the presbyterian order, and published some pieces, which were replied to by Dr. Whirgist. Cartwright was imprisoned several times, and at last obtained his liberty through lord Burleigh and the earl of Leicester, the latter of whom appointed him master of his hospital at Warwick, where he died in 1603, aged 68. He wrote a *Harmony of the Four Gospels* in Latin, printed at Amsterdam in 1647; a *Commentary on the Book of Proverbs*, and other learned works.

CARTWRIGHT (William), an English divine and poet, born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts; and became a famous preacher. He died in 1644, aged 33. Ben Jonson, and the other wits of the time, held him in great estimation. He wrote four plays, which, with his poems, were printed in 1651.

* **CARVAJAL** (Lawrence de), counsellor to king Ferdinand and queen Isabella of Spain, whose *Lives* he wrote in Spanish, but not with much fidelity.

* **CARVALHO D'ACOSTA** (Anthony), an ingenious Portuguese, who wrote a *Topographical View* of his native country

CAR

with great exactness, in 3 vols. folio; also a *System of Geography*, and a *treatise on Astronomy*. He died in 1715, aged 65.

* **CARVER** (Jonathan), an American writer, born in New England; and a captain in the British service. He wrote an *Account of his Travels into the interior Parts of North America*, which possesses great merit. He died very poor in London in 1780.

* **CARVILIUS MAXIMUS** (Spurius), a Roman captain, celebrated by his virtues, and his courage. He was consul with Papirius Censor in 293. B.C. He commanded with great success against different powers, and was honoured with a triumph. His son Carvilius, who was also consul, was the first Roman who divorced his wife, about 231 B.C.

* **CARUS** (Marcus Aurelius), a Roman emperor, born at Narbonne, about the year 230. He rose to a military command by his virtues; and on the death of Probus, was elected emperor in 283. He defeated the Sarmatians and Persians; and was killed by thunder in the second year of his reign.

CARY (Robert), a learned English divine. He was born at Cockington, near Bideford, in Devonshire, about 1615; and educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of LL.D. in 1644. Some time after he obtained the living of Portlemouth, in his native county; and complied with the changes of the times. At the restoration he waited upon the king, and was appointed archdeacon of Exeter, from which however he was ejected in 1664; and died at his rectory in 1688. He is known by his *Palæologia Chronica*; a *Chronological Account of Ancient Times*, printed in folio, 1677.

CARY (Lucius), Lord Falkland, the eldest son of the first viscount of that title, and born in Oxfordshire about 1610. He was educated partly at Dublin, and partly at Cambridge. At about the age of 20 he went abroad, but soon returned and settled near Oxford, where he followed his studies with great eagerness, and delighted in nothing so much as the company of the most learned men of the university. Yet this spirited and accomplished nobleman did not neglect his public duties; for in 1639 he served in the army against the Scots; and was afterwards with the earl of Essex. In 1640 he sat in parliament for Newport in the Isle of Wight; and was for some time a strenuous opposer of the prerogative of the crown; and voted against the Bishops, having a seat in the house of lords.

When the question was again debated, he altered his mind, and strenuously defended the right of the prelates. However he refused several places offered him by the king; though when the war broke out, and he found peace could no longer be preserved, he raised troops in defence of the throne; and gallantly ventured his life for the royal cause. It was observed of him that he grew more and more pensive as the breach between the king and parliament widened; and frequently the word *peace* was heard emphatically to break from his oppressed heart. On the morning of the first battle of Newbury he appeared quite cheerful, called for a clean shirt, and said that the enemy should not find his body in foul linen. He was the foremost with his troop in the engagement, as if he courted death; and soon fell by a musket shot, in the 34th year of his age. This lamented nobleman, whose mind was enriched with the stores of learning, and whose soul was strengthened by all the grand principles of virtue and religion, had so great a regard for truth, that he could not bear the slightest deviation from it, upon the plea of state policy, or private advantage. He wrote some poems; a discourse concerning Episcopacy; another on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome; and some other pieces. His saying was, that he pitied unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day.

* **CARY** (Felix), a French writer, and member of the academy of Marseilles; born in 1690, and died in 1754. He wrote, a history of Marseilles; and the History of Thrace, and the Bosphorus, by medals; which are honourable proofs of his erudition.

- **CARY** (Henry), earl of Monmouth, and cousin-german to queen Elizabeth. He received his education with Charles I. and suffered considerably by the civil wars. We have by him numerous translations from foreign writers, ancient and modern. He died in 1661, aged 65.

CARYL (Joseph), a nonconformist divine, who published an enormous Commentary upon the book of Job in 13 vols. 4to. He was of the independent persuasion; and a very popular preacher in London, in the fanatical times. He died not long after the restoration.

CARYLL (John), an English gentleman, who followed James II. when that monarch abdicated the kingdom, and was knighted by him; and also created earl Caryll, and baron Dartford. In the reign of queen Anne he came to England, and

became very intimate with Mr. Pope, being of the same religious persuasion. Sir John wrote two plays, and translated the Psalms of David from the Vulgate, &c.

CASA (John de), an Italian writer of the 16th century. He was born at Florence, and became archbishop of Benevento. He died at Rome in 1556. This prelate wrote some esteemed works in Latin and Italian; the chief of which is his *Galateus, seu de Morum Elegancia*; printed at Hanover, 1603, 8vo.

CASANOVA (Mark Anthony), a modern Latin poet; born at Rome, and died in 1527. He imitated Martial with great success. His poems are in the *Delicia Poëtarum Italorum*.

CASAS (Bartholomew de las), an eminent Spanish divine, born at Seville in 1474, and at 19 accompanied his father with Columbus to the West Indies. On his return, he entered into orders, and again went to devote his labours to the instruction of the Indians. The horrible cruelties of the Spaniards induced him to return to Europe for the express purpose of laying the case of the poor Indians before Charles V. and in consequence of his representations, ordinances were passed for the regulation of the conduct of the Spaniards in America, which, however, were never executed. One priest had the impudence to apologize for the barbarities in a book, printed at Rome, which was answered by las Casas, who was made bishop of Chiapa. He resided in America above 50 years, labouring with all his might to restrain the cruel spirit of his countrymen, and to serve the Indians. The state of his health rendered it necessary for him to return to Europe; and he died at Madrid in 1566. His book on the Destruction of the Indians has been translated into several languages.

CASATI (Paul), a learned jesuit, born at Placentia, in 1617. He went to Stockholm to attend the queen Christina, who was persuaded by his reasoning to abjure her religion, and turn catholic. He died at Parma in 1707. His works are mostly mathematical, and are very judicious, particularly one on Optics, which he composed at the age of 88.

CASAUBON (Isaac), a learned divine, born at Geneva in 1559. He had made so great a progress in literature, that at the age of 23 he was chosen professor of Greek at Geneva, and in 1583 he printed his *Annotations on Diogenes Laertius*. The year following came out his notes on Theocritus, dedicated to Henry Ste-

phens, the printer, whose daughter he married in 1586. The next year he published his Commentary on Strabo, and an edition of the New Testament. In 1590 came out his edition of Aristotle's works in Greek and Latin. After which he published a number of comments upon Latin and Greek authors. In 1596 he accepted the classical professorship at Montpellier. Henry IV. invited him to Paris, and Casaubon, flattered by this mark of royal attention, went thither, but did not obtain a professor's chair as he had expected. He had the honour, however, of being appointed one of the judges on the protestant side, at the conference between du Perron, and du Plessis Morlay. In 1603 he became librarian to the king, which had been promised him a considerable time before. In 1609 he held a conference with cardinal du Perron upon religion; but this had no other effect upon him than to confirm his mind in the truth of the protestant religion. The same year he printed his valuable edition of Polybius, with an admirable dedication to the king. On the death of that monarch he went over to England, where James I. entertained him with great kindness and familiarity, settled upon him a considerable pension, and gave him a prebend at Westminster, and another at Canterbury. He died in 1614, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Casaubon had 20 children by his wife.

CASAUBON (Meric), son of the above, born at Geneva in 1599, and was educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and afterwards entered into orders. Bishop Andrews gave him a living in Somersetshire, and archbishop Laud presented him to a prebend at Canterbury, and some other preferment; of all which he was deprived in the rebellion, and imprisoned. Cromwell wanted to engage him to write a history of the war, and made him handsome offers, but he declined the talk upon principle, though he was then very poor. He was reinstated in all his places at the restoration, and died in 1671. Dr. Casaubon published some learned works, and in particular a Defence of the Existence of Witches, and a true and faithful Relation of what passed many Years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, &c. 1659, folio.

CASCHI, a mohammedan doctor, who has also a place in the mussulman calendar of saints. He wrote commentaries

on the Koran, and some books of devotion.

CASCHIRI, a learned imam, who wrote the lives of mussulmen, saints, and other works of a like kind.

CASE (Thomas), a nonconformist divine, of the last century. He was very active in the time of the rebellion, and shewed in his sermons a great bitterness against the royalists. He was, however, engaged in what was called Love's plot to restore the king, and was sent to the Tower, but afterwards received his discharge. In 1660 he was appointed one of the city ministers to attend the king at the Hague, and assisted at the Savoy conference. He died in 1682, aged 84. He printed some sermons.

CASES (Peter James), an eminent painter; born at Paris, and died there in 1754, aged 79. Some of his paintings are in the church of Notre Dame, in the Jesuit's college, and particularly at St. Germain-des-Pres.

* CASIMIR I. king of Poland, son of Miciſlas, whom he succeeded in 1034, but the Poles revolted under the regency of his mother, upon which he went privately to Paris, where he became a monk. Seven years afterwards the Poles having discovered his retreat, obtained leave from the pope for him to return to his kingdom, and marry. He espoused a daughter of the grand duke of Russia, governed with great wisdom, civilized his subjects, and promoted commerce. He died in 1058.

* CASIMIR III. the Great, born in 1309, and succeeded Ladislaus in 1333. He took several places from John, king of Bohemia, and conquered Russia. He united with his warlike qualities, the virtues of a great king; maintained peace, founded several churches and hospitals, and built numerous fortresses. Yet he is said to have been a lover of wine and women. He died of a fall from his horse in 1370.

* CASIMIR V. (John), son of Sigismund III. He was intended for the church, became a jesuit, and was made a cardinal; but on the death of Ladislaus VII. he surrendered the hat and took the crown, obtaining permission at the same time to marry his brother's widow. He was defeated by Charles Gustavus king of Sweden, but afterwards, with the assistance of the emperor Leopold, he obtained a great victory over that prince, and concluded a peace with his successor in 1660. The year

after he defeated the Muscovites in Lithuania. The cares of government, and the discovery of a conspiracy which had been formed against him, made him form the resolution of resigning the crown, after which he went to France, where he died at Nevers, in 1672.

CASIMIR (Matthias Sarbieuski), a Polish jesuit, famous for his Latin poetry; born in 1597, and died at Warsaw in 1640. There have been many editions of his poems which might have done honour to the pure ages of classic literature.

CASLON (William), an eminent letter-founder. He was born at Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, 1692, and served his apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels, which business he afterwards carried on in London. He also made tools for bookbinders, and the letters which he cut for this purpose pleased Mr. Bowyer, the printer, that he encouraged Mr. Caslon to turn his attention to cutting types, and essentially assisted him in the undertaking. In a short time his types were found superior to those of other founders, and instead of importing from Holland as had been customary, his types were sent abroad. His first foundry was in Helmet-row near Old-street, but afterwards he removed to Chiswell-street, where he carried on a very extensive business. At the close of his life he left the concerns of the foundry to his son, and went to live at Bethnal-green, where he died in 1766.

* **CASNODYN**, an elegant Welch poet, who flourished from about the year 1300 downwards.

* **CASSAN**, king of Persia, to obtain which dignity he renounced the christian religion. He subdued Syria, and defeated the sultan of Egypt, and died in 1304, after returning to his former faith.

CASSANA (Nicolo), called among painters Nicoletto; born at Venice in 1659, and died in London in 1713. At Florence he painted an admirable picture of the conspiracy of Catiline, consisting of nine figures as large as life. He painted the portrait of queen Ann, by whom he was distinguished in a very honourable manner.

* **CASSANA** (Giovanni Agostino), the younger brother of the preceding. He was born in 1664, and attained great excellence in painting beasts, birds, fishes, and fruits. He died very poor at Genoa.

* **CASSANDER**, king of Macedon after

Alexander the Great. He compelled the Athenians to accept Demetrius Phalerius to be governor of their city, and after committing a number of murders died of a dropsy, 304 B.C.

* **CASSANDER** (George), a learned divine; born near Bruges in 1513, and died in 1566. This worthy man laboured all his life to effect a re-union between the catholics and protestants, and in consequence he obtained the ill-will of both parties. All his works were printed at Paris in 1616, folio.

* **CASSANDER** (Francis), a learned Frenchman, who died in 1695. He attached himself to the study of the Greek and Latin languages with great success, and translated some books into French, particularly the rhetoric of Aristotle, 1675. He was a very melancholy man, and lived and died in poverty.

* **CASSANDRA-FIDELE**, a learned Venetian lady, who applied with success to the Greek and Latin languages, to history, philosophy, and theology. Philip Tomadini published a collection of her letters and discourses at Padua, in 1636, by which it appears that she was greatly esteemed by the popes Julius II. and Leo X. and other illustrious men. She died in 1567, aged 102.

* **CASSENTINO** (Jacopo di), so called from the place of his birth, where he painted many fine pieces, as well as at Florence and other cities of Italy. He was the founder of the Florentine academy, and died in 1356, aged 80.

CASSIAN, a monk of the 5th century, who founded a monastery near Mar-seilles, and established the sect of semipelagians.

* **CASSIBELAN**, king of the Trinobantes, who contended against Julius Cæsar when that commander invaded Britain, with great valour. His residence was Verulam, now St. Albans.

CASSINI (John Dominic), a celebrated astronomer, born in 1635 in Piedmont, and educated among the jesuits at Genoa. He had such a turn for Latin poetry, that some of his compositions were printed when he was no more than eleven years old. He afterwards devoted himself wholly to mathematics, particularly astronomy, and in 1650 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Bologna. In 1652 he made an accurate observation of a comet which then appeared, and determined the apogee and eccentricity of a planet from its true and mean place, a problem which Kepler had pronounced was impossible to be

solved. In 1663 he was appointed inspector-general of the fortifications of the castle of Urbino, and superintendant of the rivers in the ecclesiastical state. His astronomical pursuits, however, were still continued with the greatest diligence, and many important discoveries were the reward of his industry. In 1666 he printed at Rome a collection of astronomical pieces, and among others a Theory of Jupiter's Satellites. Lewis XIV. of France desired leave of the pope for Cassini to come to Paris, which was granted, but the time of absence was limited to six years, and at the expiration of the term he was commanded to return, and on his refusal his places were taken from him. Cassini was the first professor of the royal observatory, which was finished in 1670. Here he made numerous observations, and in 1684 he discovered four satellites of Saturn. In 1695 he went to Italy to examine the meridian line which he had settled in 1655, and in 1700 he continued it through France. This great man died in 1712.

CASSINI (John James), the son and successor of the above; born at Paris in 1677, and educated at the Mazarine college, under Varignon, professor of mathematics. At the age of 17 he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences, and in 1696 he visited England, where he was chosen a fellow of the royal society. He succeeded his father in 1712, and enriched the stock of science with many valuable discoveries. In 1740 he published his Astronomical Tables, and Elements of Astronomy, which were followed by other extensive works. Cassini did not confine himself entirely to astronomy, but made some curious experiments in electricity, and other subjects of natural philosophy. He also measured a perpendicular to the meridian of Paris, and from all his operations ventured to assert, in opposition to Newton, that the figure of the earth was an oblong spheroid. In consequence of these assertions the king of France sent two companies of mathematicians, one to measure a degree at the equator, and the other at the polar circle; and the comparison of the whole determined the figure to be that of an oblate spheroid, in contradiction of Cassini's declaration. He died of a fall, in 1756.

CASSINI DE THURY (Cæsar Francois), the second son and successor of James Cassini; born at Paris in 1714, and at the age of 10 calculated the

phases of the solar eclipse of 1727. He employed himself for many years in perfecting a general chart of France, and in continuing the perpendicular of the meridian of Paris. He published a great number of pieces in the Memoirs of the academy of sciences, and died of the small-pox in 1784, aged 71, being succeeded by his only son count John Dominic Cassini.

CASSIODORUS (Marcus Aurelius), a man of great talents in the 5th century. He was a native of Italy, and appointed by Theodoric king of the Goths governor of Sicily; and in 490 the same prince made him his secretary and privy-counsellor. In 514 he was raised to the consular dignity, but in the reign of Vitiges he was dismissed from his employments, on which he went into a monastery, founded by himself in Calabria, where he devoted himself to his studies and religion. He died at the advanced age of 100. His works were printed at Rohan, 1679, in 2 vols. folio.

* CASSIUS (Caius), one of the murderers of Cæsar, who had saved his life after the battle of Pharsalia. He married the sister of Brutus, and in the participation of the provinces obtained Africa as his share. When Augustus and Anthony prevailed against the conspirators at Rome he retired to Philippi, where he and his friends were defeated. Afraid of falling into the enemy's hands, he caused one of his freedmen to run him through the body, 42 B.C. Some of his letters remain among Cicero's epistles. The day after the death of Cæsar he dined at the house of Anthony, who asked whether he still carried a dagger always with him; "Yes (answered he), if you aspire to sovereignty." There were several other Romans of this name, particularly Lucius Cassius, whose inflexibility in the administration of the law was so great as to procure him the title of the rock of the impeached, and from him rigid judges have been called *Cassiani judices*. He was the author of the maxim *cui bono?* He lived 115 B.C.

CASTAGNO (Andrew del), an infamous wretch, who having learned the art of painting in oil from Dominico de Venise, assassinated him in the night that he might possess the secret alone. He confessed this crime on his death-bed. This happened in the 15th century. Castagno was a good painter, and his works have been much admired.

CASTALDI (Cornelius), an Italian poet, of the 16th century. He endowed

a college at Padua, and died in 1537, aged 57. His poems were printed in 1757, 4to. and are very elegant.

CASTALIO (Sebastian), a learned Frenchman, born in 1515, and died at Basil, where he was Greek professor in 1563. He wrote the History of the Bible in elegant Latin, and translated the whole scripture into the same language. His notions upon predestination and grace were condemned by the church of Basil, and Calvin and Beza wrote very bitterly against him.

CASTEELS (Peter), a painter of Antwerp, where he was born in 1684, and died at Richmond in Surrey in 1749. In 1726 he published 12 plates of birds, designed and etched by himself.

CASTEL (Lewis Bertrand), a famous French jesuit, born in 1688, and died in 1757. He was a great admirer of sir Isaac Newton, and published in 1743 a work, entitled, *Vrai Systeme de Physique générale de Newton*, 4to. He also wrote the *Optic of Colours*, 12mo.; a *Treatise of universal Gravity*, 2 vols. 12mo.; an *universal System of Mathematics*, 4to. and other works.

CASTELL (Edmund), a learned English divine. He was born at Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, in 1606, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to St. John's college. While in the university he laboured in compiling his *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, which is a standing proof of his industry and knowledge. In 1663 he was presented to the rectory of Higham-Gobion, in Bedfordshire; and in 1666 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and Arabic professor at Cambridge, to which was added two years afterwards a prebend at Canterbury. He died in 1685, and was buried in his parish church of Higham-Gobion.

* **CASTELLI** (Bernard), a Genoese painter; born in 1557, and died in 1629. He painted the portraits of the most eminent poets, for which he received complimentary verses in return. He was also an engraver, and executed the plates for the *Jerusalem* of Tasso.

* **CASTELLI** (Valerio), son of the above, born in 1625, and died in 1659. He excelled in painting battles. His paintings are in great request.

* **CASTELNAU** (Michael), an eminent French writer and statesman. He was born of a noble and ancient family, and was employed by Charles IX. and Henry III. in many difficult and important negotiations. He died in 1592,

having been five times ambassador to England. His memoirs of his embassies were printed in 1669, 2 vols. folio, and again at Brussels in 1731, in 3 vols. folio.

* **CASTLENAU** (Henriette Julie de), countess of Murat, an ingenious French lady, the wife of the count de Murat. Her works are: 1. *Les Lutins de Kernosi*, 12mo. 2. *Des Contes de Feés*, 2 vols. 3. *Le Voyage de Campagne*, 2 vols. 12mo.

CASTELVETRO (Lewis), an Italian critic of great learning, but very spleenetic; born at Modena, and died at Basil, whither he had fled to escape the severity of the inquisition, in 1571, aged 66. He wrote a commentary upon Aristotle's *Poetics*, upon which work it is said he was engaged half his life.

CASTIGLIONE (Balthazar), an ingenious nobleman of Mantua, born in 1478. After receiving a liberal education he went into the army, where he behaved with great bravery. The duke of Urbino sent him as ambassador to pope Julius II. also to Lewis XII. of France, and Henry VII. of England. He finished his celebrated work, entitled, *The Courtier*, at Rome, in 1516, and which has been translated into several languages. He was afterwards employed in several negotiations by pope Clement VII. and some of the Italian princes. Charles V. to whom he had been sent as legate, conferred several distinctions on him; and it was intended that he should have been made a cardinal, when death carried him off at Toledo in 1529. The body was magnificently interred in the cathedral of that city, but some time afterwards it was removed to Mantua.

* **CASTIGLIONE** (Giovanni Benedetto), a celebrated Italian painter; born at Genoa in 1616, and died in 1670. He painted historical subjects and portraits very well, but his chief excellence was in landscapes and cattle, in which he had no superior.

* **CASTIGLIONE** (Francisco), the son and disciple of the above, whose style and manner he very happily imitated, and many of his paintings are sold for those of his father.

CASTILLO Y SAAVEDRA (Anthony del), a Spanish painter, born at Cordova, and died there in 1667, aged 64. He painted history, portrait, and landscape, with equal success.

CASTRUCCIO (Castracani), an Italian general. He was a founding, and discovered in a vineyard at Lucca, in Tus-

CAT

cany, by a priest and his sister, in 1284. These charitable people brought him up, and intended him for the church, but being of an enterprising turn he entered among the Ghiblins, at the age of 18, and was made a lieutenant. He soon rose to the rank of general, and had an independent army of his own, with which he performed wonders, and all Tuscany seemed likely to become subject to him, when after a fatiguing and glorious battle, wherein he slew above 22,000 of the Florentines, he was seized with a fever, of which he died, in 1328, aged 44.

* CAT (Claude Nicholas le), a celebrated French surgeon; born at Blerau-court in Picardy in 1700, and brought up to the church, which he quitted for the study of medicine and surgery. In 1725 he published a Letter on the famous *aurora borealis*, which appeared that year. In 1731 he obtained the place of chief surgeon of the *Hôtel Dieu* at Rouen, where in 1736 he formed a public school of anatomy and surgery. He also there established a literary society which was afterwards erected into an academy, of which he was chosen perpetual secretary. The king gave him in 1759 a pension of 2000 livres, and in 1766 granted him letters of nobility. He died in 1768. He wrote the *Theory of Hearing*, 1758, 8vo.; a treatise on the *Nervous Fluid*, 1765, 8vo.; an *Abridgement of Osteology*, 8vo. 1767; a treatise on the *Senses*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1767.

* CATELLAN (Maria Claire Priscille Marguerite de), an ingenious French lady, of a good family, at Narbonne; born in 1662, and died at Toulouse in 1745. She wrote several odes which possess considerable merit, and were crowned by the academy of Toulouse.

* CATHERINE, the daughter of Charles VI. of France, and the wife of Henry V. king of England. After the death of that prince she married secretly Owen Tudor, a Welch gentleman, by whom she had a son called Edmund, father of Henry VII. She died in 1438. Her husband was slain in the civil wars that raged between the houses of York and Lancaster.

* CATHERINE of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand V. king of Castile and Arragon, espoused in 1501 Arthur son of Henry VII. and, on his death, five months after the union, she was married to Henry prince of Wales by a dispensation from the pope. When that prince came to the throne it is well known

CAT

that his love for Ann Boleyn induced him to divorce his queen, and thus occasioned the happy separation of this country from the papal yoke. Catherine appears to have conducted herself with great prudence during this trying affair, and her brutal husband acknowledged her virtues, while he pleaded conscience as his only motive for what he did. She died at Kimbolton in 1536.

CATHERINE ALEXIEVNA, consort of the czar Peter the Great, and afterwards his successor in the empire of Russia. She was born in Livonia, of very poor parents, whom she lost in her youth, and then went to live with the clergyman of the village, on whose death she set out for Marienburg, and in 1701 married a Swedish dragoon in that fortress, who it is said was killed the same day, which was that when the place was taken by the Russians. General Bauer was enamoured of her beauty, and took her to live with him. Afterwards she obtained a situation in the family of prince Menzikoff, who was also smitten with her charms. Here it was that she attracted the attention of the czar, who made her his mistress, and in 1711 his wife. The year following he caused the ceremony to be publicly celebrated at Peterburgh. She is supposed not to have been very faithful to his bed; and it is certain that the emperor put a Frenchman to death from a jealousy of his being her lover. However, at his death he left her the throne, and she was proclaimed empress in 1725. Her reign was glorious, and she carried into execution the great designs which had been left unfinished by her husband. She died in 1727, aged 38.

* CATHARINE II. empress of Russia.

This great princess was the daughter of Christian Augustus of Anhalt-Zerbst in Upper Saxony, and was born in 1729. Her education was suitable to her rank, and she excelled particularly in needle-work. At the age of 14 she became the wife of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, afterwards Peter III. Her husband was devoid both of personal and mental accomplishments, and therefore it is no wonder that she disliked him almost from the beginning. It was some years before this inauspicious marriage produced any issue. At length the duchess had both a son and a daughter. The grand duke kept a mistress, and his wife, by way of reprisal, bestowed her favours upon a young Pole, who has obtained a name as Count Poniatowski, and afterwards as Stanislaus

Augustus, king of Poland. The empress died in 1762, and the grand duke ascended the throne by the name of Peter III. His conduct at the commencement of his reign appears to have been praise-worthy; and he felt himself secure in the affections of his family and subjects. Herein he was mistaken; for while he was preparing to go to Holstein, his wife was meditating a plan to wrest the sceptre from his hands, and to possess herself of the imperial throne without a partner. She succeeded in this great enterprize in an astonishing manner. July the 14th, 1762, the emperor was arrested by her order, and having made a renunciation of his crown, was committed to the castle of Robtscha, where he suffered death three days after. This murder was followed by that of prince Iwan, grand-nephew to Peter the Great, who had been confined in a dungeon eighteen years, and, in consequence, was a complete idiot; but his death was deemed necessary to the security of the empress, who announced her accession to all the courts of Europe. The same year she commenced her ambitious course by deposing the duke of Courland, and giving that title to Biron, one of her own creatures. The next year the king of Poland died, on which she sent an army thither, and thus compelled the Poles to elect Ponatowski to the vacant throne. She now began to make preparations for a war with the Turks, which lasted 10 years, and ended greatly in favour of Russia. In 1787 hostilities broke out again between these formidable powers, but Catherine had now a powerful ally in the emperor of Germany. The Turk then engaged the king of Sweden on his side, who rendered him but little service. At length a peace was concluded in January, 1792, but the blood shed at Ismael will ever remain a horrid blot in the history of this war. The rapacious Catharine now had time to turn her attention to European politics; and the first object was the partition of Poland, an event which will always be recorded with indignation. The male favourites of this northern Semiramis were numerous, and of all ranks. She seems to have been very liberal to her paramours, and when they were dismissed, they had no reason to complain of her bounty. She was also munificent to men of letters, encouraged science, and attended to the education of her people. In order to remove the po-

pular prejudices against inoculation, she submitted to the operation herself, and liberally rewarded the English physician who went to Petersburg for that purpose. On the whole, she possessed those qualities which are necessary in a great sovereign; and it is only to be lamented, that the steps by which she mounted to the throne were so foully stained with blood. Catherine died suddenly of an apoplectic fit, November, 10, 1797, and was succeeded by her son, the present emperor, Paul Petrovitch.

CATINAT (Nicholas), an illustrious French general, born at Paris, 1637, and was brought up to the bar, which profession he renounced for that of arms. He rose to the highest military honour, and distinguished himself in a great number of battles. In 1688 he defeated the duke of Savoy, and made himself master of a great part of his territories. In 1697 he took the fortresses of Ath in Flanders; and four years afterwards was appointed commander of the army in Italy against prince Eugene; but his wonted successes failed him, and he was obliged to retreat. He died at his estate of St. Gratian, in 1712, aged 74. He was a man of great promptness, cool and deliberate, but modest and unassuming. While the French ministers were deliberating who to send into Italy at the head of the army, prince Eugene said upon the subject at the imperial council, "If Villeroi is appointed, I shall beat him; if Vendôme, there will be a sharp contest; but if Catinat, he will beat me."

CATO (Marcus Portius), an illustrious Roman, and usually called Censorius, from having exercised that office. He was in the army at the age of 17, and behaved with great valour; his temperance was very remarkable, never drinking any thing but water, and being always contented with the plainest food. In his censorship he acted with great severity against luxury and dissipation, and opposed with warmth the introduction of the Greek language and the fine arts, as tending to corrupt the youth. Yet he kept a girl in his old age secretly, and when it was discovered by his son, old Cato immediately married the daughter of one Salonijs, by whom he had a son, who was the grandfather of Cato of Utica. He was doubtless a great man, and deserved the honours which his fellow-citizens rendered to his memory. He wrote a Roman History, and a book on the Art

of War, which are lost; but his treatise on Agriculture remains, which was printed in 8vo. at Antwerp, 1590. Cato died in a very old age, 150 B.C.

* CATO (Marcus), surnamed Uticensis, from the place of his death. He was great-grandson of the preceding, whom he imitated in the austerity of his morals. He was very jealous of the liberties of the republic, and though he disliked the office of tribune, he stood candidate for it, and succeeded, merely to keep out Pompey, whose principles he hated. He was afterwards sent against Ptolemy, and having obliged him to submit, returned to Rome, where he obtained a triumph. His opposition to Cæsar has immortalized his memory; though he saw the world falling to the conqueror, and no prospect of resisting him, he preserved his independence at Utica, which he fortified: but finding it impossible to maintain a siege, he stabbed himself, after reading Plato's Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, B.C. 46, and in the 59th year of his age.

* CATO (Valerius), a Latin poet and grammarian in the time of Sylla. The only piece of his that has reached us is a poem, entitled *Diræ*, to be found in the *Corpus Poëtarum*, by Maittaire. He died B.C. 30.

CATROU (Francis), a French jesuit, who died at Paris in 1737, aged 78. He wrote, 1. A History of the Empire of the Mogul. 2. A History of the Fanaticism of Protestants, Anabaptists, Quakers, &c. 3. A Translation of Virgil. 4. A Roman History, with notes, by father Rouille, who also continued it.

CATULLUS (Caius Valerius), a Roman poet, born at Verona, B.C. 86. He was greatly esteemed at Rome, where Cicero became his friend and patron. His compositions, though elegant, are yet tinged with licentiousness: he was the first of the Latins who imitated the Greeks with any degree of success. He died in the 46th year of his age, B.C. 40. The best edition of his poems is that of Barbou, Paris, 1754, 12mo.

CATZ (James), a Dutch statesman and poet, born in Zealand in 1577. In the time of Cromwell the states sent him ambassador to England; on his return he went to live at his country seat, where he died in 1660. His poems are in Dutch, and were printed in 1726, 2 vols. folio.

* CAVALIERI (Bonaventura), an Italian mathematician of the 17th century. He was a friar, and a disciple of Galileo, and afterwards became professor of mathematics at Bologna, where he died in

1647. He wrote on geometry, trigonometry, logarithms, conic sections, &c.

* CAVALLINI (Pietro), a celebrated painter, born at Rome in 1279, and the disciple of Giotto. He painted a vast number of pictures, chiefly religious, and assisted his master in the famous mosaic over the grand entrance into the church of St. Peter. In the church of Ara Cæli is a painting in fresco by him, representing the virgin and child in the clouds, and beneath the Roman emperor Octavian, with a sibyl, pointing to the figures above. He died in 1364, aged 85.

CAVE (William), an English divine, born in 1637, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. After the restoration he obtained the rectory of Islington, near London, and was appointed chaplain to the king. In 1684 he was made canon of Windsor, and in 1688 published his *Historia Literaria*, in which he gives an account of all the writers for and against christianity down to the 14th century. Besides this learned work, he published a History of the Lives and Acts of the Martyrs of the first three centuries; an excellent book, entitled, *Primitive Christianity*, and some other works. Dr. Cave died in 1713, and was buried at Islington.

CAVE (Edward), a London bookseller, and the institutor of the Gentleman's Magazine. He was born at Newton, in Warwickshire, in 1691, and educated at Rugby school; on leaving which he became clerk to a collector of excise, but soon left that situation and came to London, where he put himself apprentice to a printer. When his apprenticeship expired he married, and worked as a journeyman, but afterwards obtained a place in the post-office, though he still continued at intervals to follow his business. He corrected the *Gradus ad Parnassum* for the company of stationers, and wrote some occasional pamphlets; he also wrote for the newspapers, and, on being dismissed from his place in the post-office for attempting to resist the abuses in the privilege of franking, he set up the Gentleman's Magazine, which had a great success. This ingenious man died in 1754, and was buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell.

* CAVEDONE (Jacomo), an eminent Italian painter, born in 1580, and died in 1660. He was educated in the school of the Caracci, and it is said that some of his pieces are equal to those of his master's, Annibal Caracci.

CAVENDISH (Thomas), an English

navigator. He was born in Suffolk of a good family, and having squandered away his fortune, went to sea to enrich himself at the expence of the Spaniards. He failed from Plymouth July 21, 1586, with two ships and a bark; on the coast of South America he took several rich prizes, and among the rest an Acapulco ship of rich value. Sept. 9, 1588, he returned to Plymouth, after having circumnavigated the globe, and acquired a princely fortune, which he soon dissipated, and made another voyage, but meeting with no success, he died of grief on the coast of Brazil.

CAVENDISH (sir William), an eminent English gentleman, born in Suffolk, and became gentleman usher to cardinal Wolsey, who honoured him with his entire confidence, and in return he adhered faithfully to him, even in his fall. Henry VIII. was so pleased with his fidelity, that he admitted him into his service, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and gave him several valuable places and grants. Edward VI. added to these honours very considerably, and he enjoyed them all undiminished in the reign of his successor. Sir William died in 1557. By his last wife he had, Henry, William (the first earl of Devonshire), and Charles, and three daughters. Sir William wrote the *Life of Wolsey* in a high strain of panegyric; it was printed in 1667, and again in 1706.

CAVENDISH (William), duke of Newcastle, son of sir Charles Cavendish, the youngest son of the above sir William, by Catherine, daughter of lord Ogle, and born in 1592. His personal qualifications recommended him to king James, who made him a knight of the bath, and in 1620 baron Ogle and viscount Mansfield. Charles I. created him baron Cavendish and earl of Newcastle, and in 1638 appointed him governor to the prince of Wales. When the king went against the Scotch rebels; the earl entertained him at his seat at Welbeck, and contributed 10,000l. towards the expedition, besides raising a troop of horse for his majesty's service, which he commanded in person. He behaved with great spirit and loyalty during the civil wars, till the destruction of the royal cause obliged him to go abroad. While he was in exile he wrote a book, entitled, *A Treatise on Government and the Interest of Great Britain with respect to the other Powers of Europe*. He accompanied Charles II. on his return to England, and not long after was created duke of Newcastle. He died

in 1676. His grace wrote several plays and poems, but his famous treatise on Horsemanship is, perhaps, the best known of his pieces; his second wife wrote a great number of volumes and plays, besides the *Life of her husband*: she was the daughter of Thomas Lucas, of Colchester, esq. and lies in the same vault with her husband in Westminster abbey. The duke's title descended to his son Henry, who died without issue, 1691.

CAVENDISH (William), the first duke of Devonshire, born in 1640. In 1661 he represented the county of Derby in parliament, and four years afterwards attended the duke of York as a volunteer against the Dutch. In 1669 he went with the English ambassador to France, and one night, being on the stage at the opera, was violently assaulted by three officers of the French king's guard, and narrowly escaped with his life; for this offence the officers were sent to prison, and not without difficulty released. He distinguished himself very zealously in the house of commons against the court, and attended to bear witness in favour of lord Russel when he was tried for high treason; he offered also to come and change clothes with that nobleman to enable him to effect his escape, which was gallantly refused. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of earl of Devonshire, and committed a bold act in pulling colonel Culpeper, who had grossly insulted him, by the nose, in the presence chamber, for which he was fined 30,000l. and committed to the king's bench prison till it should be paid; from thence he made his escape, and went down to his seat in Derbyshire, where he gave bond for the payment, but the arrival of the prince of Orange saved him the trouble of raising the money. In 1689 he was made a privy-counsellor, and at the coronation he served as lord high steward. In 1694 he was created duke of Devonshire, and whenever the king was absent on the continent, the duke was always one of the regency, after the death of the queen. He died in 1707, and was succeeded by his son the marquis of Hartington. The duke was a polite scholar, and had a fine taste for the arts. He wrote; 1. *An Ode on the Death of queen Mary*. 2. *An Allusion to the bishop of Cambray's Supplemēt to Homer*.

* CAVENDISH (lord John), the son of the fourth duke of Devonshire. He was a very independent nobleman, and trod evenly in the line of his illustrious ancestors. In the administration under

the marquis of Rockingham, in 1765; he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, and during the American war he constantly opposed lord North. On the resignation of that nobleman, he came into power as chancellor of the exchequer, but on the death of the marquis of Rockingham soon after, and the appointment of the earl of Shelburne, he and his friends resigned their places; his lordship then became one of the famous coalition, against whose united efforts the new administration could not stand. He, therefore, once more entered into office as chancellor of the exchequer, but the ministry were soon dismissed, and from that time he continued in opposition to the last. He died Dec. 19, 1796, of an apoplectic stroke.

CAULIAC (Grey de), a French anatomist, and physician to the popes Clement VI. and Urban V. He published, in 1763, a *Système of Chirurgery*, entitled, *Chirurgiæ Tractatus septim cum Antidotario*, which was printed at Venice in 1490.

CAUSSIN (Nicholas), a learned French jesuit and confessor to Louis XIII. He was a great enemy to cardinal Richelieu, who procured his disgrace and dismissal from court. He died at Paris in 1651, aged 71. The most esteemed of his works is that entitled the *Holy Court*, which has been translated into English.

CAWTON (Thomas), an English puritan divine; born at Colchester, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. In 1650 he was obliged to go to Holland, on account of his share in Lowe's plot. He returned in 1660, and officiated to a congregation of dissenters in Westminster, where he died in 1677. He wrote a *Dissertation on the Hebrew Language*, and a treatise on *Divine Providence*.

CAXTON (William), the first English printer. He was born in Kent about the end of the reign of Henry VI. and received a liberal education. At the age of 15 he was put apprentice to a mercer, and on the death of his master, who left him a considerable legacy, he went abroad, as agent to the mercers' company. We find him afterwards in the service of the dukes of Burgundy, who was lady Margaret of York. While at Bruges he acquired a knowledge of the newly-discovered art of printing, and the first book he printed was the *Recueil* of the History of Troy, translated by himself from the French, 1471. But the first book printed in England was the *Game of Chesse*, which he executed

in 1474; and for a copy of which the late earl of Pembroke gave 40 guineas. His next performance was the *Diſtes* and *Sayengis* of the Philosophers, translated out of French by Antone erle Ryvryres lord Seerles, emprinted by Wylliam, Caxton at Westmestre, 1477. He died 1491.

CAYLUS (count de), a French writer, born in 1692. He entered into the army, which he quitted after the peace of Rastadt, and went on his travels. His *Recueil d'Antiquites Egyptiennes, Etrusques Grecques, Romaines, & Gauloises*, 7 tom. 4to. is a great work, and does honour to his taste and learning. He also wrote the *Lives* of the most celebrated Painters and Engravers of the French Academy; and discovered the ancient encaustic painting from a hint thrown out by Pliny. This ingenious man died in 1765.

CEBA (Ansaldo), an Italian writer of the 17th century, who not only composed tragedies, but histories, orations, and a treatise on Epic Poetry. He died in 1623, aged 58.

CEBES, an ancient Greek author, whose beautiful allegory, entitled, *The Tablature of Human Life*, still remains. The best editions are these: Gronovius, 8vo. 1689, Glasgow, 12mo. 1747. He lived B.C. 405, and was a disciple of Socrates.

CECIL (William), lord Burleigh, a celebrated English statesman. He was born of a good family at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, in 1521, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he married a sister of Sir John Cheke. From Cambridge he went to Gray's-inn, where he studied the law with so much application as to become eminent in that profession. He was appointed master of requests to the protector Somerset; and soon after custos brevium of the court of Common Pleas; and at length secretary of state. He also received the honour of knighthood, and had a seat in the privy-council. When Mary came to the throne he was dismissed from his employments; but he was still respected, and often consulted by the queen and her ministers. At the accession of Elizabeth he was appointed one of her counsellors, secretary of state, and master of the court of wards. Soon afterwards he was chosen chancellor of Cambridge; and in 1571 he was advanced to the peerage by the title of baron of Burleigh. He died in 1598, leaving one son by his first, and one by his second wife; which last was the daughter of sir Anthony Cook, and a very

learned woman. Lord Burleigh was perhaps one of the keenest, most active, and yet disinterested ministers that ever lived; for though he held the office of lord high treasurer 27 years, he left but a moderate estate to his family. He wrote some Tracts in answer to libels on the queen and government; and his state papers were published by Haynes in 1740; and a continuation by Murdin in 1760.

* **CERCOPS**, an Egyptian who founded Athens about 1556 years B.C. He married the daughter of Actæus, a Grecian prince, and gave his name of Cercops to the country over which he reigned. He taught his subjects to cultivate the olive, and to regard Minerva as their tutelary deity. After a long and happy reign of 50 years he died, and left three daughters. He was succeeded by Cranaus, a native of Greece.

CECRENUS (George), a Greek monk of the 11th century, who wrote a History from the Creation to the year 1057. It is an abridgment, made without judgment from other authors, and was printed with a Latin version at Paris in 1647.

* **CELESTI** (Andrea), a Venetian painter of great merit, who died in 1706, aged 69. He painted several beautiful views about Venice, and other parts of Italy; he likewise painted some fine pictures for churches.

* **CELESTIN I.** a pope and saint. He succeeded Boniface I. in 422; and condemned the doctrine of Nestorius in a council held at Rome in 430. He died in 432, with the reputation of wisdom and sanctity.

* **CELESTIN II.** He was elected in 1143, on the death of Innocent II. and sat in the chair only five months.

* **CELISTIN III.** the successor of Clement III. in 1191. He set up a claim to the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; and gave the latter to Frederic, the son of the emperor Henry VI. on the condition of his paying a tribute to the holy see. He died in 1198.

* **CELESTIN IV.** This pope died in 1241, eighteen days after his election.

* **CELESTIN V.** a pope and saint. He was a benedictine monk, and founded a new order called the celestins, which was approved by pope Gregory X. and suppressed in France, in 1778. Celestin confined himself to a cell, where he led a life of constant devotion. The fame of his sanctity caused him to be elected pope in 1294; though it was with great difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to accept the dignity. But the pope disap-

pointed the expectations of the electors, for his wisdom was not equal to his piety, and he committed a thousand blunders with the best intentions in the world. Cardinal Cajetan worked upon his superstition by denouncing in his ears by night, through an aperture, the loss of his soul if he did not resign the chair. The credulous pontiff complied with what he conceived was a heavenly mandate; and the artful cardinal, who succeeded him by the title of Boniface VIII. imprisoned him in a castle in Campania, where he died in 1296. Clement V. canonized him in 1313.

CELLARIUS (Christopher), a learned man of the 17th century. He was born in 1638 at Smalcalde in Franconia. In 1666 he became D.D. at Jena, and the next year was appointed professor of Hebrew and moral philosophy at Weissenfels, where he remained till 1673, when he became rector of the college at Weymar, which place he quitted three years afterwards for the same office at Zeitz. In 1678 he removed to Mersebourg; and in 1693 he accepted the professorship of history at Halle, where he ended his days in 1707. He edited several Latin and Greek authors; but the works by which he is best known are those on ancient geography and history.

CELLINI (Benevenuto), a famous sculptor and engraver. He was born at Florence in 1500, and served his apprenticeship to a jeweller and goldsmith. He also learned drawing, engraving, and music; and Clement VII. appointed him both his goldsmith and musician. His courage was equal to his ingenuity; for when Rome was besieged by the duke of Bourbon, the charge of the castle of St. Angelo was committed by the pope to Cellini, who afterwards surrendered it on honourable terms. However, he was of a capricious humour, never contented in one place, and frequently embroiling himself in quarrels. After rambling about from place to place, he came to Paris, but being disgusted with his salary, he resolved to set out for Jerusalem. The king, however, sent for him, increased his salary, and gave him a house to live in. Still his quarrelsome temper would not suffer him to be at peace; and he went again to his native country, where he died in 1570. His Life, written by himself, was translated from the Italian into English in 1771, 2 vols. 8vo.

CELSUS (Aurelius Cornelius), a celebrated physician of antiquity. He flourished at Rome in the reign of Tiberius;

and wrote eight books on Medicine, the best edition of which is that of Leyden, 1730, in 2 vols. 8vo. or Paris, 1772, 12mo. He also wrote treatises on Agriculture, Rhetoric, and Military Affairs, which are lost. He is generally allowed to be the best commentator upon Hippocrates.

CELSUS, an epicurean philosopher of the 1d century, who wrote a book against the christian religion, which was answered by Origen. That of Celsus is lost; but he appears to have been a subtle disputant.

CELTES (Conrad), a German Latin poet, born in 1459, and died at Vienna in 1508. Besides his Odes, Epigrams, and Amatory Verses, he wrote a History of the City of Nuremberg, 1513, 4to.

* **CENSORINUS** (Appius Claudius), a Roman senator, and twice consul; who in 270 was compelled to accept the purple by his own soldiers, who murdered him seven days afterwards.

* **CENSORINUS** (C. Marcus), consul of Rome with Asinius Gallus, in the reign of Augustus. Horace addressed to him one of his Odes.

CENSORINUS, a grammarian of the third century. He flourished at Rome, and wrote several books; one only of which is extant, entitled, *De die Natali*, printed at Cambridge, in 1695. It treats of the birth of man, of years, months, and days.

CENTLIVRE (Susannah), an ingenious English lady. She was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, and her maiden name was Freeman. Her youth seems to have been gaily spent; yet she did not neglect the cultivation of her mind. Some of her comedies possess merit, and are still performed with applause, particularly the *Busy Body*, and the *Bold Stroke for a Wife*. Her husband was one of the cooks to queen Ann. Mrs. Centlivre died in good circumstances, in 1723.

CENTORIO (Ascanius), a celebrated Italian; who was not only a soldier, but a scholar; and wrote *Military Annals* of his Time, printed at Venice in 1565, and 1569, in 2 vols. 4to.

CERDA (John Lewis), a learned Spanish jesuit, who wrote *Commentaries upon Cæsar's Commentaries*; *Adversa Sacra*, &c. He died 1643, aged about 80.

* **CERDON**, a heretic of the 2d century, who maintained two principles; one good, the creator of heaven; and

the other evil, who created the earth. He rejected the Old Testament, and allowed only a part of the New; he also held that Christ had not a real body.

* **CERINI** (Giovanni Dominico), an Italian painter, born at Perugia in 1606, and died in 1681. He was the disciple of Guido and Domenichino. His historical subjects are happily executed.

* **CERINTHUS**, an heresiarch, the disciple of Simon Magus. He lived A.D. 54; and attacked the divinity of Jesus Christ. It is said that St. John one day going into the public baths, saw there Cerinthus, on which he quickly retired with indignation, not enduring the company of an enemy of his Saviour.

CERVANTES, see **SAAVEDRA**.

* **CERVETTO** (Giovanni Paoli), a painter of Genoa, who was the disciple, and successful imitator of Valerio Castelli. He died in 1657.

CERVETTO, an Italian musician, who came to England about 1740, being then an old man; and was engaged at the theatre in Drury-lane to play the bass. He died in 1783, aged 103. The following anecdote of this performer and Mr. Garrick, is a good proof of the obsequiousness of the one, and the vanity of the other. One night when the whole house was in profound silence during one of Garrick's solemn pauses, poor Cervetto, being half asleep, stretched wide his jaws, and uttered a loud yawn, which set the audience in a roar of laughter. This was very mortifying to our Roscius, who, at the close of the performance, attacked the musician with the greatest violence in the green-room. Oh, Mr. Garrick! (cried the humble scraper), I beg ten thousand pardons—but it is alway the way ven I be ver much pleased. The flattery disarmed Garrick of his rage at once.

* **CESALPINUS** (Andrew), an Italian physician, born at Arezzo about 1459.

CESEDES (Paul), a Spanish painter of the 16th century. His picture of the last supper, in the cathedral of Cordova, is greatly admired. He is also spoken of as a man of letters as well as an artist. He died in 1608, aged above 70.

* **CETHEGUS** (Publius Cornelius), a Roman patrician who sided with Marius against Sylla. He had a mistress who obtained a complete ascendancy over him, and to whom Lucullus was obliged to pay his court when he wanted to be appointed general against Mithridates. There was another of the same name,

who was a partizan in Catiline's conspiracy, and suffered death on that account.

* **CHABRIAS**, an Athenian general, whodistinguished himself by assisting the Boeotians against Agesilaus, for which a statue was erected to his honour. He conquered Cyprus for the king of Egypt, but was slain shortly after at Chio, B.C. 355.

* **CHALCIDIUS**, a platonic philosopher of the 3d century, who wrote a commentary upon the Timæus of his master, which was translated from the Greek into Latin, and printed at Leyden in 1617, 4to.

CHABRIT (Peter), a French advocate, who is known by a book in 2 vols. entitled, *Of the French Monarchy and its Laws*, printed in 1785, the year of the author's death.

CHAIS (Charles), a protestant divine of Geneva, born in 1701, and in 1728 chosen pastor of the French congregation at the Hague, where he died in 1786. He was not only an admirable preacher, but a benevolent and pious man. He wrote a translation of the Bible into French, 6 vols. 4to. began in 1742, and completed in 1777; an *Apology for Inoculation*, and several theological pieces.

CHAISE (Father de la), a French jesuit, and confessor to Lewis XIV. His great patron was cardinal Mazarine; and he at last obtained a complete influence over the king, who, by his means, was brought to marry madame de Maintenon. He died in 1709, enjoying the confidence of his sovereign to the last.

CHALCONDYLES (Demetrius), a learned Greek, who came into Italy when Constantinople was taken, and settled in 1479 at Florence, from whence he removed to Milan, and taught Greek till his death in 1510, at the age of 80. He wrote a Greek grammar, and published the lexicon of Suidas in 1499.

CHALCONDYLES (Laonicus), an Athenian of the 15th century, who wrote a history of the Turks from 1298 to 1462, which has been translated into Latin, and published in 1650. A French translation appeared in 1662 in 2 vols. folio.

CHALONER (Sir Thomas), an eminent statesman, born at London about 1516. He went early to Vienna with the ambassador sir Henry Knevet, and became a volunteer in the army of Charles V. whom he attended in his expedition into the Levant. On his return

to England he was made clerk of the privy-council, and distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Muffelburgh, that the duke of Somerset knighted him on the field. Queen Elizabeth sent him ambassador, first to Germany, and then to Spain; in which capacity he behaved with great address. He died at London in 1564. Sir Thomas translated Erasmus's *Moriae Encomium*, and wrote some Latin poems, and other pieces.

CHALONER (Edward), an English divine. He was educated at All-soul's college, Oxford; became chaplain to James I. and principal of Alban-hall. His sermons were much valued at that period. He died of the plague at Oxford in 1625, aged 34.

CHAMBERLAYNE (Edward), an English writer. He was born at Odington in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. After the restoration he was elected F.R.S. and went to Sweden with the earl of Carlisle as his secretary. In 1670 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Cambridge. About 1679 he was appointed tutor to Henry duke of Grafton, one of the natural sons of Charles II.; and he had the honour of instructing prince George of Denmark the English language. He died at Chelsea in 1703, and was buried in the church-yard of that parish. He directed by will, that some of his books should be covered with wax and buried with him, that they might be serviceable to future ages. The work by which he is best known is, the *Present State of England*; which passed through near 40 editions.

CHAMBERLAYNE (John), son of the preceding, and a very voluminous and useful writer. He was educated at Oxford, and died in 1724, aged about 60. He continued his father's *Present State of England*, translated Nicuwentit's *Religious Philosopher*, and other books; and communicated several papers to the royal society, of which he was a member.

CHAMBERS (Ephraim), the author of the *Cyclopaedia*. He was a native of Milton in the county of Westmorland; and received only a common education, being designed for trade. He was placed under Mr. Senex, an eminent globe maker, and while an apprentice, formed the plan of his dictionary. This design occupied his whole attention, and the first edition of it appeared in

1728, in 2 vols. folio. The next year he was chosen F.R.S. In 1738 a new edition came out, with additions, and what is extraordinary, a third in the very next year; a fourth in 1741; and a fifth in 1746. Besides this great work, he was engaged in translating and abridging the History and Remains of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He also translated the Jesuit's Perspective. He died in 1740, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

CHAMIER (Daniel), a learned French divine of the protestant church; born at Montelimart in Dauphiny, and professor of divinity at Montauban, where he was killed when that place was besieged in 1621. He is said to have been a profound politician, and to have drawn up the edict of Nantes. He wrote a learned book against Belarmine, in 4 vols. folio. His *Traité de Œcuménico Pontifice*; and his *Epistolæ Jesuiticæ*, have been applauded by men of great learning.

CHAMILLARD (Stephen), a learned Jesuit, born at Banges in 1616, and died at Paris in 1730. He published, 1. an edition of Prudentius ad usum Delphini, 1687. 2. *Dissertations on several Medals, Gems, and other Monuments of Antiquity*, 4to. 1711. He was a profound antiquary, but very credulous, and often imposed on.

CHAMOUSSET (Charles Humbert Piarron de), a benevolent Frenchman, born at Paris in 1717. He was a judge in the parliament of that city, and studied medicine on purpose that he might be serviceable to indigent people. He reformed the hotel dieu, and was appointed intendant-general of the military hospitals, which office he discharged in the most honourable manner. He died in 1773.

CHAMPAGNE (Philip of), a famous painter, born at Brussels in 1602, and died in 1674. He resided wholly at Paris, where he was director of the queen's paintings, with a handsome salary. In many of the churches of that capital his pictures were to be seen before the revolution.

* CHAMPAGNE (John Baptist), nephew of the preceding, and born at Brussels in 1645. He received his instructions from his uncle, and then went to Italy, but still adhered to the manner of Philip, and on his return to France became professor of the royal academy. He died in 1688.

CHAMPION (Joseph), an English penman, born at Chatham in 1709, and settled as a schoolmaster in London. His

Arithmetic was printed in 1733; besides which, he published several Copy Books, and Comparative Penmanship in folio, 1750.

CHAMPLAIN (Samuel de), a French naval officer, who founded Quebec in Canada. He wrote *Voyages de la Nouvelle France, dite Canada*, 4to, 1632. He died in 1635. There is a lake in that country called by his name.

CHANDLER (Mary), an English poetess, born at Malmesbury in Wiltshire in 1687. She resided at Bath as a milliner, and one of her poems met with the approbation of Mr Pope. She was never married, and died in 1745.

CHANDLER (Samuel), a learned dissenting divine. He was born at Hungerford in Berkshire in 1693, and educated for the Ministry. In 1716 he was chosen minister of the congregation at Peckham, near London, and the income being slender, he set up as a bookseller in the Poultry; which business he continued till he was appointed minister at the Old Jewry. In 1725, he printed a *Vindication of the Christian Religion*, which met with the approbation of archbishop Wake. On a visit to Scotland he was presented with the degree of D.D. and afterwards was elected fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. His sermon on the death of George II. in which he compared that monarch to David, occasioned Annet's pamphlet, entitled, *The History of the Man after God's own Heart*; upon which the doctor wrote his admirable *History of the Life of David*, in 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1766, and was buried in Bunhill-fields. His sermons have been printed in 4 vols. 8vo.

CHAPELAIN (John), a French poet, born in 1595, and died in 1674. He was a miser as well as a poet, and amassed great riches, which for one of that profession is wonderful.

CHAPELLE (Claude Emanuel Lulier), a French poet, born in 1621, and educated under Gassendus. He was the intimate friend of Moliere, who consulted him in the composition of his comedies. He died in 1686. His works were printed at Amsterdam in 1708.

CHAPMAN (George), an English poet. He received an university education, and was well versed in the Latin and Greek languages, and translated Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* into English; of which Mr. Pope is said to have made more use than he has acknowledged. He also wrote 17 dramatic pieces, but his genius was but very indifferent. He died in 1634.

CHAPMAN (John), a learned divine. He was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. Archbishop Potter gave him the livings of Mersham and Aldington in Kent; and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. As executor to archbishop Potter, he presented himself to the precentorship of Lincoln, for which he was attacked by a suit in chancery, and obtained a decree in his favour from the chancellor; which, however, was reversed by the house of Lords. The doctor died in 1784, aged 80. He was a man of great learning, as appears from his *Eusebius*, in which he defended christianity against Morgan and Tindal, 2 vols. 8vo. 1749. He also wrote two tracts relating to Phlegon, in answer to Dr. Sykes, and assisted bishop Pearce in his edition of *Cicero de Officiis*.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE (John), a French mathematician, born of a noble family in Upper Auvergne, 1728, and studied in the college of Louis le Grand, where he made a rapid progress in the mathematics. The celebrated Cassini became his friend, and employed him in delineating his general map of France. In 1752 the abbé Chappe translated into French the works of Dr. Halley, with additions; and soon after he was appointed superintendant of some important works in Lorraine. On his return to Paris he was chosen member of the academy of sciences, and in 1759 was promoted to be assistant astronomer. He went to Tobolsk in Siberia in 1760, in order to observe the transit of Venus, which was to happen June 6th of the year following. In 1768 he published an account of his journey in 3 vols. 4to. and the same year went to California, to observe the transit of Venus, which was to happen in 1769. He died after having completed his observation in that country, August 1, 1769.

CHAPPELL (William), a learned prelate; born of poor parents in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge; of which he was elected fellow. He disputed with king James when that monarch visited Oxford in 1624, and foiled him; a matter perhaps of no great difficulty. He was made dean of Cashel in Ireland, in 1630, and soon after preferred to the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin. In 1638 he was appointed bishop of Cork, but the Irish puritans persecuted him with great severity, as popishly inclined: though it is remarkable, that when he

was at Cambridge, the high-churchmen took him to be a puritan. In 1641 he left Ireland and landed in Wales, where he was committed to prison by the mayor of Pembroke. After a confinement of seven weeks he obtained his liberty, and went to Bristol, from whence he removed to Derby, where he died in 1649. He printed the year before his death, *Methodus Concionandi*; which was translated into English not long after. The bishop has been supposed by many to have been the author of the *Whole Duty of Man*.

CHARAS (Moses), a French physician, who left his native country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and was afterwards invited to Spain to attend Charles II. Being a protestant, the inquisition kindly laid hold of him, with a view to save his soul. Poor Charas abjured his religion, returned to France, and died a good catholic in 1698, aged 80. His *Pharmacopœia* was translated into Chinese for the use of the emperor.

CHARDIN (sir John), a celebrated traveller. He was born at Paris in 1643, but came to London on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. Charles II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1713. His travels into Persia, and the East Indies, are very accurate and entertaining.

CHARES, a famous statuary, who made the celebrated colossus of the sun at Rhodes, which was destroyed by the Saracens in 667.

* **CHARITON**, a writer of the 4th century, who is the author of a romance in Greek, entitled, the Loves of Chæreas and Calirhoe, printed at Amsterdam by Reiske, in 2 vols. 4to. 1750. He was a native of Cyprus.

CHARKE, (Charlotte), the youngest daughter of Colley Cibber, the poet laureat. She was of a masculine turn from her childhood; and when young married one Charke a musician, who proved a bad husband, in consequence of which she went on the stage; but after playing with tolerable success in London she joined a strolling party; and died in extreme wretchedness in 1759. In 1755, she published a Narrative of her own Life.

* **CHARLEMAGNE**, or Charles the Great, king of France, and 4th emperor; born in 742. He was the son of Pepin, and succeeded his brother Carloman king of France. After defeating the Saxons, and putting an end to the monarchy of the Lombards, he was crowned emperor in 800. This great prince was not only a

warrior, but an encourager of learning, and founded several universities. He died at Aix la Chapelle in 814.

* **CHARLES II.** called the Bald, king of France; born in 823, crowned in 840, and elected emperor by the pope and people of Rome in 875. He died of poison in 877.

* **CHARLES III.** or the Simple; born in 879, and ascended the throne in 893. On the death of Lewis IV. he was elected emperor; but he was reduced to a small dominion by the usurpations of his nobles, and the encroachments of the Normans. He had for a favourite minister one Haganon, a man of obscure origin, and so odious to the nobles, that they revolted against the king because he would not remove him. They chose Robert of the blood royal, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims in 922. The same year a battle was fought between the two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for shelter to the count of Vermandois; at whose castle he died in 929, aged 50.

* **CHARLES IV.** the third son of Philip the Fair, obtained the crown of France in 1322. In his reign a fierce war raged between France and England, which ended in the concession of the province of Guienne to the latter country. This king died in 1328, aged 34.

* **CHARLES V.** called the Wise. He was the first prince who had the title of dauphin; and, in 1364, was crowned king at Rheims. He was very successful against the English, and took from them a number of fortresses. He had a great love for learning, and made a large collection of books. He died in 1380.

* **CHARLES VI.** the Beloved, son of the above; born in 1368, and crowned in 1380. His reign was very unfortunate, owing to the bad management of his ministers, and the contentions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy for the succession. The former was murdered by his rival in 1407; but in 1419 the dauphin slew him. Henry V. king of England, took advantage of these disputes to invade France, which he conquered, and disinherited the dauphin. Charles died in 1422.

* **CHARLES VII.** called the Victorious, because he regained his kingdom from the English. He was crowned in 1422, and by his activity drove out the invaders from all their possessions, except Calais. He died in 1461.

* **CHARLES VIII.** the Affable, son of

Lewis XI. ascended the throne in 1483, aged 13. He made himself master of the kingdom of Naples, and was crowned by pope Alexander VI. emperor of Constantinople. He obtained a great victory over the Italians, though their army was five times as large as his own, in 1495. He died in 1498.

* **CHARLES IX.** born in 1550, and crowned in 1560. His mother, the haughty Catherine of Medicis, obtained the regency, which trust she abused in a shameful manner, inasmuch that the protestants, irritated at the oppressions which they endured, revolted, and a fierce civil war ensued, in which the insurgents were unsuccessful. The massacre of Paris will remain an eternal curse on the memory of this prince, or rather on those under whose management he was. It is said, however, that he repented of this horrid crime on his death-bed, in 1574.

* **CHARLES** the Gross, emperor of Germany. He was elected in 881, and being deposed by Arnoul died of grief at Constance in 888.

* **CHARLES IV.** emperor of Germany. He was the son of John of Luxemburg, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. and ascended the throne in 1347. His reign was rendered remarkable by the famous golden bull given at the diet of Nuremburg in 1356, and which established the Germanic constitution. Charles died in 1378; he was a learned man and a great encourager of letters.

* **CHARLES V.** emperor and king of Spain, born at Ghent in 1500, came to the Spanish crown in 1516, and to that of the empire three months afterwards. Francis I. of France disputed with him the latter title, which occasioned a violent war in 1521; Charles made a league with Henry VIII. of England, and after several important actions, took Francis prisoner at the battle of Pavia; he then conducted his royal captive to Madrid. A peace was at last concluded in 1535, and Charles then turned his arms against Africa, where he took Gouletta, vanquished Barbarossa, entered Tunis, re-established Muly-Hassan on the throne, and restored a great number of christians to liberty. Soon after this he recommenced hostilities against France, and ravaged Champagne and Picardy, but was at length obliged to retire, and peace was once more established in 1538. In 1541 he attempted to conquer Algiers and was disappointed; he then leagued with England against France, but fortune was not so favourable to him as she had

formerly been, and he was glad to enter into a treaty in 1545. The protestant princes of Germany confederated against him, and obtained liberty of conscience for those of their religion. The latter part of his life was not so brilliant as the beginning; his scheme of universal monarchy was frustrated, and none of the powers of Europe would trust him. In 1556 he resigned the crown to his son Philip, and went into the monastery of St. Juste, upon the borders of Castille, where he employed the remainder of his days in religious exercises and mechanical pursuits. He died in 1558; "dissatisfied with the world, his son, and himself."

* CHARLES VI. the fifth son of the emperor Leopold, born in 1685, declared king of Spain by his father in 1703, and crowned emperor of Germany in 1711. He made peace with France in 1714, and the year following declared war against the Turks, in which his general, prince Eugene, obtained several great victories, and took Belgrade. This forced the Turks to make peace. A quadruple alliance was entered into between Charles and the courts of France, Great-Britain, and Holland, against Spain; the consequence of which was the wresting Sardinia and Sicily from that power, and erecting the former into a monarchy in the person of the duke of Savoy. He afterwards entered into a war with his allies, and thereby lost the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and the close of his reign was disturbed by an unfortunate war with Turkey. Charles died in 1740.

* CHARLES VII. emperor of Germany. He was elector of Bavaria, and owed his crown to France and Prussia, in 1742; but he had a powerful rival in Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, whose right was supported by Great-Britain and Sardinia. Charles died of vexation in January, 1745.

* CHARLES I. king of England. This unfortunate monarch was the second son of James I. born in 1600, and succeeded his father in 1625. The seeds of the civil war, which raged so violently in his reign, were sown in the preceding, and the pacific days of the father may be considered as the cause of the misfortunes and death of the son. His unjustifiable proceedings at the beginning were more than compensated for by his subsequent concessions and generosity; but when the sword of civil war is drawn it is not easily sheathed. His giving up Stafford was not only impolitic but unjust; and this

want of steadiness proved his own ruin: his military operations appear also to have been conducted with more courage than skill, and he was singularly unfortunate in his confidants. Charles, after the battle of Naseby, imprudently put himself under the protection of the Scotch, his own countrymen and natural subjects, who, regardless of honour or honesty, sold him to the English patriots, as Judas sold his master, for a paltry sum of money. The artful Cromwell forced him out of the hands of the parliament, and having the army at his command, made them insist upon a trial, a measure adopted merely to put a legal face on a murder which was already resolved upon. The conduct of the king before his brutal judges was dignified and modest. After enduring an unparalleled series of insults, he was brought to the scaffold, and endured his fate like a hero and a christian martyr, Jan. 30, 1648. Much has been said of his character by friends and enemies. It is certain that he had his faults, and it is as certain that he had more virtues. If the English nation had profited by the advantages which were obtained at the beginning of the struggle, Charles would have been a glorious monarch, and the people would have been happy. I have not entered into the particular events of his reign, because they may generally be met with; neither shall I make any observation upon his *Exort* because its genuineness is controverted. He was a man of polite taste, and a liberal encourager of literature and the arts. In his private life he was religious, an affectionate husband, and a tender father; so that let party opinion be what it may, he deserves to be admired as a man, though he may bear censure as a monarch. He married Henrietta Maria, princess of France, by whom he had several children.

* CHARLES II. king of England, eldest son of the preceding, and born in 1630. When his father was executed he was at the Hague, where he met with a generous reception from the States. The Scots having had time to think, became ashamed of their treachery to the father, and by way of amends offered to acknowledge the son, who accordingly went thither, and was crowned with much fanatical ceremony. However Cromwell defeated the Scotch at Dunbar, and when Charles went to Worcester, that enterprising general obtained a decisive victory over him there.

His escape after this battle was almost miraculous, and the narrative of it is highly romantic. Hid in the thick branches of a large oak in Boscobel wood, he avoided his pursuers who came under the very tree where he was. Afterwards he went from one place to another in various disguises, till he came to the sea-shore, and got safely out of the island. In 1660, by the management of general Monk, he was restored. The fanaticism, gloom, and severity, to which the nation had been used for so many years, gave way to pleasure under a gay monarch, who had resided a considerable time in the politest court of Europe. A tide of licentiousness flowed into the kingdom, which carried before it the public morals and the public liberty. Charles was a man of wit and good-nature, so that his libertinism was excused, and his extravagance was forgiven, in consideration of his affability and humour. He died after having drained the kingdom of its treasure, and filled it with bastards, in 1684. By way of making atonement, on his death-bed the witty monarch grew serious, and accepted a full absolution from a Romish priest.

CHARLES I. of Spain; see the emperor CHARLES V.

* CHARLES II. the son and successor of Philip IV. in 1665. He married twice, but never had any issue. By his first will in 1698 he named for his successor the prince of Bavaria, nephew of his second wife; but by another made in 1700 he constituted Philip of France, duke of Anjou, his heir, which after his death caused some contentions. That event happened in November of the same year, in the 39th year of his age.

* CHARLES GUSTAVUS X. king of Sweden, the son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine; born at Upsal in 1622, and ascended the throne of Sweden on the abdication of Christina in 1654. He turned his arms with great success against the Poles, and obtained the famous victory of Warsaw, besides taking a great number of important places. Their first surprize being over, the Poles called to their assistance Muscovy, Holland, and Denmark, which obliged the king of Sweden to retire from Poland and conclude a peace; but the war soon broke out again, and after taking Cronenburgh, Charles laid siege to Copenhagen, but his navy being defeated he was obliged to return home, and died shortly after of a fever in 1660.

* CHARLES XI. of Sweden, son of the above; born in 1655. He came to

the crown on the death of his father. On his accession a peace was concluded with Denmark; but in 1674 the latter power declared war against the king of Sweden, who lost several places, which were restored at the peace of Nimeguen. In 1680 he married the sister of the king of Denmark, and died in 1697. Charles gained the love of his subjects by reforming the abuses which had crept into the government, and particularly those which disgraced the courts of judicature, so that more causes were dispatched in one year than usually had been done in twenty. He also paid off a considerable part of the public debts, and increased his army to a very respectable establishment.

CHARLES XII. king of Sweden. He was born in 1682, and from his childhood had an ambition to imitate Alexander the Great. He came to the throne at the age of 15, and at his coronation caught the crown from the hands of the archbishop of Upsal, and put it on his head himself. His youth presented a favourable opportunity to the sovereigns of Russia, Denmark, and Poland, to form a confederacy against him. The young hero, undaunted at so formidable an alliance, attacked each in turn, beginning with Denmark, which produced a peace with that power. In 1700 he obtained an astonishing victory over the Russians at Narva, and though his force consisted only of 8000, he attacked them in their entrenchments, slew 30,000, and 20,000 surrendered to the mercy of the conqueror. His next enterprize was against Poland, and after several battles he dethroned Augustus and placed Stanislaus upon the throne. Charles would have done prudently in contenting himself with the glory of these actions, after the peace of 1706; but a portion of madness seems to have entered into his character; and he formed the romantic resolution of humbling Peter the Great. He obtained some signal advantages at first, but at length he experienced a terrible defeat at Pultowa, in 1709. Almost all his troops were either slain or taken prisoners; he was wounded himself in the leg, and was carried off in a litter. Charles sought an asylum in Turkey, where he was well entertained by the grand seignior. The place of his residence was Bender, but after some time his behaviour was such that the Turks wanted to get rid of him, but Charles would not depart, and they were obliged to set his house on fire to force him to quit the

place. From thence he removed to Demotika, where he remained 10 months, and then went to Stralsund. On arriving in his own country he found it in a wretched condition, but he soon mustered an army and entered Norway. In 1718 he besieged Frederichshall, and was there killed by a cannon shot, December 11, of that year. This Alexander or Quixote of the north, was liberal, active, and firm, but rash, obstinate, and cruel. He was never intimidated even in the midst of the greatest dangers. At the battle of Narva he had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting upon a fresh one, he said, "These people find me exercise." While he was dictating letters to his secretary, a bomb fell through the roof of the house into the adjoining room; the secretary let drop the pen in a fright. "What is the matter?" said Charles. "Oh, the bomb!" answered he. "The bomb," says the king, "what have we to do with the bomb? go on."

CHARLETON (Walter), an English physician. He was born at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, in 1619, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in 1642. Soon after he became physician to the king. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and president of the college of physicians. He died at Jersey in 1707. Dr. Charleton wrote several books, particularly one upon Stonehenge.

CHARLEVAL (Charles Faucon de Ry, lord of), a French writer of great merit and liberality. He died in 1693, aged 80. A small collection of his poems was printed in 1759, 12mo.

CHARLEVOIX (Peter), a French jesuit, who died in 1761, aged 78. He published, 1. *Histoire du Christianisme dans le Japon*, 1715. 2. *Histoire du Japon*, 1738. 3. *Histoire de l'Isle de St. Dominique*, 1720. 4. *Histoire générale de la Nouvelle France*, 1744. 5. *Histoire générale du Paraguay*. His travels in America are the best.

*CHARMS, a physician at Rome in the time of Nero. He went contrary to all his brethren in his practice; and Seneca acknowledges that he had been weak enough to follow his prescriptions. This quack, like all of his kind, was very extravagant in his fees.

CHARNOCK (Stephen), a learned English divine; born in London, and educated at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was ejected at the re-

floration for nonconformity, but preached privately till his death, in 1680. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio. The discourse on Providence is the best.

CHARPENTIER (Francis), a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1620, and died in 1702. He was dean of the French academy, and member of that of inscriptions and medals. He published several valuable works on antiquities, and some poems.

CHARRON (Peter), a French divine; born at Paris in 1541, and brought up to the law. But though he was admitted an advocate in the court of parliament, he abandoned that profession for divinity, and soon became a popular preacher. Queen Margaret, duchess of Blois, appointed him her chaplain. He formed a close friendship with Montaigne, and resided with him at Bourdeaux, where he printed his book, entitled, *Les Trois Vérités, or The Three Truths*, 1594. The bishop of Cahors was so pleased with it, that he made him his vicar-general. Afterwards he obtained some dignities in the church of Condom. In 1601 he printed his famous work *Of Wisdom*, which has been translated into English by dean Stanhope. Charron died in 1603.

CHASTEL (John), a fanatic, who attempted to assassinate Henry IV. of France, at the instigation of the jesuits; and for that crime the flesh of his arms and thighs was torn off with red-hot pincers, after which he was tied to four wild horses, and his wretched remains were burnt to ashes. The jesuits were then banished the kingdom. This was in 1594.

*CHATEL (Francis du), an eminent painter of Brussels, in the middle of the 17th century. The most capital picture by this master is one in the town-hall at Ghent, representing the king of Spain receiving the oath of fidelity from the states of Flanders and Brabant.

CHATELET (the marchioness), a learned French lady; born in 1706, and died in 1749. She wrote *Institutes of Natural Philosophy*, which is a work of considerable merit.

CHATTERTON (Thomas), an extraordinary youth. He was born at Bristol, November 20, 1752, and educated at Colston's charity school in writing and arithmetic; after which he was articled to an attorney, with whom he continued till he was 17, and soon after went to London, where he earned a scanty maintenance by writing for periodical publi-

cations, and in a fit of despair put an end to himself by poison, in August, 1770. In 1778 were published, in one volume, 8vo. *Miscellanies*, in Prose and Verse, by Thomas Chatterton; and a new edition of his works is now about to be printed by subscription, for the benefit of his sister. But what has given celebrity to his name is the real or pretended discovery of poems, written in the 15th century, by Thomas Rowley, a priest of Bristol, and others, in Redcliff church, of which Chatterton's ancestors had been sextons near a century and a half. These poems appeared in 1777, in one volume, and soon attracted considerable notice; at first many learned critics and good poets concluded them genuine, but at length the stream turned, and those who had admired them as antiques, condemned them as the forgeries of a boy of 16. Some able writers, however, still held them to be the productions of Rowley, and a long controversy ensued, in which the cause of the "Bristowyan priest" lost ground every day, so that now hardly any person will venture a word on his behalf. Yet it must be admitted as very extraordinary, that a boy, without a classical education, and constantly employed in an attorney's office, should be able to forge such a quantity of various poetry, and give them too an air of antiquity sufficient to deceive good judges. But it is still more extraordinary that this boy's own avowed productions bear no kind of comparison in regard to merit to those which he has fathered upon Rowley, and which very unaccountably he persisted were genuine to the last.

CHAUCER (Geoffrey), the father of English poetry. He was born in London in 1328, and educated at both universities, after which he went abroad. On his return he entered of the Inner Temple, but soon after attended the court, and was made page to the king, who gave him a pension of 20 marks out of the exchequer, which in 1369 was doubled. The year following he was appointed his majesty's shield-bearer. He was sent to Genoa some time after to hire ships for the king's service, and at his return obtained a grant of a pitcher of wine a day, to be delivered by the butler of England; and the place of comptroller of the customs of London, for wool, &c. In the succeeding reign he was obliged to go abroad to avoid the resentment of the clergy for having embraced the doctrines of Wickliffe. He returned privately, but was taken and committed to

prison, from whence he was not released till he had made his submission. On this he retired to Woodstock, where he employed himself in correcting his works. Here he published his *Treatise on the Astrolabe*. Henry IV. in the first year of his reign gave him an annuity of 40 marks for his life. He died in 1400, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Chaucer married Philippa Roxet, a lady of good family, by which means he became allied to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was his great patron while he was himself in power. Chaucer left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the house of commons, and ambassador to France. Of his poems, the *Canterbury Tales* are by far the best. There have been several editions of his works.

CHAULIEU (William), a French poet. He was born in Normandy, and educated in the college of Navarre at Paris. The duke of Vendome gave him a priory in the isle of Oleron with a considerable income. He died in 1726, aged 81. Chaulieu may be considered as the Anacreon of France. The best edition of his poems is that of Paris, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1774.

CHAUNCEY (Henry), an English lawyer and antiquary, born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and in 1656 was called to the bar. In 1681 he was knighted; in 1688 he obtained the dignity of serjeant at law, and the same year was made a Welch judge. He died in 1700. Sir Henry is the author of the *Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, in 1 vol. folio.

CHASSE (Michael Angelo de la), a French antiquary, who published at Rome, in 1690, his *Musæum Romanum*, which was reprinted in 1746, in 2 vols. folio. He also published in 1707, a *Recueil des Pierres Gravées Antiques*, in 4to.; and in 1738, *Picturæ Antiquæ Cryptarum Romanarum et Sepulchri nasonum*, fol.

CHAUVEAU (Francis), a French engraver, born at Paris in 1613, and died there in 1676. His engravings are mostly after his own designs, in a very excellent taste.

CHAUVEAU (Rene), son of the preceding. He was also an ingenious engraver and sculptor, and died at Paris in 1722, aged 59.

CHAUVIN (Stephen), a protestant divine. He left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled at

C H E

Berlin, where he was chosen professor of philosophy, and died in 1725, aged 85. He wrote a philosophical Lexicon in Latin, fol. 1692, Rotterdam.

CHAZELLES (John Matthew), a French mathematician, born at Lyons in 1657, and after finishing his studies in the college of the jesuits, became an assistant to Cassini in drawing the meridian line. In 1685 he was made hydrographical professor of the galleys at Marseilles, in which situation he made many improvements, and drew a number of maps of the coast. He afterwards went into Greece and Egypt, and while in the latter country he measured the pyramids, and discovered that the four sides of the largest answer to the quarters of the world. He was elected a member of the academy of sciences in 1695, and died in 1710.

CHEKE (John), a learned Englishman, of the 16th century. He was born at Cambridge, and educated at St. John's college, where he took his degrees in arts, and was then appointed Greek lecturer of the university. He was also made the first professor of that language, with a salary of 40l. a year. In 1544 he became one of the tutors to prince Edward, at whose accession he was rewarded with a pension of 100 marks, and a grant of lands. He was also made provost of King's college, and in 1551 received the honour of knighthood. He obtained several distinguished places and grants from that king, but when Mary came to the throne he was sent to the Tower, and deprived of a great part of his property. In 1554 he was set at liberty and went abroad, and during his absence his estate was confiscated. In 1556 he was seized at Brussels and conveyed to Antwerp, from whence he was sent to London, and committed again to the Tower, where he was attended by some of the clergy, who candidly told him, that he must either recant or go to the stake. Sir John did not much relish the latter, and therefore signed his abjuration, and was received by cardinal Pole into the bosom of the catholic church. He died of grief and shame in 1557, aged 43. He wrote some learned treatises, and was certainly one of the greatest scholars of his time.

* **CHEMIN** (Catherine du), an ingenious French lady. She was the wife of Girardon, and excelled in painting flowers. She died at Paris in 1698, and her husband erected to her memory a

C H E

noble monument in the church of St. Landez.

CHEMNITZ (Martin), a German divine; born in Brandenburg, in 1522. He became a schoolmaster in Prussia, and was made librarian to the prince. He died at Brunswick in 1586. He wrote an Harmony of the Gospels, and some controversial pieces against popery.

* **CHERILUS**, a Greek poet, the friend of Herodotus. He celebrated the triumphs of the Athenians over Xerxes; this poem was so greatly admired by his countrymen, that they rewarded him with a piece of gold for each verse.

CHERON (Elizabeth Sophia), an ingenious painter. She was the daughter of an eminent artist, and born at Paris in 1648. In 1672 she was admitted a member of the academy of painting, and the academy of Ricovrato at Padua did her the same honour. She painted historical subjects in oil, but rather excelled in painting portraits in miniature enamels. She died in 1711.

* **CHERON** (Lewis), brother of the above; born at Paris, and died in London in 1713, aged 53. He came to England on account of his religion, being a protestant, and was employed by several of the nobility, for whom he executed some good pieces, particularly the council of the gods, and the judgment of Paris, for the duke of Montague.

CHESELDEN (William), a celebrated English surgeon. He was born at Somerby, in Leicestershire, 1688, and brought up first under Mr. Cowper the anatomist, and then under Mr. Ferri, surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital. In 1711 he was elected F.R.S. His Anatomy of the Human Body appeared first in 1713, and has gone through numerous editions. In 1733 he published his Osteography, in folio. Mr. Cheselden obtained great celebrity by his practice of cutting for the stone, and couching the eye, in both which he had wonderful success. He was elected member of the French academy of sciences, and of that of surgery. He became principal surgeon to queen Caroline, and head surgeon of Chelsea hospital. He died in 1752.

CHESNE (Joseph du), a French physician. He was of a noble family in Armagnac, and obtained considerable eminence in his profession, particularly in chemistry. He died at Paris in 1609. He wrote two poems in French; one entitled the Folly of the World; and the other, the Mirror of the World.

CHI

He also wrote some books on chemistry.

CHESNE (Andre du), a French historian, born in 1584, and died in 1640. He wrote Histories of the Popes and Cardinals; a Collection of the Ancient Historians of France, in 24 vols. folio; and a History of England.

CHETWODE (Knightly), an English divine. He was fellow of King's college, Cambridge; and was nominated by king James bishop of Bristol, just as he abdicated the crown, but as the congé d'élire had not passed the seals, he missed the place. In 1707 he was made dean of Gloucester, and died in 1720. He wrote a Life of Lord Roscommon, which was never printed, and some poems.

CHEVREAU (Urban), secretary to queen Christina of Sweden, whom he had the address to reconcile to the church of Rome. And yet this Frenchman is represented as a consummate statesman, and a man of letters. On his return to Paris from Stockholm, he became preceptor and secretary to the duke of Maine. He died, aged 88, in 1701.

CHEYNE (George), an eminent physician. He was born in Scotland in 1671, and educated at Edinburgh. At the age of 30 he came to London, and led a jovial life; in consequence of which, he became so corpulent that his life was a burden to him. He then had recourse to a vegetable diet, which removed his complaints, and he died at Bath, aged 72. The doctor was a man of abilities, and published Philosophical Principles of Religion, natural and revealed; the English Malady, or a treatise of Nervous Diseases; Fluxionum Methodus Inversa, five quantitatuum fluentium leges Generationes, &c.

CHEYNELL (Francis), a fanatical divine of the last century, who was educated at Oxford, and became a violent puritan. In 1643 he obtained the rectory of Petworth in Sussex. He published several books, but he is best remembered by his connection with Mr. Chillingworth, whom he attended on his death-bed, and whose remains he buried at Chichester; or rather I should say, he buried that great man's book, which he threw into the grave with all the marks of odium, without any other ceremony. Cheynell was ejected from his living at the restoration; and died in 1665.

CHIABRERA (Gabrielo), an Italian poet, born at Savone in 1552, and

CHI

died there in 1638. His poems were printed at Rome in 1718, in 8vo.

* **CHIARI** (Joseph), an historical painter; born at Rome in 1654. When a child, he was seized with the plague, from which he recovered, but had a weakness of constitution to his death. He became a disciple of Carlo Maratti, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He executed several noble pieces for churches, and persons of high rank, and died in 1727.

* **CHIAVISTELLI**, (Jacob), a painter of Florence; born in 1621, and died in 1698. He painted in perspective with great accuracy and elegance.

CHICHELY (Henry), archbishop of Canterbury. He was born at Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire; educated first at Winchester school, and then at New college, Oxford. In 1407 he was at Rome, on an embassy to the pope, who gave him the bishopric of St. David's. In 1414 he was raised to the see of Canterbury, which dignified station he maintained with great spirit and attention; and obtained many privileges for the clergy. He also resisted the encroachments of the papal see. This archbishop was a liberal encourager of learning; and his foundation of All-soul's college, Oxford, will eternize his memory. He died in 1443.

CHICOYNEAU (Francis), physician and counsellor of state to the king of France. He was a native of Marseilles, which place he visited when it was ravaged by the plague, for which he received a pension from the king. He died in 1752, aged 80. He published a treatise on the Plague, which he says is not contagious.

CHICOYNEAU (Francis), son of the above. He was eminent as a physician, but more so as a botanist. He became professor and chancellor of the university of Montpellier, and died in 1740, aged 38.

CHIFFLET (John James), a French physician, born in 1588. He became physician to Philip IV. of Spain, and died at a very advanced age. He wrote several books in Latin; and left two sons, one called John, who was a great Hebrew scholar; and the other, Julius, who enjoyed several distinctions at the Spanish court, and died in 1648.

* **CHILDEBERT I.** king of France; the son of Clovis and Clotilda. He commenced his reign in 511. He joined his brothers Clodomir and Clotaire, against Sigismund king of Burgundy,

CHI

whom they defeated. Afterwards the brothers, Childebert and Clotaire, fell out between themselves; but a reconciliation was effected, and they turned their arms against Spain, wherein they were unsuccessful. He died at Paris in 558.

* **CHILDEBERT II.** the son of Sigebert and Brunehaut, succeeded his father in 575. On the death of his uncle Chilperic, king of Soissons, he obtained the kingdoms of Orleans and Burgundy, and died of poison in 596, aged 26.

* **CHILDEBERT III.** called the Just; he came to the crown in 675, aged 12, and was governed by Pepin, mayor of the palace, who took upon him all the state of royalty. Childebert died in 711.

* **CHILDERIC I.** king of France. He came to the crown in 456, and was deposed the year following for his bad conduct, and constrained to retire to Thuringia; but he was recalled in 463, and died in 481.

* **CHILDERIC II.** son of Clovis II. came to the throne in 670, by the death of Clotaire III. his brother. The first part of his reign was mild and prudent, but in the latter he disgraced himself by his debaucheries and cruelties. He was assassinated with his queen and son, in 673.

* **CHILDERIC III.** called the Idiot, was proclaimed in 742; and deposed in 752 by Pepin, who confined him in a monastery, where he died three years afterwards.

CHILLINGWORTH (William), an English divine. He was born at Oxford in 1602, and educated at Trinity college, where he took his degrees in arts; after which, he was persuaded by the noted Fisher, the jesuit, to embrace the catholic church. He went over to Douay, and remained in the Jesuit's college there some time; but the letters of bishop Laud, who had been his godfather, made him repent of his hastiness, and he returned to England and the protestant communion in 1631. The Romanists, hurt at losing so valuable an acquisition, attacked him with great severity; which occasioned him to write his famous book, entitled, *The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*; which was first printed in 1638, in folio; and several times afterwards. The same year he obtained the chancellorship of Salisbury, and the prebend of Brixworth: and about the same time was appointed master of Wigston's hospital in Leicester-shire. He adhered strenuously to the king's party, and was at the siege of

CHI

Gloucester as engineer, in 1643. The same year he was taken prisoner in Arundel castle, Suffex; and it was intended to convey him to London, but being very ill, he obtained leave to go to Chichester, where he died at the bishop's palace in January following. He was buried in the cathedral of that city, by that furious zealot, Francis Cheynel, who had attended him in his sickness, and when he came to the grave, he made a frantic speech, and threw in the book above mentioned, with all the terms of execration his fanatical imagination could invent.

* **CHILMEAD** (Edmund), an English divine; born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. Being ejected from his preferment by the republicans in 1648, he went to London, where he subsisted by teaching music, and died in 1654. He wrote a treatise on the Use of the Globes, and translated several books from the Greek.

* **CHILO**, a philosopher of Sparta, who has been dignified with the title of one of the seven wise sages. He died of excessive joy in the arms of his son, who had been victor at the Olympic games, B.C. 597.

* **CHINA.** The antiquity of this wonderful empire is doubtless very great. It carries all the appearances of originality; having no mixture of foreign usages, or those marks of corruption which are the result of conquest or of commercial intercourse. Still the pretensions of the Chinese are fabulous; and their chronology is not to be depended on. The founder of their monarchy was Fohi, whom certain Europeans have conceived to be Noah. The first foreign invasion of China was by the Kitans, in 946; who, three years afterwards, obtained some cities in the northern part, and in 950 they made further conquests. In 1117 the Kin Tartars invaded and destroyed the dominion of the Kitans, but established themselves at the same time. In 1211 Jenghis Khan invaded China: his son Oktay destroyed the dynasty of the Kin. He attacked the Song, or native princes, in 1235, but they were not finally subdued till 1279. In 1356 Chu, a Chinese, recovered Nanking from the Tartars; and in 1368 he put an end to the authority of the Munguls, whose dynasty is called Iwen. In 1645 the Mantchew Tartars obtained a complete conquest of China.

* **CHINE-NOUNG**, emperor of China about 2837 years B.C. according to the historians of that country. He is said to

have first taught his subjects agriculture, and to extract wine from rice. He is also mentioned as being skilled in physic, mathematics, music, and poetry.

* **CHING**, or **CHI-HOANG-TI**, emperor of China about 240 B.C. He rendered his name illustrious by a great number of victories; and then disgraced it, by causing all books to be burnt. He built the *great wall* after having expelled the Tartars.

CHIRAC (Peter), physician to the king of France, and to the army of Roussillon in 1692; in which last capacity he did great service, when the soldiers were attacked with a dysentery. He died in 1732, aged 82. He wrote some medical treatises.

CHISHULL (Edmund), an English divine, born in Bedfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford; where he took his degree of B.D. He became travelling fellow, and went into the East, where he was appointed chaplain to the factory at Smyrna. In 1708 he was presented to the living of Walthamstow in Essex, and died in 1733. His travels in Turkey were printed in 1747, folio.

CHOISEUL (Stephen Francis, duke of), a French statesman, born in 1719, and after being minister for foreign affairs, and discharging other high offices, he fell into disgrace, and went into retirement; where he died in 1785. He was a liberal patron of literature and the arts.

CHOISI (Francis Timoleon de), a French divine, who went to Siam in 1685 to convert the king of that country, but returned without effecting his purpose, and died in 1724, aged 81. He wrote a *Journal of his Voyage to Siam*; a *History of France*; an *Ecclesiastical History*; and other works.

* **CHOMEL** (Peter John Baptist), physician to the king of France. He was born at Paris, and died in 1740. He applied with great success to botany, and wrote a *History of common Plants*, 3 vols. 1761. His son, John Chomel, was a doctor in physic, and died in 1765. He wrote, 1. *Essai sur l'Histoire de la Médecine en France*, 2. *La Vie de Mollin*, 3. *Eloge de Duret*, 1765. 4. *Lettre sur une Maladie de Bestiaux*, 1745. &c.

* **CHORASAN**. This province was the ancient Ara, inhabited by the Nicæi, Aflaveni, and other nations. In 894 it was part of the empire of Ismael Samani, but it was conquered by Mahmud

Gazni about 995. In 1038 the Seljuks conquered it, but were driven out by the sultans of Karasim in 1157. Jenghis Khan made a conquest of it in 1220; and about 1370 it fell under the dominion of Timur Bek. On the death of Shah Ruk it was taken possession of by his grandson Allodawlet. In 1505 the Uzbeks conquered it, but the Persians obtained the greatest part of the country about 1510.

* **CHOSROES I.** the Great, king of Persia. He succeeded Cabades in 531. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but a few years afterwards he invaded their territories, and was repulsed by Belisarius. In the reign of Justin II. he attacked the Romans again, and committed many ravages, but was at last defeated by the Roman general Tiberius. He died of vexation in 580. This prince was fierce, cruel and rash; but the oriental writers relate many noble actions performed by him, which if true, entitle him to the character of Great. They say, he encouraged the arts and sciences; and that when a courtier once said "God is just! for the enemy of our king is dead." Chosroes answered, "It is not pleasing to God that I should rejoice at the death of an enemy. There is nothing more ridiculous in mortals than to feel joy at the sight of mortality."

* **CHOSROES II.** He ascended the throne on the deposition of his father Hormisdas by his subjects in 590. This wretch afterwards caused his unhappy parent to be beat to death. His nobility conspired against him on account of his cruelties, and obliged him to fly for shelter to the Romans, who set him again upon the throne. He carried his arms into Judea, Lybia, and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage. He was however, defeated by the emperor Heraclius, and was thrown into prison by his own son, and starved to death in 627.

CHOUL (William du), a French antiquary, who wrote a curious book on the Religion and Casuistry of the ancient Romans; printed in French at Lyons in 1556.

* **CHRISTIERN I.** king of Denmark. He was the son of Thieri, count of Oldenburg; and was elected in 1448. He rendered himself popular by his prudence, moderation, and liberality; and died in 1481. He instituted the order of the Elephant in 1478.

* **CHRISTIERN II.** called the Cruel. He succeeded his father king John, in

C H R

1513, and for his cruelty and debaucheries might well be called the Nero of the north. He laid claim to the throne of Sweden, and was crowned at Stockholm in 1520, at which time he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred. This horrid action rendered him so odious to the Swedes, that they forced him to retire into Denmark, where he was soon after deposed, on which he fled into Flanders. He afterwards attempted to recover his crown by the assistance of the Dutch, but he was taken prisoner, and died in 1559.

* **CHRISTIERN III.** the nephew and successor of Frederic I. He came to the throne in 1534; and embraced lutheranism, which he introduced among his subjects, and made it the established religion. He died in 1559, aged 56; regretted as a good monarch, and the father of his people.

* **CHRISTIERN IV.** succeeded in 1588 Frederic II. his father. He made war against Sweden, and was elected chief of the protestant league against the emperor, for the re-establishment of the prince palatine in 1625. He died in 1648 aged 71.

* **CHRISTIERN V.** ascended the throne in 1670, on the death of his father Frederic III. He united with the princes of Germany, and declared war against the Swedes, in which he was unsuccessful. He died in 1699, aged 54.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, and daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. She was born in 1626, and succeeded her father in 1633. In 1654 she resigned the throne, which she had filled with great credit, to her cousin Charles Gustavus. The reason of this resignation was her having embraced the catholic religion, through the influence of the jesuits. After this she went to Rome, but on the death of Charles Gustavus in 1660 she returned to Sweden with the design of resuming the throne, perhaps at the instigation of the jesuits; but in this scheme she was disappointed. She died at Rome in 1689. It is evident that Christina was a woman of strong mind, and well informed in the languages and sciences; but her manners were haughty, and not strictly virtuous.

CHRISTIE (William), a Scotch school-master; educated in King's college, Aberdeen, and appointed master of the grammar school of Montrose, where he died in 1774, aged 44. He wrote a Latin Grammar, &c.

C H U

CHRISTOPHERSON (John), an English divine. He was a native of Lancashire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1554 he became dean of Norwich; and in the reign of Mary was made bishop of Chichester, being a zealous romanist. He died not long before that queen. He translated Eusebius, and the other early ecclesiastical historians, but not with much fidelity.

CHRYSIPPUS, a stoic philosopher of Tarsus, who wrote above 700 books, chiefly upon logic. He was a conceited pedant, and as licentious as he was vain. He died of immoderate laughter at seeing an ass eat figs out of a silver dish, 207, B.C. aged 80.

CHRYSOLORAS (Emanuel), a learned Greek of the 14th century. He came to England in the reign of Richard II. as ambassador from John Paleologus, to solicit succour against the Turks. He afterwards went to Italy, and taught Greek at Florence, Milan, and Rome. Pope Martin V. sent him on an embassy to Germany, about settling the general council of Constance; where he died in 1415.

CHRYSOSTOM (St. John), an eloquent father of the church, and bishop of Constantinople; born at Antioch in 354. He maintained church discipline with great rigour; and was deposed in a most arbitrary manner by Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, in 403, and banished to Bithynia; which occasioned such a commotion in the city, that he was recalled. He was once more sent into exile, and died at Pityus, on the borders of the Euxine Sea, in 417. His works were edited by Saville, at Eton, in 8 vols. folio, 1613; and by Montfaucon, in 13 vols. 1718, Paris.

CHUBB (Thomas), an English deistical writer, born near Salisbury, in 1679. He received a common education, and served his apprenticeship to a glover, which profession he never followed, but commenced tallow-chandler. His leisure hours he devoted to study, especially divinity; and when Dr. Clarke agitated the religious world by his book on the Trinity, Chubb engaged in the controversy on the arian side, which raised his reputation wonderfully. Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, took him into his house, but he did not long continue with that gentleman, and returned to Salisbury, still continuing his business with his nephew. He died at Salisbury, 1747. After his death ap-

peared two volumes of his Tracts, which are diametrically opposed to revelation.

CHUDLEIGH (Mary), an ingenious English lady; born in 1636, at Winslade, in Devonshire. She was married to sir George Chudleigh, bart. by whom she had several children. Lady Chudleigh wrote a volume of poems, and another of essays; both of which possess merit. She died in 1710.

CHURCHILL (sir Winston), an English historian. He was born in Dorsetshire in 1620; and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He married the daughter of sir John Drake, of Ashe, in Devonshire; at whose house he resided during the civil war, owing to his having lost his estate in the service of the king. At the restoration, he recovered his lands, obtained a seat in parliament, and the honour of knighthood. He wrote a Chronicle of the Kings of England, published in 1675, folio; but he is best known as the father of the great duke of Marlborough. He died in 1688. Besides his eldest son, the subject of the next article, he had several other children, particularly Arabella, who became mistress to James duke of York, by whom she had two sons, and two daughters.

CHURCHILL (John), duke of Marlborough, and prince of the Roman empire. He was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, in 1650; and received an indifferent education, for his father took him to court at the age of 12 years. About 1666 he was made an ensign in the guards, and served for some time at Tangier. In 1672 he was with the duke of Monmouth, who served with the French against the Dutch, and was made captain of grenadiers. The conduct of Mr. Churchill at the battle of Nimeguen gained the particular notice of Marshal Turenne, who called him the handsome Englishman. At the siege of Maestricht his bravery was so distinguished, that the French king thanked him particularly at the head of the line. He was made on his return to England lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York. He attended the prince to Holland, and into Scotland; and about this time married Miss Jennings, who waited on lady Ann, afterward queen of Great Britain. He was with James when he suffered shipwreck. In 1682 he was made a peer, by the title of baron Eymouth in Scotland; and when James came to the crown, he was sent ambassador

to France to notify the event. In 1683 he was created lord Churchill of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford. The same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner. He continued to serve king James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the prince of Orange, and then left him, but without taking any soldiers with him. The prince was proud of this acquisition, gave his lordship a gracious reception, and entrusted him with the sole regulation of the army. In 1689 he was sworn of the privy-council, and made one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, to the king, and created earl of Marlborough. The same year he was sent to Holland as commander of the English forces. He next served in Ireland, and reduced Cork, with other strong places. But notwithstanding these important services, he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower; from whence, however, he was soon released. The cause of this injustice has never yet been explained. After the death of queen Mary he came again into favour, and the king committed to his tuition the duke of Gloucester, with this compliment, "My lord, make him but what you are, and my nephew will be all that I wish to see him." At the close of that reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and was besides appointed ambassador-extraordinary to the states, who chose him captain-general of their forces, with a salary of 100,000 florins per annum. At the commencement of queen Ann's reign the earl came to England, and recommended a speedy war with France and Spain; which advice was adopted. On June 20, 1702, he took the command of the army, and in the first campaign made himself master of a number of strong towns, particularly Liege, which was carried sword in hand. He returned to England the following winter, and received the thanks of both houses, with the honour of a dukedom from the queen. The next spring he set out again for the continent; where his actions were too numerous to admit of detail in this place. In 1704 he joined prince Eugene, with whom he fought the French and Bavarians at Hochster, and obtained a complete victory, taking the marshal Tallard prisoner. Just before this he had been created by the emperor a prince of the empire, with the consent of the queen. In the winter he returned to England, bringing with him the marshal Tallard, and 26 other offi-

vers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He again received the thanks of parliament, and the grant of the manor of Woodstock, within the hundred of Wotton, to him and his heirs for ever. The next campaign was not distinguished by any extraordinary actions, but in 1706 he fought the famous battle of Ramillies, May 12, in which his life was repeatedly in the most imminent danger, a cannon shot taking off the head of colonel Bingley, as he was helping the duke to remount. This great victory accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. He arrived in England in November, and received fresh honours and grants from the queen and parliament. A bill passed to settle his titles upon the male and female issue of his daughters; and Blenheim-house was ordered to be built to perpetuate his gallant actions. He had also a pension of 5000*l.* a year granted him out of the post-office. The following campaign presented nothing worth recording; but the ensuing one was pushed with such vigour, that the French king was glad to enter into a negotiation for peace, which came to nothing. In 1709 he had the honour to defeat marshal Villars, whom Lewis the XIV. boasted "had never been beat," at Malplaquet; for which victory, a general thanksgiving was solemnized. When the new ministry came in, the duke, though no friend to, nor liked by them, continued his exertions, and perfectly humbled marshal Villars. In the winter of 1711 he returned to England, having added considerably to his laurels; and soon after he was dismissed from his employments. To add to this unjust treatment, a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. The host of ministerial writers, a set of literary hornets, who are always to be found in the train of corruption, attacked him in pamphlets and newspapers. Stung at this ingratitude, he went into voluntary banishment, accompanied by his duchess; and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover, and was welcomed again with the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employment; and died at Windsor lodge, having survived his intellectual faculties, June 16, 1722. His remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster abbey. The duke

had four daughters, who married into the first families of the kingdom. His duchess outlived him several years.

CHURCHILL (Charles), an English poet. He was the son of a clergyman, who was curate of St. John's, Westminster, and was born in 1731. He received his education at Westminster school, but was refused matriculation at Oxford, on account of his insufficiency; he then returned to Westminster, and married when very young. At the age of 23 he was ordained, and went to serve a small curacy in Wales, where he turned dealer in cyder; but becoming bankrupt, he returned to London, and succeeded his father: he also taught young ladies to read and write. His first literary performance was the *Rosciad*, which had so great a success that it stimulated him to further exertions in the satyrical line. He now became quite the bon-vivant, cast aside the gown, discarded his wife, and joined a company of men by whom he was flattered, but by whom he could not be improved. When Wilkes came on the stage, as the patriot of the day, Churchill became his attendant and champion, for which he was caricatured by Hogarth, and in return fired an epistle against the painter, which, it is said, broke his heart. He died November 5, 1764, at Boulogne, whither he had gone on a visit to Mr. Wilkes.

CRURCHYARD (Thomas), an English poet of the 16th century. He was born at Shrewsbury, and wrote a poem, entitled, *The Worthiness of Wales*. He died about 1570.

CIACONIUS (Alphonsus), a Spanish writer, who died at Rome, in 1599, aged 59. He wrote; 1. *Vitæ & Gesta Romanorum Pontificum & Cardinalium*, 4 vols. fol. 2. *Historia Utriusque Belli Dacici*. 3. *Bibliotheca Scriptorum ad. ann. 1583*. 4. *An Explication of Trajan's Pillar*, 1576, fol.

CIACONTUS (Peter), a Spanish critic, born at Toledo in 1525, and died at Rome in 1581. He was one of those employed by Gregory XIII. in correcting the calendar, and published some of the Latin classics.

* **CIAMPELLI** (Augustine), an eminent historical painter of Florence, born in 1578, and died in 1640. He was the disciple of Santi di Titi, and performed many great works at Rome.

CIAMPINI (John Justin), a learned Italian, born at Rome in 1633, and died in 1698. He instituted the academy of

ecclesiastical history, and another of mathematics, at Rome. He wrote some pieces on antiquarian subjects.

CIBBER (Colley), the son of Gabriel Cibber, a celebrated sculptor, by the daughter of William Colley, of the county of Rutland, esq. He was born in London in 1672, and educated at Grantham school, in Lincolnshire. He served in the prince of Orange's army at the revolution, and soon after that event went upon the stage; but it was some time before he obtained any credit in that line. At last he exceeded his own expectations and those of the managers: still, however, he did not receive all the encouragement to which he thought himself entitled, and therefore took up the pen by way of aiding his finances. His first play was *Loye's last Shift*, which was performed in 1695, and met with great applause; he now wrote plays with celerity, and, as he says himself, had children equally fast: his best play is the *Careless Husband*, performed in 1704; but the *Nonjuror* brought him most fame and profit; George I. to whom it was dedicated, gave him 200*l.* with the office of poet laureat. He left the stage in 1730, and died in 1757. His comedies are light, airy, and pleasant, but his odes are ludicrous in the extreme. Colley is the hero of Pope's *Dunciad*.

CIBBER (Theophilus), the son of the preceding. He was born in 1703, and entered early upon the stage, in which he might have shone if he had not given way to dissipation. He was drowned on his passage to Ireland in 1757. Cibber wrote a ballad opera, called, *Pattie and Peggy*, and his name was prefixed to the *Lives of the Poets*, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1753, but the work was written by Robert Shields.

CIBBER (Susanna Maria), a celebrated actress. She was sister to Dr. Arne, the musician, and wife of Theophilus Cibber last mentioned, who literally sold her honour and his own to a gentleman, against whom he afterwards commenced a suit in the king's bench, and received 10*l.* damages: she continued to live with that gentleman till her death in 1766. Mrs. Cibber was excellent in every cast of tragedy.

CICERO (Marcus Tullius), an illustrious Roman orator and philosopher. He was born at Arpinum, about 107 B.C. His father was a knight, and his mother's name was Helvia, who came of a rich and honourable family. Cicero was taught philosophy by Philo, and law by Mutius

Scævola; his military knowledge was acquired under Sylla, in the Marston war. When young he translated the Greek poem of Aratus on the celestial phenomena into Latin, of which some fragments remain. At the age of 26 he appeared at the bar, and pleaded the cause of P. Quintilius, and defended Roscius of Ameria, in such a manner as charmed the Roman citizens. Soon afterwards he travelled into Greece and Asia, and spent some time with his friend T. Pomponius, at Athens, called from his love to that city, *Atricus*. On his return to Rome he became distinguished above all the pleaders in the forum; and his conduct in Sicily, whither he was sent as quaestor, procured him the applause of the inhabitants of that island. After passing through the offices of aedile and praetor, he offered himself candidate for the consulship; and though he was powerfully opposed, yet he succeeded in his object, and had for his associate C. Antony. One of his competitors was the famous Catiline, who formed the base design of murdering him, but the conspiracy being discovered, and Catiline accused to the senate, he quitted the city and raised an army of 20,000 men in Gaul, which was defeated by C. Antony. The conspirators at Rome were put to death by Cicero, who was called by the citizens, "the father of his country and the second founder of the republic." His vehemence against Clodius, who was accused of having violated the mysteries of the *Bona Dea*, brought upon him a train of evils; and when Clodius became tribune he undermined his enemy so effectually, that Cicero found it expedient to go into voluntary exile. His banishment did not last long, for the Clodian faction became so odious that the senate and people unanimously concurred in recalling him, and he re-entered the city in triumph. In the disputes between Caesar and Pompey he sided with the latter, and followed him into Greece; but after the battle of Pharsalia he returned to Italy, and obtained the friendship of Caesar, who embraced him with as much cordiality as if no difference had happened between them. He now went into retirement, and left political contentions for literary amusements. But when Caesar was slain he came once more into public life, and advised the senate to grant a general amnesty. When Antony began to get the ascendancy, Cicero knowing that he was hated by him removed to Athens; from whence, however, he soon returned, though he lived in the

constant expectation of being assassinated. Augustus at first courted his friendship, and affected a wish to be guided by his councils; but this was all artifice, and when he joined Antony and formed the triumvirate, he readily sacrificed this great man to the resentment of Antony. Cicero was at Tusculum when he received the news of the proscription in which he was included, and immediately set out in a litter for the seacoast, with a view to avoid his enemies. But he was followed and overtaken by Popilius Lenas, a tribune, whose life he had formerly saved by his eloquence. When the assassins came up he stretched his head out of the litter, and was instantly beheaded. Popilius carried the head and hands in triumph to Antony, who had the baseness to place them on the rostra, where Cicero had so often defended the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the Roman people. This happened December 7th, B.C. 43. The learning and talents of this great man have been the subject of universal admiration. Of his valuable works not above a tenth part hath reached us. The best editions are those of Oxford, in 10 vols. 4to. 1782; Geneva, by Olivet, in 9 vols. 4to. 1758; and Paris, by Barbou, 14 vols. 1768. Cicero married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced, and by whom he had a son and a daughter. His second wife was a young woman to whom he was guardian.

CICERO (Marcus), the son of the great orator by Terentia. He was born about 64 B.C. and received his education under the inspection of his father. At the age of 17 he served under Pompey with great reputation. Afterwards he went to Athens, where his conduct was very licentious, and caused his father great uneasiness. It appears, however, that he saw through his errors and reformed his course of life, at least for some time. Augustus made him augur, and one of the directors of the public coinage. He also took him as his partner in the consulate, soon after which he went into Asia as proconsul, from which time we read no more of him. Pliny says, that he was the greatest drunkard in the empire.

CIGNANI (Cario), an Italian painter; born at Bologna in 1628, and brought up in the school of Albano. His pictures are held in high estimation. He died in 1719.

CIMABUE (Giovanni), a celebrated painter. He was born at Florence in

1240, and was the reviver of painting in Italy, being instructed by the Grecian painters, who were sent for by the senate of his native city. He painted in fresco and distemper, and many of his pieces are still in existence in the Franciscan church at Alceci, a city of Umbria. He was also a good architect, and was employed in building some noble structures. He died at the age of 60.

* CIMON, an Athenian general, the son of Miltiades, who signalized himself at the battle of Salamis. He defeated the Persians both by sea and land on the same day, and applied the money which he took to public use. Some time after he lost his popularity, and was sent into exile, from whence he was recalled when Athens declared war against Sparta. By his address he brought about a peace, and then turned his arms against the Persians, whose fleet he ruined. He died while besieging Citium in Cyprus, B.C. 449, in the 51st year of his age.

* CINCINNATUS (Lucius Quintius), a famous Roman, who was called from the plough to be dictator, at the time when the city was besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. Having defeated the enemies of his country, he resigned his office and retired to his farm. At the age of 80 he was again called upon to act against Præneste, where he had equal success, and acted as before. He lived about 460 B.C.

* CINNA (Lucius Cornelius), a Roman consul, 87 B.C. He united with Marius, and these two filled Rome with blood, and Cinna procured the consulate four times. He was assassinated at Ancona.

CIOPANI (Hercules), an Italian critic, who published annotations upon the works of Ovid, and the life of that poet, in 1578.

* CIRCIGNANO (Nicolo), an historical painter, called Pomerancio from the place of his birth. Several of his paintings are in the churches at Rome and at Loretto. He died in 1588, aged 72. His son Antonio was also an eminent painter. He died in 1620, aged 60.

CIRO-FERRI, an Italian painter and architect, born in 1634, and died in 1689. He was employed by pope Alexander VII.

CLAGETT (William), an English divine. He was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, in 1646, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1683. He became preacher to the society of

Gray's-inn, rector of Farnham-Royal, in Bucks, and lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw. He died in 1688. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death; besides which he wrote some controversial pieces against the catholics and dissenters.

CLAGETT (Nicholas), the brother of the foregoing. He was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in 1654, and brought up at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1704. He was a preacher at St. Mary's in Bury, and rector of Hitcham in Suffolk. He died in 1727. His son Nicholas became bishop of Exeter.

CLAIRAUT (Alexis), a French mathematician, and member of the academy of sciences. He died in 1765. We have by him Elements of Geometry, and of Algebra; a treatise on the Figure of the Earth; Tables of the Moon, &c.

CLANCY (Michael), an Irish writer. He was brought up to physic, but having the misfortune to lose his sight he could not engage in that profession, and therefore set up a school, besides which he had a pension. He wrote Memoirs of his own Life, in 2 vols, 1746, and some plays, and particularly *Cedipus*, acted for his benefit at Drury-lane, in which he played the part of blind *Tiresias* with applause.

CLARKE (Samuel), a learned orientalist. He was born at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. In 1650 he kept a school at Illington, and in 1658 he became superior beadle of the civil law in the university of Oxford, where he died in 1669. He assisted bishop Walton in his Polyglot Bible, and published some learned books.

CLARKE (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the living of St. Bennet Fink, London, and died in 1682. He wrote a great number of books, the most valuable of which are his *Lives of eminent Persons*, in folio, and his *Ecclesiastical History*.

CLARKE (Samuel), a learned English divine. He was born in 1675, at Norwich, of which city his father was alderman, and member of parliament for several years. After going through the usual course of education at the free-school of Norwich he went to Caius college, Cambridge, where he applied to the study of the new philosophy with uncommon success. Rohault's *Physics* was then the text book in natural philosophy at Cambridge; this Mr. Clarke

translated into better Latin, with notes, agreeable to the new system, at the age of 22. He then applied to theology, and when he was ordained, became chaplain to bishop Moore of Norwich, who treated him with great friendship, and gave him the rectory of Draycot, in Norfolk. In 1701 he published his Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which was afterwards extended to the remaining Gospels, the whole making 2 vols. in 8vo. In 1704 he preached the Boyle's lecture, and gave such satisfaction that he was appointed to preach that of the year following. These sermons have been printed, and are universally admired. About this time, according to Whiston, he embraced arianism, and it is observed, that he never read the athanasian creed but once, and that was by mistake, when it was not appointed. In 1706 he printed his letter to Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul, a philosophical and learned discourse. This controversy lasted for some time. The same year appeared his translation of Sir Isaac Newton's Optics into Latin, for which the philosopher complimented him with 500l. He was also at this time presented to the rectory of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, and appointed chaplain to queen Anne. In 1709 he obtained the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, and then took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge. In 1712 he published an elegant edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, dedicated to the duke of Marlborough. This year came out his celebrated book, entitled, *The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*, which made a great noise, and was not only written against by numerous writers, but complained of by the lower house of convocation. The second edition appeared in 1719, much amended and enlarged. In 1715, and the following year, he had a dispute with Leibnitz, on the principles of natural philosophy and religion. In 1717 he printed remarks upon Collins's *Philosophical Enquiry concerning Human Liberty*. About a year afterwards the doctor ventured to make an innovation in the doxology in the singing Psalms; as,

To God, *through* Christ, his only son,
Immortal glory be, &c.

And.

To God, *through* Christ, his son, our
Lord,

All glory be therefore, &c.

This attempt to arianize our church gave such offence to bishop Robinson, &c.

London, that he sent a circular letter to his clergy, warning them in solemn terms against the use of these forms. This occasioned a number of pamphlets to be written on the subject pro and con. At this time he was presented to the mastership of Wigston's hospital, in Leicester. In 1724 he published 17 sermons, preached on several occasions. In 1727 he was offered the place of master of the mint, vacant by the death of sir Isaac Newton, but he refused it. In 1729 he published the first 12 books of Homer's Iliad, with a Latin version and annotations. The remaining books were published by his son in 1732. This great man, who had enjoyed an uniform state of health, was seized with a pain in his side, Sunday, May 11, 1729, as he was going to preach before the judges at Serjeant's-inn, and rendered incapable of discharging the duty. He was carried home, and medical aid proving vain he died on the Saturday following. The same year appeared his Exposition of the Church Catechism, and 10 volumes of his sermons. Bishop Hoadly's character of Dr. Clarke, though high, is not extravagant; observing how extraordinary it is that a man should possess an equal degree of excellence in different branches of knowledge, he says, "it ought to be remarked, in how particular a manner, and to how high a degree, divinity and mathematics, experimental philosophy and classical learning, metaphysics and critical skill, all of them various and different, as they are amongst themselves, united in Dr. Clarke."

CLARKE (William), an English divine. He was born at Haghmon abbey, in Shropshire in 1696, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. Archbishop Wake gave him the rectory of Buxted, in Sussex, and in 1738 he was chosen prebendary of Chichester. He died in 1771. His greatest literary performance is the *Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins*, 4to. 1767.

CLARKE (Edward), son of the above. He was fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; and attended the earl of Bristol to Spain as his chaplain. In 1763 he published *Letters concerning that nation*, in 4to. In 1768 he succeeded to the rectory of Buxted, on the resignation of his father, and died in 1786.

CLAUDE, of Lorraine, a famous painter, born in 1600, and put apprentice to a pastry-cook. After serving out his time he went to Rome, and became la-

bourer to a painter, who taught him some principles of his art. He soon proved an admirable landscape painter, and painted in fresco, as well as in oil. He died at Rome in 1682.

CLAUDE (John), a French protestant minister. He was born in the province of Angenois in 1619, and was ordained at Montauban in 1645. He soon rendered himself famous by his treatise on the eucharist, which occasioned a controversy between him, the gentlemen of the port royal, Arnauld, and other learned men. He was suspended from preaching by order of the court, and at length he was obliged to quit the kingdom. He chose Holland for his asylum, where he obtained a pension from the prince of Orange, and preached frequently at the Hague. He died in 1687. He had a son called Isaac, who became minister of the Walloon church at the Hague, and died in 1695. John Claude's treatise on the Composition of a Sermon, has been translated into English by Robinson.

CLAUDIAN, a Latin poet, of the 4th century. His country has been disputed. He came to Rome in 395, and was patronized by Stilico, in whose misfortunes he became involved. But afterwards he rose into favour at court, and was chosen tribune. The best edition of his poems is that of Gesner, 2 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1758.

* CLAUDIUS I. emperor of Rome. He was the son of Drusus, and succeeded Caligula. His reign was popular at the beginning; he obtained some conquests in Britain, and built several noble structures in Rome; but at last he gave up the government to his creatures, who committed shameful excesses. He was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, who wanted to place her son Nero on the throne, A.D. 54. He was then 63.

* CLAUDIUS II. He was a Dalmatian by birth, and succeeded Gallienus. This emperor obtained some great victories over the Goths and other nations, and died generally regretted after a reign of two years.

CLAUVIS (Christopher), a learned mathematician and jesuit. He was born at Bamberg in Germany, in 1537, and was employed by Gregory XIII. in the reformation of the calendar. He died 1612. His works were printed in 5 vols. folio.

CLAYTON (Robert), an eminent prelate. He was preferred to the bishopric of Killala, in Ireland, in 1729, from

C L E

whence he was translated to Cork, and lastly to Clogher, in 1745. He died in 1758. The bishop published many learned and ingenious works; as, 1. The Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated, 4to. 2. An Enquiry into the Time of the Coming of the Messiah, 8vo. 3. An Essay on Spirit, with a Defence of it, 8vo. 4. A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testaments, 8vo. &c. The bishop was an advocate for Dr. Clarke's notion on the divinity of the son, but more warm on the subject; and made a motion in the Irish house of lords to remove the Athanasian and Nicene creeds, which was rejected.

CLEANTHUS, a Grecian philosopher, and a disciple of Zeno. He maintained himself while pursuing his studies by hard labour. He succeeded his master in the school, and had for pupils king Antigonus and Chrysippus. He starved himself to death at the age of 90, B.C. 240.

* **CLEEVE** (Joseph), a Flemish painter, whose subjects are generally bankers and misers counting money. He died in 1536. There were other painters of the same name and family.

CLEGHORN (George), a Scotch physician; born near Edinburgh, and educated at that university, under Dr. Alexander Monro. In 1736 he was appointed surgeon of the 22d regiment of foot, with which he went to Minorca, and remained there 13 years. In 1750 he arrived in London, and published soon after his book on the Diseases of Minorca. In 1751 he settled in Dublin, where he read lectures on anatomy. He died in 1789.

CLELAND (John), an English writer. He was consul at Smyrna for some years, and afterwards went to the East Indies, but returned without any addition to his fortune. He wrote the *Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*, for which he received only 20 guineas, though the sale of the book must have produced nearly 25 many thousands. He was called before the privy-council for it, and having pleaded poverty as the cause, the earl of Granville procured for him a pension of 100l. a year, on condition that he should abstain from such kind of writing for the future. He died in 1789, aged 82.

CLEMENCET (Charles), a French benedictine, who died in 1778, at a very advanced age. He wrote; 1. *L'Art de verifier les Dates*, 1750, 4to. 2. *General History of Port-Royal*, 10 vols. 12mo.

C L E

CLEMENS (Romanus), a father of the church, and the companion of St. Paul. He became bishop of Rome, but at what time is uncertain. The only piece of his extant is, an Epistle to the Church at Corinth, in the name of that at Rome, which is inserted in *Le Clerc's Patres Apostolici*, Amsterdam, 1698, and translated into English by archbishop Wake, 1705.

CLEMENS (Titus Flavius), a father of the church, usually called Clemens Alexandrinus to distinguish him from the above. In 191 he succeeded Pantaenus in the catechetical school, which office he discharged with great reputation. We find him in priests' orders in 195, and in the persecution of Severus he fled to Jerusalem, from whence he removed to Antioch, and afterwards returned to Alexandria, where he died. The best edition of his works is that by archbishop Potter, 2 vols. folio, Oxford, 1715.

* **CLEMENT II.** (pope), he was a Saxon and bishop of Bamberg, elected pope by the council of Sutri in 1046, and died in 1047. He distinguished himself by his zeal against simony. The Romanists call *Clemens Romanus*, the first pope of that name.

* **CLEMENT III.** bishop of Preneſte, obtained the chair after Gregory VIII. in 1187, and died in 1191, having published a crusade against the Saracens.

* **CLEMENT IV.** He was a Frenchman, had borne arms, afterwards became juriscounsel, and then secretary to St. Lewis. After the death of his wife he embraced the ecclesiastical state, was made archbishop of Narbonne, a cardinal, and legate to England. He was chosen pope in 1265, and died in 1268. It is remarkable that this pontiff would have dissuaded Lewis from undertaking a new crusade, in which he shewed that his judgment was superior to that of the age.

* **CLEMENT V.** called before his election Bertrand the Goth. He was born at Villaudran, in the diocese of Bourdeaux, of which see he was made archbishop in 1300. He was chosen to succeed Benedict XI. in 1305, and removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon in 1309. He was completely the tool of Philip the Fair of France, at whose desire he consented to extirpate the Knights Templars, which was done with great cruelty. This pontiff is also accused of incontinence and avarice. He died in 1314.

C L E

* **CLEMENT VI.** a doctor of Paris, mounted the pontifical throne in 1342, on the death of Benedict XII. and died in 1352. Writers have differed widely in their characters of this pope; some have charged him with pride, gluttony, and incontinence, while Petrarch represents him as a learned prelate, a generous prince, and an amiable man.

* **CLEMENT VII.** (Julius de Medici), succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. He was a natural son of Julian de Medici, but Leo X. his relation declared him legitimate, upon the testimony of several persons, that his father and mother were regularly married. That pope made him a cardinal. He joined with Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England against the emperor Charles V. which league was called the *holy league*. Rome was besieged and taken, and the pope retired to the castle of St. Angelo, and was obliged to submit to all the conditions imposed upon him by the conqueror. He afterwards issued a bull against Henry VIII. of England, and condemned his marriage with Anne Boleyn, which occasioned the separation of England from the Roman see. He died in 1534.

* **CLEMENT VIII.** a native of Fano. He was elected in 1592. He absolved Henry IV. of France, but he was greatly offended at the expulsion of the jesuits from that kingdom, for the affair of John Chastel. He died in 1605, aged 69. This pope appears to have been a learned and liberal-minded prelate.

* **CLEMENT IX.** He was of a noble family in Tuscany, and succeeded Alexander VII. in 1667. His pontificate was disturbed by the affair of Jansenius, in which he seems to have conducted himself with moderation. He died in 1669 of grief, it is said, for the loss of Candia.

* **CLEMENT X.** (John Baptist Emile Altieri), he was made cardinal by Clement IX. who is said to have told him that he would be his successor. He came to the papal chair in 1670, and died in 1676, aged 86. All business was done by his nephew, whence it was said, "that there were two popes, one in *fact* the other in *name*."

* **CLEMENT XI.** (John Francis Albani) born at Pefaro in 1649, made cardinal in 1690, and elected pope in 1700. He took three days to deliberate and to consult his friends whether he should accept the tiara. His pontificate was disturbed by the disputes between the jesuits and jansenists, to put an end to

C L E

which, he issued a famous bull in 1705 against the five propositions. In 1713 he issued the celebrated bull *unigenitus* against Quesnel's Paraphrase on the New Testament, a book which the same pope had before praised in the highest terms. He died in 1721, aged 72. His works were printed at Rome in 1729, 2 vols. folio.

* **CLEMENT XII.** succeeded Benedict XIII. in 1730, and died in 1740, aged 88. He reformed the abuses which had crept in under his predecessor. He said nobly to some of the cardinals, who wanted to recommend certain persons to compose his ministry, "It is for the cardinals to elect the pope, but it is for the pope to choose his own ministers." The Roman people erected a statue to his memory.

* **CLEMENT XIII.** (Charles Rezzonico). He was born at Venice in 1693, and was made cardinal by Clement XII. in 1737. In 1743 he obtained the bishopric of Padua, in which station he distinguished himself by his piety and liberality. He was elected pope in 1758, and died suddenly in 1769.

* **CLEMENT XIV.** This great man, whose name was John Vincent Antonio Ganganelli, was the son of a physician at St. Arcangelo, near Rimini, where he was born in 1705. At the age of 18 he entered among the Franciscans, and took the name of Francis Laurence. He then studied philosophy and theology at different universities, and at the age of 35 was called to Rome by his superior, to teach divinity in the college of St. Bonaventure. Benedict XIV. apprized of his extraordinary modesty and merit, appointed him one of the council of the holy office, and his successor Clement XIII. unexpectedly raised him to the purple. Still, however, he continued to wear the plain dress of his order, and observed all the mortification of a friar. On the death of the pope, the choice of a successor was a matter of great difficulty, because at that time most of the catholic kings seemed ready to separate from the Roman see if the jesuits were not suppressed. The cardinals, who were in the interest of the house of Bourbon, knew that Ganganelli was not particularly attached to the jesuits, and conceived that from his liberality and wisdom this great point might be ended without any danger to the pontifical chair. He was accordingly elected, and the suppression of the jesuits followed as a mat-

ter of course. His conduct after his election was still the same, familiar and lowly. When he was told that the papal dignity required a more sumptuous table, he answered, "That neither St. Peter nor St. Francis had taught him to dine splendidly." His liberality appeared in his actions, and it was his common saying, "We too often lay aside *charity* to maintain *faith*; without reflecting, that if it is not allowed to tolerate error, it is forbidden to hate and persecute those who have unfortunately embraced it." He reformed several abuses, particularly quackery, which had risen to a shameful height in the ecclesiastical state. He died in 1775, not without suspicion of poison. M. Caraccioli published his Life, and a Collection of Letters said to be Ganganelli's, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1776.

* CLEOBULUS, one of the seven wise sages of Greece. He went into Egypt to learn the philosophy of that people, and was the intimate friend of Solon. He died about 560 B.C. His daughter Cleobulina was distinguished both by her talents and her personal charms. She composed enigmas.

* CLEOMBROTUS, the name of two kings of Lacedæmonia. The first made war against the Bœotians, and was slain in a battle fought with Epaminondas at Leuctra, B.C. 371. The second was son-in-law of Leonidas, and for some time usurped the throne during the expulsion of that great man, but when Leonidas was recalled, Cleombrotus was banished, and was attended by his wife, who had accompanied her father in his exile. There was also Cleombrotus a philosopher, who slew himself after reading Plato's book on the immortality of the soul.

* CLEOMENES I. king of Sparta. He conquered the Argives, and delivered Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. He slew himself in a fit of insanity, B.C. 491.

* CLEOMENES II. succeeded his brother Agisipolis II. and reigned 61 years in the greatest tranquillity.

* CLEOMENES III. the son of Leonidas, whom he succeeded, B.C. 230. He poisoned his colleague Eurydamides, and took for an associate in the government his brother Euclidas against the laws. Engaging in a war with the Achæans he was defeated, and obliged to fly into Egypt, where he put an end to himself, B.C. 219.

* CLÆON, a tanner of Athens, who

came to be an eminent general, and after taking Thoron in Thrace, was slain at Amphipolis, B.C. 422.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt. She was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and the sister of Ptolemy Dionysius, who deprived her of her share of the kingdom, on which she admitted Cæsar to her arms to gain his interest in her behalf, and by him had a son called Cæsarion. Ptolemy was defeated and accidentally drowned, thus leaving the entire throne to his sister, who put away her younger brother by poison. She afterwards resided with Cæsar, and was at Rome when he was killed, on which she fled from the city; and after the battle of Philippi she was summoned by Antony to answer the charge alleged against her of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before Antony the charms of her person ensnared him, and he publicly married her, regardless of his connection with Octavia, the sister of Augustus. At the battle of Actium she fled, and her paramour was defeated. He afterwards died in her arms. Cleopatra to prevent being led as a captive to grace the triumph of Augustus, caused an asp to be brought to her, which having applied to her breast, she died of the wound, and was magnificently buried by the conqueror, B.C. 30, and of her age 39. She was a woman of a most ambitious and extravagant spirit, and is said to have dissolved costly pearls in vinegar, to render her entertainments more expensive.

* CLEOSTRATUS, an ancient astronomer of Greece, who is said to have invented the signs of the zodiac, and to have reformed the Greek calendar. He flourished 536 years B.C.

CLERC (John le), an eminent writer, born at Geneva in 1657. His father was a physician, and Greek professor in the university. After going through a proper course of study he was ordained a minister; but having embraced the arminian doctrines he resolved to leave his native country, and in 1682 he went to London, from whence he passed over to Holland, and became professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and belles-lettres at Amsterdam. In 1696 he published his *Ars Critica*, a work of great taste and erudition. In 1706 appeared his edition of Menander and Philemon, which was severely attacked by Burman and Bentley, two learned but not polite critics. He died in 1736. His works are too numerous to be mentioned. They all

shew a great judgment, keen penetration, and a wonderful extent of reading, but they also shew marks of hastiness, and no little portion of vanity.

* **CLERC** (John le), a French painter, who resided at Venice, and there obtained the honour of knighthood. He died in 1633, aged 46.

CLERC (Sebastian le), a French artist of eminence; born in 1637, and died in 1717. Pope Clement XI. made him a Roman knight, and Lewis XIV. appointed him his engraver in ordinary. He engraved above 3000 pieces, and was the author of, 1. a treatise of Geometry, 8vo.; 2. a treatise on Architecture, 2 vols. 4to.; 3. another on Perspective.

CLEVELAND, or rather **CLEVE- LAND** (John), an English poet, famous for his loyalty to Charles I. He was the son of a clergyman, and born at Loughborough in 1613, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and became a college tutor. He joined the royal army, and published some satirical poems which did service to the cause in which he was engaged, particularly one, entitled, *The Rebel Scot*. In 1655 he was taken at Norwich, and made a close prisoner, but was released by Cromwell, to whom he had sent a moving petition. He died in London in 1659, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Pearson, afterwards bishop of Chester. The best edition of his works is that of 1687.

CLIFFORD (George), the third earl of Cumberland, and an eminent navigator. He was born in 1558, and educated at Cambridge under archbishop Whitgift. He undertook eleven naval expeditions against the enemy, and to make discoveries, entirely at his own expence, and that with great success. He died at London in 1605, and was buried at Skipiton in Yorkshire.

CLINTON (Henry), an English general, and knight of the bath. He was the grandson of Francis earl of Lincoln, and became a captain in the guards in 1758. In 1778 he was appointed general in North America, and returned to England in 1782. Soon after, he published a narrative of his conduct, which was replied to by earl Cornwallis, and vindicated by sir Henry. In 1784 he published a further defence of himself. In 1795 he was made governor of Gibraltar, and died soon after.

* **CLITUS**, the particular friend and foster-brother of Alexander the Great, whose life he saved in battle. Yet that

monarch in his cups killed him with a javelin, because he praised the actions of Philip over those of his son. When Alexander became sober he was very unhappy at the vile act of which he had been guilty.

CLIVE (Robert), a celebrated English general. He was born at the family seat in Shropshire in 1725, and educated at several schools, and among the rest at Merchant Taylors'. In 1743 he was appointed a writer in the India company's service, and arrived at Madras the year following. In 1747 he obtained an ensign's commission in the company's service, and distinguished himself with great courage at the siege of Pondicherry. He soon rose to the rank of lieutenant; and after seeing considerable service, when hostilities ceased, he returned to his former situation as a writer. He also obtained the office of commissary to the troops. In 1753 he came to England, and was presented by the court of directors with a sword set with diamonds. He returned to India as governor of fort St. David, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and shortly after his arrival he assisted admiral Watson in reducing Angria the pirate. When Calcutta was taken, Clive went to Bengal and took Fort William. He defeated Surajah Dowla at the famous battle of Plassey; and the day following entered Muxadabad, where he placed Jaffer Ali Cawn on the throne. The mogul conferred on Clive the title of omrah of the empire, and he received a grant of lands worth 27,000l. a year. In 1760 he returned to England, and was made an Irish peer. In 1764 he went out again to Bengal as president, where he soon restored tranquillity, and returned home in 1767. In 1769 he was made knight of the bath. In 1773 a motion was made in the house of commons to resolve, that "in the acquisition of his wealth, lord Clive had abused the powers with which he was entrusted." He defended himself with great spirit and modesty, and the motion was not only rejected, but the house resolved, that "lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country." He represented the borough of Shrewsbury in parliament from 1760 to his death, which happened in 1774. He left 70,000l. to the invalids in the company's service. His lordship married a sister of Dr. Makelyne, the present astronomer-royal, by whom he had five children.

CLO

CLIVE (Catherine), a celebrated actress, born in 1711. She entered when very young upon the stage at Drury-lane, and became eminent in the comic line. In 1732 she married a gentleman of the law, and brother to lord Clive, from whom, however, she was separated soon after. In 1769 she quitted the stage, and lived a retired life, upon a competency, at Twickenham, where she died in 1785. Her private deportment was regular and exemplary.

* **CLODIUS** (Publius), a Roman senator of an infamous character, who committed incest with his sisters, and entered the house of Caesar, disguised in female apparel, while the women were celebrating the rites of Ceres. For this he was tried, but escaped justice by bribing the judges. He was a bitter enemy to Cato and Cicero, and after committing numerous offences was murdered by Milo, 53 B.C.

* **CLOOTS** (Anacharsis), one of the actors in the French revolution, who called himself the orator of the human race. He was a Prussian baron, and nephew of the learned W. Pau. Cloots was a man of letters, and published in 1792 *La République Universelle*, adressé aux Tyrannicides. He was a member of the convention, and voted for the death of the king with the eagerness of savage resentment. This however is not to be wondered at in a man who declared himself the personal enemy of the founder of the christian faith. He suffered under the guillotine March 24, 1794.

CLOPINEL (or John de Meun), a French poet, born in 1280, and died about 1364. He continued the Romance of the Rose; and wrote some other pieces.

* **CLOSTERMAN** (N.), a painter who came from Hanover to London in 1682, and acquired considerable reputation as a portrait painter. In 1696 he went to Spain on an invitation from the king, and returned from thence very rich. He died in 1713 of grief at being abandoned and robbed by a girl whom he kept.

* **CLOTAIRE I.** king of France, the son of Clovis and Clotilda. He began to reign in 511, and died at Compeigne in 561, aged 44.

* **CLOTAIRE II.** the son and successor of Chilperic I. at the age of 4 months. His mother maintained the kingdom for him against the efforts of Childebert with great spirit and success. After her death he was defeated by Theodebert and Thierri; but afterwards he reunited the

COB

different kingdoms of France under himself. He died in 628.

* **CLOTAIRE III.** king of Burgundy after the death of Clovis II. his father, in 655. Batilda, his mother, governed during his minority with great wisdom. Clotaire died in 670.

* **CLOVIO** (George), a Slavonian painter of history and portrait, whose works are held in high esteem among connoisseurs. He died in 1578, aged 80.

* **CLOVIS I.** the founder of the French monarchy; born in 467, and succeeded Childeric his father in 481. His wife Clotilda was a christian, and when he was defeated by the Germans, Clovis made a vow to turn christian if he was delivered from his distress. The enemy were routed in their turn, and the king was solemnly baptized by St. Remi, archbishop of Rheims with 3000 persons of his army. He was a warlike prince, defeated the Goths, and subdued several provinces. He died in 511.

* **CLOVIS II.** the son of Dagobert, and reigned after him in 638. He died in 655, aged 23. He was a mild and benevolent prince, but weak and pusillanimous.

* **CLOVIS III.** the son of Thierri III. king of France, whom he succeeded in 691. He reigned five years under the guardianship of Pepin Heristel, master of the palace, and died in 695, aged 14.

CLOWES (William), an English surgeon of the 16th century. He had been in the sea service, and afterwards was surgeon to Bartholomew's and Christ's hospitals; and also to queen Elizabeth. His last publication was a book on the Venereal Disease, printed in 1596, and again in 1637.

* **CLUENTIUS**, a Roman, who was accused by his mother of having murdered his father, 54 years, B.C. and was zealously defended by Cicero in an oration that is still extant.

CLUVERIUS (Philip), an eminent geographer. He was born at Dantzic in 1580, and educated at Leyden, where he died in 1623. He published several books, the most known of which are his *Germania Antiqua*, *Sicilia Antiqua*, and *Italia Antiqua*.

COBB (Samuel), an English poet. He was master of the grammar school of Christ's hospital, and died in 1713. He published a collection of poems in 1700.

COBDEN (Edward), an ingenious divine, and D.D. He was rector of St. Austin in London, and of Aston in

Middlesex, prebend of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of London. Dr. Cobden was also chaplain in ordinary to king George II. He died 1764, aged 80. He published a volume of poems, and another of sermons.

COCCEIUS, a Roman architect, who built a number of fine edifices in Italy.

COCCEIUS (Samuel), a German, and profound lawyer, who was employed by Frederic the Great of Prussia in reforming the administration of justice in his kingdom. He compiled the Frederician Code; and published an elegant edition of Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis. He died in 1755.

COCCHI (Anthony), an eminent physician, and a native of Florence, who died in 1758, aged 62. He was intimate with Newton and Boerhaave; and wrote some medical treatises of merit.

COCCHI (Anthony Celestine), professor of physic at Pisa, and antiquary to the grand duke of Tuscany. He was born at Mugello, in 1695, and printed a Discourse on the Pythagorean Regimen, and other works.

COCHIN (Charles Nicholas), a French engraver, born in 1688, and died in 1754. His pieces possess extraordinary elegance. There has been another eminent artist of the same name.

COCHLEUS (John) a Roman catholic divine in Germany, who wrote with great bitterness against the protestants in the 16th century. His best work is Historia Hussitarum, folio. He died in 1552, aged 72.

COCHRAN (Robert), an architect in Scotland, who was employed by James III. in building several great structures. That monarch created him earl of Mar, and distinguished him by so many marks of his favour, that the other nobles rose, seized the favourite in the royal presence, and hanged him on the bridge of Lauder in 1484.

COCHRAN (William), a Scotch painter, born at Strathaven in 1738, and studied at Rome under Gavin Hamilton. He then returned to his own country, where he painted portraits and historical pieces with great success. He died at Glasgow in 1785.

COCKAIN (Sir Aston), an English poet. He was born at Ashbourn, in Derbyshire; and died 1684, aged 78. He wrote four plays, and some poems of little merit.

COCKBURN (Catharine), an ingenious English lady. She was the daughter of captain David Trotter, and married

Mr. Cockburn, the son of a learned divine of the episcopal church of Scotland. Though she wrote some poems, her turn was to metaphysical studies; and she defended Locke's opinions with some acuteness. She died in 1749. Her works have been printed in 2 vols. 8vo.

COCKER (Edward), an industrious schoolmaster and Penman. He published 14 copy books, and an useful treatise on Arithmetic. He died in 1677.

CODRINGTON (Christopher), a liberal encourager of learning and religion. He was born at Barbadoes, in 1668; and brought up first at Christ church, Oxford, but afterwards obtained a fellowship at All Souls. On leaving the university, he entered into the army, but without resigning the fellowship; and having distinguished himself bravely in the West Indies, he was made captain-general of the leeward islands. He died at Barbadoes in 1701; and in 1716 his remains were brought to England, and deposited in the chapel of All Souls, to which college he had bequeathed his books, worth 6000l. and 10,000l. besides. His estates in the West Indies he left to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. He wrote four poems in the Musæ Anglicanæ.

* **CODRUS**, the last king of Athens, the son of Milanthus, who rushed disguised into the midst of the army of the Heracidae and was slain, because the oracle is said to have pronounced that the leader of the conquering party must perish. For this the Athenians changed their form of government into a republic.

COEFFETEAU (Nicholas), a French bishop. He was of the dominican order, and died in 1623, just after he had been nominated to the bishopric of Marseilles, aged 49. He wrote a Roman History from Augustus to Constantine, and other pieces.

COEUR (James), a wealthy French merchant of the 15th century, who carried on a greater trade than had ever been in the hands of any person in Europe. He had 300 agents in the Mediterranean, and lent 200,000 crowns to Charles VII. which enabled him to conquer Normandy. He was however ungratefully ruined by that court on a false charge of treason. He then fled to Rome, and was appointed by Calixtus III. commander of a fleet against the Turks. He died at the isle of Chio in 1456.

COGGESHALLE (Ralph), an English cistercian monk of the 13th century. He belonged to the abbey of the same name, and was at Jerusalem when that place

was besieged by Saladin. He died about 1228. He wrote a Chronicle of the Holy-land, printed in 1725 in a collection published at Paris.

COHORŃ (Memnon), a Dutch engineer. He was born in 1632, and entered early on the military line. He fortified Namur, and a number of other places; and died at the Hague in 1704. He wrote a treatise on Fortification.

* **COIGNET** (Giles), also called Giles of Antwerp from the place of his birth, a painter of eminence. He is accused of having employed his disciples in copying his works, and having retouched them, he sold them as originals. He died 1600, aged 70.

COINTE (Charles le) a French historian. He was born at Troyes in 1611, and became a priest of the oratory. Colbert granted him a pension of 1500 livres for writing his *Annales Ecclesiastici Francorum* in 8 vols. folio. He died in 1681.

COITER (Volcherius), a German anatomist. He was born at Groningen in 1534, and died about 1600. He published a *System of Anatomy*, which shews his industry.

COKE (Edward), an eminent English judge. He was born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1549, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; from whence he removed to Clifford's-inn, and a year afterwards to the Inner Temple. The first cause which he pleaded was in 1578, about which time he was chosen reader at Lyons-inn, and continued his lectures three years. Soon after his admission at the bar he married a lady of considerable fortune, who brought him ten children. In 1592 he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen; and on losing his wife, he married in 1598 the daughter of Thomas lord Burleigh. In 1600 he prosecuted, as attorney-general, the earls of Essex and Southampton. Three years afterwards he received the honour of knighthood; and conducted the prosecution of sir Walter Raleigh, whom he treated in a brutal manner. His speeches at the trial of father Garnett, and the other conspirators in the gunpowder plot, are deemed his master-pieces in that way. That year he was appointed chief justice of the common-pleas; and in 1613 he was removed to the King's-bench, at which time he was sworn of the privy-council. In the affair of sir Thomas Overbury's murder, sir Edward conducted himself with commendable spirit; but soon afterwards he fell into disgrace by opposing the king's

prerogative, and contending with the chancellor Egerton. In 1616 he was removed from his office, on which occasion his old adversary Bacon wrote him a stinging letter, which though it contained plain truths, was an ungenerous triumph over a fallen foe. In order to get into favour again, he projected a match between sir John Villiers, brother of the favourite, and his youngest daughter, which occasioned a bitter quarrel between him and his wife. The lady left his house with her daughter, and sir Edward fetched back his daughter by force, which occasioned his wife to complain of him to the privy-council. The affair was at last patched up, and the marriage was concluded. In the parliament of 1621, sir Edward joined the popular, or patriotic, side; for which he was committed to the Tower. He did not remain in confinement long; but never obtained the favour of James afterwards. He did not sit in parliament again till 1628, when he spoke with great spirit against the court measures, and named the duke of Buckingham as the author of all the calamities of the nation, although he had before called the same man the saviour of the nation! Private pique and disappointed ambition make goodly patriots. On the dissolution of that parliament he retired to his seat in Buckinghamshire, where he died in 1634. His papers were seized at the time of his death by sir Francis Windebank by order of council. In 1641 they were delivered up in consequence of an application to parliament for that purpose. The 1st part of his Reports appeared about 1600, and the last, or 13th, about 1655. His Institutes in 4 parts are invaluable; the first of which is a translation and comment on sir Thomas Littleton's *Tenures*. There are also other law-pieces of his in print.

COLARDEAU (Charles Peter), a French poet, born in 1735, and died in 1776. He translated Pope's *Eloisa* to Abélard, and two of Young's *Nights*, into French with great spirit and fidelity. He also wrote two tragedies of no particular merit. His works were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1779.

COLBERT (John Baptist), marquis of Seguelai; and an excellent statesman. He was born at Paris in 1619. His father was a silk merchant. In 1648 young Colbert became clerk to Le Tellier, secretary of state, whose daughter he afterwards married. He next entered into the service of cardinal Mazarine, who placed an entire confidence in him,

sad sent him to Rome on some important business, which he managed with great dexterity. The cardinal, at his death, recommended him to his master, as the most proper person to be appointed intendant of the finances; which post he accordingly obtained. In 1664 he was appointed superintendent of the buildings; and he instantly set about improving the capital by erecting the most elegant structures. But architectural pursuits did not engross his attention. He laboured to improve the state of the arts in general, and to encrease the French commerce, and manufactories. He instituted the academy of painting and sculpture, and the academy of sciences. It was by his recommendation that the royal observatory was built, of which, Cassini was the first inhabitant. In 1669 he was made secretary of state, and marine minister; which offices he discharged to the satisfaction of his sovereign, and the benefit of the people. He died in 1683, leaving six sons and three daughters.

COLBERT (John Baptiste), marquis of Torcy, and son of the above; born in 1665. In 1686 he was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department; and in 1699, director-general of the posts. He died in 1746, with the reputation of an able statesman. We have by him, *Memoirs of the Negotiations from the Treaty of Ryswick to the Peace of Utrecht*, 3 vols. 12mo. 1756.

COLE (William), an English herbalist. He was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Merton college. He became secretary to D. ppa. bishop of Winchester; and died in 1662, aged 36. He wrote, 1. *The Art of Simpling*, or an Introduction to the Knowledge of the gathering Plants, &c. 2. *Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradise*, containing a history of Plants, &c.

COLES (Elisha), an English lexicographer, born in Northamptonshire, and brought up at Oxford. He afterwards became an usher in Merchant Taylors' school, and died in Ireland about 1680. He wrote several useful books, particularly an *English-Latin Dictionary* in 8vo. There was another Elisha Coles of the same period, who wrote a famous book on *Predestination*, which is held in great esteem among the rigid calvinists.

COLET (John), an English divine. He was born in London in 1466, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. In 1505 he obtained the deanery of St.

Paul's, where by his preaching and other labours, he greatly advanced the reformation, for which he was complained of by the bishop of London to the archbishop of Canterbury; but the accusation was dismissed without a hearing. The dean founded St. Paul's school, and died 1519. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, which was destroyed in the fire of 1666. Some of his discourses have been printed since his death.

COLIGNI (Gaspard de), the famous admiral of France. He was born in 1516 at Chatillon sur Loing; and for his gallant services in several actions was made admiral in 1552. On the death of Henry II. he became the chief of the calvinists against the Guises, and continued formidable even after repeated defeats. When peace was restored in 1571, he appeared at court, and was graciously received; but this generosity was a mask put on to deceive the admiral and his party. He was the first who fell in the infamous massacre of Paris on St. Bartholomew's day in 1572. Catherine de Medicis, like another Herodias, ordered his head to be brought to her, and then sent it to the pope. Coligni was a great warrior, and possessed all the qualities necessary to constitute a hero, being brave, generous, and humane.

COLIGNI (Henrietta), countess de la Suze; an ingenious French writer. She was married first to Thomas lord Hamilton of Scotland, and next to the count de la Suze; from whom she was afterwards separated; and died in 1673. Her songs and odes are printed with the poems of Pelisson.

COLLANGE (Gabriel de), a French writer, who was murdered in the massacre of Paris by mistake; for he was in fact a catholic. He translated the cabalistic writing of Trithemius into French, 1561.

* **COLLATINUS** (L. Tarquinius), a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, and husband of Lucretia. He assisted Brutus in expelling the Tarquins, but finding that the people had conceived an antipathy to all of that family, he went into voluntary exile.

COLLE (Charles), a French dramatist, and secretary to the duke of Orleans; born in 1709, and died in 1783. His comedies are lively, but not very delicate. They are printed in 3 vols. 12mo.

COLLETET (William), a French academician, and dramatic writer, born

at Paris in 1598, and died there in 1639. His works were printed in 1653, in 12mo.

COLLIER (Jeremiah), an English divine. He was born at Stow Qui, in Cambridgeshire, in 1650, and educated at Caius college, where he proceeded to his degree of M.A. in 1676. On entering into orders he obtained a living in Suffolk, which he afterwards resigned, and settled in London, where he was appointed lecturer of Gray's-inn. He was silenced at the revolution for not taking the oaths, and became a zealous nonjuror. He was also committed to the Tower for a libel on the new government, but was discharged without a trial. He now turned his attention to writing and translating books, some of which possess great merit; and the world is not a little indebted to him for the reformation which has taken place in the English drama. Collier attacked the licentiousness of the stage with great spirit; and some of those writers who were the most guilty returned answers to his book; but Dryden honestly made his recantation, and acknowledged his fault. His *Essays* also, in 3 vols. 8vo. published in 1709, are very excellent, and the style is remarkably neat and easy. He next published an *Historical Dictionary* in 4 vols. folio, taken chiefly from Moreri; and this was followed by his *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, in 2 vols. folio; a work of great labour, and considerable credit. In 1713 he was consecrated a bishop by Dr. Hickey, who had himself been consecrated by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. He died in 1726, and was buried in St. Pancras church-yard.

COLLINGS (John), a non-conformist divine, who was one of the ministers at the Savoy conference soon after the reformation, and died in 1690, aged 67. He wrote a book called *Weaving Spiritualized*, 8vo.

COLLINS (John), an English mathematician. He was born near Oxford, in 1624, and became a clerk to Mr. Mar, an officer in the household of prince Charles. This gentleman was fond of the mathematics, and under him Mr. Collins made some progress in that study. He afterwards went to sea; and, in 1652, published an *Introduction to Merchants' Accounts*, in folio, which was reprinted, with additions, in 1665. This work was followed by others on practical mathematics; and some papers in the *Transactions of the royal society*, of which he was chosen a member. He was also made

acomptant to the royal fishery company, and died in 1683. Mr. Collins kept up a correspondence with the most celebrated mathematicians at home and abroad; as Barrow, Newton, Wallis, Leibnitz, &c. This correspondence appeared in 1712, in a 4to volume, under the title of *Commercium Epistolicum*.

COLLINS (Anthony), an English writer of note. He was born near Hounslow, in Middlesex, 1676; educated first at Eton, and then at King's-college, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he became a student in the Temple; but did not make the law his profession. He cultivated the acquaintance of Locke and other ingenious men. Locke left a letter to be delivered after his decease to Collins, which is full of affection and good advice. He rendered himself famous by some books against christianity, particularly one, entitled, *A Discourse on Free-thinking*, 1713, 8vo.; and a *Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*, 8vo. 1724; both of these occasioned much controversy. In 1726 appeared his *Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered*, in 8vo. which was attacked by a number of able writers, and defended by the author, who died of the stone in 1729. Besides these works, he published several others, as *Priestcraft in Perfection*, 1709; an *historical Essay upon the 39 Articles of Religion*, 1724; a *philosophical Enquiry concerning human Liberty*, 1717, which was answered by Dr. Samuel Clarke.

* **COLLINS** (Samuel), an English physician, who studied at Padua, and took his degree at Oxford in 1659. He wrote the present *State of Russia*, 1671, 8vo. and a book of anatomy, in folio. He was censor of the college in 1707.

COLLINS (William), an English poet; born at Chichester about 1720, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to queen's college, Oxford. In 1741, he was chosen demy of Magdalen college, where he took his degree of B.A. and, while there, published his *Oriental Eclogues*. About 1744 he quitted the university, and went to London, where he suffered extreme poverty. His uncle left him 2000l. which saved him from wretchedness, but he did not live to spend it. His death happened at Chichester in 1756. He had been deranged in his intellects for some time. Dr. Johnson relates, that he called upon him at Illington, and found him with a book in his hand; on taking it, out of curiosity to see what companion a man of letters

tets had chosen, "I have but one book (says Collins), but that is the best." It was in fact a New Testament, such as children carry to school. His odes are very sublime, particularly that on the Passions, but they are frequently obscure.

COLLINSON (Peter), an ingenious botanist, born near Kendal, in Westmoreland. In his youth he discovered a strong inclination to the study of natural history; and, in 1728, was elected a fellow of the royal society. He was the intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, and received from him his first essays on electricity. He kept up a correspondence with ingenious men in every part of the world, and thereby obtained a noble collection of plants. When Linnæus was in England, he formed a close friendship with Mr. Collinson, which continued to the last. He died in 1768.

COLLIUS (François), doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan, who wrote *de Animabus Paganorum*, 2 vols. 4to. 1622, in which he holds the salvation of certain illustrious heathens, and condemns others. He also wrote some other works, and died in 1640.

* **COLLOT** (German), a French surgeon, who was skilled in cutting for the stone by the apparatus major. He died in 1656.

COLMAN (George), an English writer. He was the son of Thomas Colman, esq. resident at the court of the grand duke of Tuscany, and born at Florence, about 1733. He received his education at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, where he engaged with Bonnel Thornton in writing the *Connoisseur*, a periodical paper of merit. On leaving the university, he entered of the society of Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the bar, but never followed that profession. His first dramatic piece, *Polly Honeycomb*, was performed at Drury-lane theatre, in 1760, with success; and the next year his comedy of the *Jealous Wife* was acted with great applause. In 1764, lord Bath died, and left him a comfortable annuity, which was enlarged by general Pulteney. In 1768, he became a patentee of Covent-garden theatre, but soon after sold his share, and purchased Mr. Foote's theatre in the Haymarket, which he held to his death in 1794. Besides the above pieces, he wrote the *Clandestine Marriage*, and some other dramatic performances, and translated Terence, and Horace's *Art of Poetry*, with elegance and fidelity.

COLOMBIERE (Claude dela), a French jesuit of the last century, who instituted

a new rite, called, the Service to be performed to the Heart of Jesus, which he is said to have stolen from the works of Thomas Goodwin, the calvinistic chaplain of Oliver Cromwell. He died in 1682, aged 41. His sermons were printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. 12mo. 1757.

COLOMESIUS (Paul), a learned Frenchman of the protestant communion, who died in London in 1692, aged 54. He wrote, 1. *Gallia Orientalis*, 4to. 2. *Hispania et Italia Orientalis*. 3. *Theologorum Presbyterianorum Icon*, &c.

COLONA (Fabio), an Italian botanist, born at Naples in 1567. He published some good works, as, 1. *Plantarum Aliquot ac Piscium Historia*, 1592, 4to. 2. *Mimes Cognitarum Rariorumque Sterpium Descriptio*; Itemque de *Aquatilibus Aliisque Nonnullis Animalibus Libellus*; 1616, &c.

COLONNA (Francisco), an ingenious philosopher, who wrote the *Natural History of the Universe*, 1734, 4 vols. 12mo. He perished when his house was burnt down at Paris in 1726.

* **COLONI** (Adam and Adrian), called the *Old* and the *Young*, two Dutch painters of history and landscape. The father died in London in 1685, and Adrian in 1701, aged 33.

COLRANE (Henry Lord), born at Blechingly, in Surrey, in 1693, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he wrote a lyric poem inserted in the *Muse Anglicanæ*. His lordship died in 1749. His collection of books and prints, pictures and curiosities, was sold after his death.

COLSTON (Edward), an eminent English philanthropist. He was born at Bristol in 1636, and carried on his father's business of a Spanish merchant, by which he acquired a large fortune, and disposed the greatest part of it in acts of charity. He built several alms-houses and charity schools in his native city, and gave large sums in his life-time and by will to hospitals, and other beneficent institutions. He died in 1721, and was buried in All Saints church, where a sermon is yearly preached in honour of his memory.

COLUMBUS (Christopher), a celebrated navigator. He was born at Genoa in 1442, and it is generally admitted that he was bred to his father's trade, which was that of a woolcomber; but that he quitted it from disgust, and went to sea. He studied the mathematics, particularly cosmography, with great success, and formed to himself the idea that there

must be another continent beyond the western ocean; which he communicated to the king of Portugal; but not meeting with encouragement, he applied to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, who consented to furnish him with three ships. He sailed from Gomera September 6, 1492, and October 12th he landed at Guana bay, one of the Lucca islands; from thence he sailed to Cuba and Hispaniola; and having taken possession of them in the name of his sovereign, he returned to Europe, where he was received with every demonstration of joy and respect. He was honoured with the patent of nobility, and made admiral of the Indies, in which quality he set sail again, and made the discovery of Jamaica; but finding that evil reports had been circulated against him, he returned to Spain, where he fully vindicated himself from every accusation of his slanderers. In 1498 he made a third voyage, and discovered Paria; which was the first place he had seen on the continent. In 1500 he was basely sent home in irons upon a most malicious charge; but he soon cleared himself to the king, and went upon another expedition. He died in 1506, and his remains were interred in the cathedral at Seville, beneath a tomb, on which is this inscription, "Columbus gave Castille and Leon a new world."

COLUMBUS (Don Bartholomew), brother to the above. He was an eminent cosmographer, and accompanied Christopher to the West Indies. He died in 1514.

COLUMBUS (Realdus), an Italian anatomist, who attended the lectures of Vesalius, from whom he is said to have stolen all that is meritorious in his works. He died about 1544.

COLUMELLA, a Latin writer, who lived about A.D. 42, and wrote some books on agriculture, and upon trees, which are extant, and were published by Gesner, 2 vols. 4to. 1735.

COLUMNA (Guy), a Sicilian, who accompanied Edward I. to England, on his return from Palestine, and wrote a history of the Siege of Troy, printed first at Cologne in 1477, in 4to.; and several times since.

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet of the 6th century, whose poem on the Rape of Helen is still extant.

COLWIL (Alexander), a Scotch episcopalian divine, and principal of the university at Edinburgh, who wrote the Scotch Hudibras, by way of ridiculing

the presbyterians. He died in 1576, aged 58.

COMBESIS (Francis), a French monk of the order of St. Dominic, who distinguished himself by publishing editions of some of the Greek fathers, and died in 1679, aged 74.

COMBER (Thomas), an English divine; born in 1645 at Westerham, in Kent, and educated at Sidney-Suffex college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was made D.D. by the archbishop of Canterbury. In 1691 he was appointed dean of Durham, and died in 1699. The dean wrote some learned works, the chief of which is a series of discourses on the Common-prayer, 1694, 8vo. There was another of the same name, who was made dean of Carlisle in 1630, and died at Cambridge in 1653. He wrote a Vindication of the Divine Right of Tythes against Selden.

COMENIUS (John Amos), a learned grammarian, born in Moravia in 1592; and ordained pastor in 1616, at Fulnee, where also he superintended the seminary just erected for the education of youth. When the persecution broke out against the protestants, he fled to Lesna, in Poland, and became schoolmaster. He there wrote his Janua Linguarum, which procured him so great a reputation that he was invited to Sweden and England, to reform the public schools; he chose the latter country, and arrived in London in 1641; but the kingdom was then in a political ferment, and he went to Sweden, where he was well received, and had a liberal allowance. He afterwards returned to Lesna, but was obliged to quit it when it was burnt by the Poles. After rambling from place to place, he came to Amsterdam, where he printed his new Method of Teaching. But by this time, he was become a visionary, and boldly undertook to prophesy future events, particularly the near approach of the millennium; which, according to him, was to happen in 1672; but he luckily died the year before, so that he escaped the mortification that would have attended the disappointment. He was greatly esteemed by madame Bourignon, who visited him in his last sickness.

COMIERS (Claude), canon of Embrun, and professor of mathematics at Paris, died in 1693. He wrote two treatises on the Nature of Comets, another on Spectacles, and some other curious pieces.

COMINES (Philip de), a noble historian. He was born in Flanders, in 1446,

and became eminent as a statesman at the court of Louis XI. of France. On the death of that monarch he was sent to prison, and was treated with great severity. However, he was acquitted, and died in 1509. His *Memoirs* of his own Times shew a great knowledge of men and things in general, an acuteness of judgment in tracing circumstances to their hidden causes, and are enriched besides with a variety of excellent observations. He is very impartial, particularly with respect to the English, whom he always mentions in honourable terms.

COMMANDINUS (Frederic), an Italian mathematician of a noble family, born at Urbino in 1509, and died in 1575. He translated several of the ancient mathematicians into Latin, with notes, particularly Archimedes, Apollonius, and Ptolemy; besides which, he published some books of his own composition.

COMMELIN (Jerome), a French printer, born at Douay, and settled first at Geneva, and next at Heidelberg, where he died in 1598. He printed several of the Greek and Latin fathers, with learned notes of his own.

COMMERSON (Philibert), physician and botanist to the king of France, born at Chatillon les Dombes, near Bourg, in Bresse, in 1727, and educated at Montpellier. He died at the isle of France, whither he accompanied Bougainville in his voyage round the world in 1773. His botanical collections were immense, and his application prodigious. He published a complete *Ichthyology*, in 2 vols. 4to; and a treatise, entitled, the *Martyrology of Botany*, giving accounts of those who have lost their lives in their botanical researches, in which his own name was intended to be placed, and to which doubts, it is entitled.

* **COMMODI** (Andrea), an historical painter of Florence. He painted a fine picture for pope Paul V. of Lucifer and his associates falling from heaven. He died in 1638, aged 73.

COMMODIANUS of Gaza, a Latin poet of the 4th century. He wrote an obscure poem, called *Institutiones*, published by Rigaltius at the end of his edition of Cyprian.

* **COMMODUS** (L. Aurelius Antoninus), a Roman emperor. He was the son of Antoninus the philosopher, whom he succeeded in 180. His disposition was naturally cruel and vicious. He seduced his own sisters, and kept a great number of concubines and catamites. It was his ambition to be called Hercules, and he

used to fight as a common gladiator in the amphitheatre. He was poisoned by his mistress Marcia, whose death he had designed, A.D. 192.

* **COMPTE** (Lewis le), a French jesuit who was sent to China as a missionary and mathematician, in 1685; and published, on his return to Europe, his *Memoirs* of that country, which is a respectable book. He died at Bourdeaux, in 1729.

COMPTON (Spencer), the gallant earl of Northampton, who was slain at the battle of Hopton-heath, in Staffordshire, March 19, 1643, aged 42. His lordship was offered quarter, but he indignantly replied, "that he scorned to accept quarter from such base rogues and rebels as they were;" on which he was basely slain with a halbert. He left six sons and two daughters.

COMPTON (Henry), an eminent English prelate. He was the son of the above, and born in 1632. He received his education at Queen's college, Oxford; and at the restoration, had a cornetcy in the horse; but he soon quitted the military life for the ecclesiastical, and was appointed canon of Christ church, Oxford, with the rectory of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire. In 1674, he was preferred to the bishopric of Oxford, and shortly after translated to London. King Charles also gave him the charge of the education of his two nieces, the princesses Mary and Anne, which office he discharged with great honour, and doubtless their constancy in the protestant religion was owing in a great measure to the instructions which they had received from the bishop. He resisted popery with great spirit in the reign of James II. and when that monarch ordered him to suspend Dr. Sharpe, rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, the bishop refused, for which he was brought before the ecclesiastical commissioners, and suspended from his episcopal functions. Just before the revolution, he was restored to his office. The first part he performed in that event was to convey the princess Anne from London to Nottingham, to prevent her being sent to France. He concurred heartily in setting the prince of Orange on the throne, and had the honour to perform the ceremony of the coronation. He died at Fulham in 1713, and was buried in the church-yard of that parish. He wrote some pastoral letters, and religious pieces of merit.

CONANT (John), an English divine, born in 1608 at Heanton, in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford;

where he was chosen fellow, and proceeded to the degree of D.D. He became one of the assembly of divines; and in 1647 he was chosen rector of his college; and shortly after, professor of divinity. He was one of the commissioners on the side of the nonconformists at the Savoy conference; but in 1670 he joined himself to the establishment, and the same year became minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London; which he exchanged for that of All Saints, Northampton, to which was added the arch-deaconry of Norwich; and, in 1681, a prebend of Worcester. He died in 1693, and was buried in the church of All Saints, Northampton. Six volumes of his sermons are in print.

* **CONCA** (Sebastian), an eminent historical painter; born at Gaeta in 1679, and died in 1761. He was highly esteemed by the king of Naples, for whom he painted several fine pictures.

CONCANEN (Matthew), a writer of some note, chiefly occasioned by the place he occupies in Pope's *Dunciad*, and by a letter to him from Dr. Warburton. He was born in Ireland, and bred to the law. On settling in London, he became a party writer, in defence of the ministry, for which he was rewarded with the post of attorney-general of Jamaica, where he acquired a good fortune. He died in London in 1749. Some of his poems have merit.

CONCINI, more celebrated by the title of marshal d'Ancre. He was a Florentine, and went to France with Mary de Medicis, wife of Henry IV. He afterwards obtained a marquissate, and some considerable places, which favours he abused by speculation, and other bad practices. He was assassinated by the king's directions, in 1617, and his body was shamefully treated by the mob.

CONDAMINE (Charles Marie de la) a French mathematician, and chevalier of the order of St. Lazare; born at Paris in 1701. He was sent in 1736 with M. Godin to Peru, to measure a degree at the equator, where he suffered great hardships. On his return to Europe, he married his niece, by dispensation from the pope. He died in 1774. He wrote a journal of the abovementioned voyage, Travels through Italy, and some other works.

* **CONDE** (Lewis, the first prince of). He was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and was born in 1530. He signalized himself, when very young, at the battle of St. Quintin; and behaved

with great gallantry till the death of Henry II. and then he became a leader of the discontented hugenots. In the civil wars he was very active, and took a number of places, but he was wounded at the battle of Dreux, in 1562, and slain in that of Jarnac, in 1569. His *Memoirs* of his own Times were printed after his death. The last edition is that of 1743, in 6 vols. 4to.

* **CONDE** (Henry, prince of), born in 1588, and turned catholic at the request of Henry IV. In 1616 he was committed to the Bastille, and remained there three years, through some court intrigues. After the death of Lewis XIII. he recovered his footing at court, and was made minister of state under the regent. He served his country with credit and zeal, and died at Paris, in 1646.

* **CONDE** (Lewis, prince of), duke of Enguien, the illustrious son of the preceding. He was born at Paris in 1621. In his youth he discovered the qualities of an active mind, and gave promises of his future greatness. Cardinal Richelieu having engaged him in conversation when he was but a boy, said to Chavigni, "that he certainly would be the first general in Europe, and the greatest man of the age." At the age of 22, he gained the battle of Rocroy against the Spaniards, and this victory was followed by the capture of Thionville, and other places. He next entered Germany, where he gathered innumerable laurels. From thence he was recalled, and sent into Catalonia, with the title of viceroy; where, however, he was not followed by his usual good-fortune. In 1648, he defeated the Imperialists in Flanders with prodigious slaughter. The dissensions, which had prevailed for some time at Paris, owing to the conduct of the queen-mother who was regent, arrived at length to such a height, that the royal family were obliged to retire in haste to St. Germain. The parliament declared cardinal Mazarine an enemy to the state, and then began to take steps to raise an army to support themselves. In consequence of this, the prince of Condé was called home, and besieged the city, which brought about a pacification, and a general amnesty. The ungrateful cardinal, to make his entire peace with the parliament, caused the princes of Condé, Conti, and the duke of Longueville, to be imprisoned. But the year following, he found it prudent to set them at liberty. This was in 1651, and the next year a violent civil war broke out. The prince of Condé

joined the malecontents, and took the city of Paris, from whence he retired a few months afterwards, and seized upon some other places. In 1654, the king declared him a rebel, and he did not obtain his pardon till the peace of 1659. Being then restored to his country, he continued to serve it with his accustomed zeal and valour. After the death of Turenne, he carried on the war against Germany with advantage. At last, the gout became so troublesome, that he was obliged to retire to his house of Chantilly, where he died in 1686.

CONDER (John), a dissenting minister, and D.D. born in Cambridgeshire in 1714. In 1755 he became head of the academy at Mile-end; and in 1761, pastor of the congregation on the pavement, Moor-fields. He died in 1781. Dr. Conder wrote an essay on the Ministerial Character, and some sermons.

CONDILLAC (Stephen), a French metaphysician, member of the academy, and tutor to the infant don Ferdinand, duke of Parma. He died in 1780. His *Course of Study*, written for the use of his pupil, in 16 vols. 12mo. is a work of credit. He also wrote a treatise, entitled, *Commerce and Government considered in their Mutual Relations*, in 12mo. a book of observation. In his metaphysical disquisitions he is accused of having served the cause of materialism.

* CONDORCET (Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat de), a French philosopher. He was born at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1743, of a noble family, from whom he derived the title of marquis. He was educated at the college of Navarre, where he shewed a strong predilection for the mathematics, and his genius being indulged, he soon distinguished himself among the geometers. In 1765 appeared his first work, *Sur le Calcul Integral* (On Integral Calculations), which was received with approbation by the academy. In 1767 he published a treatise, *Of the Problem of the Three Bodies*; and the year following, his *Analytical Essays*. In 1769 he was chosen member of the academy, and continued to publish numerous memoirs and essays on mathematical and philosophical subjects. Those of the latter description, however, were of a very dangerous tendency, as striking at the root of all religion natural and revealed. In 1773, he was appointed secretary-elect to the academy, and his eulogies were greatly admired. He also wrote the *Lives of Voltaire and Turgot*, two biographical works

of considerable merit. In 1791 he became a member of the national assembly, and from that time he devoted himself almost wholly to political affairs. It must be mentioned, however, to his honour, that Condorcet was adverse to the sanguinary proceedings of his coadjutors towards the king. When Robespierre established his authority, our philosopher being marked as a victim, concealed himself in Paris for some days, and then went to an acquaintance at Fontenai, but his friend was not at home. In this state of suspense, he spent one night in a quarry, and another under a tree in an open field. On the third day he was seized and committed to prison, as a suspicious person, in order to be sent to Paris, but he was found dead in his bed the next morning, March 28, 1794. He left behind him, a *Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind*; a *Traité on Calculation*; and an *Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic*. His wife and daughter are still living.

CONFUCIUS, or CON-FU-TSE, a Chinese philosopher. He was born in the province of Chan-long, about 551 years B.C. Wonderful things are told of the precocity of his talents, and of his extraordinary virtue, particularly his dutifulness to his ancestors, a point of the highest consequence in the moral system of the Chinese. He lost his father, who was a great mandarin, at the age of three years; but his grandfather, who was a very learned and holy man, lived long enough to impart his instructions to his promising grandson. When he was 19, he took a wife, by whom he had a son called Pe-yu, who died at the age of 50, and left a son called Tson-tse, whose character stood high for wisdom and virtue. Confucius never kept any concubines, though the custom of his country permitted him so to do. At the age of 23, he formed the project of a general reformation; and what is wonderful, had a great success, being equally respected by king and people. A great change was brought about in the kingdom of Lou, where he lived, which alarmed the neighbouring princes, who sent the king several tempting girls to allure him from virtue and Confucius. The scheme succeeded, and our philosopher withdrew from court in disgust. He then went on his travels in search of a country disposed to attend to his maxims. He went through several countries scattering his doctrines wherever he came, and endeavouring to make men wise and happy. His followers be-

came very numerous, out of whom he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he imparted the refined treasures of wisdom. He sent 600 as missionaries through various parts of the empire to preach to the people, and to effect a reformation of manners; and it is singular that though they had little success, yet they were not persecuted. He died in the 73d year of his age. Ngai-cong, king of Lou, when he heard of his death, burst into tears, and said, "that Heaven was displeased with him, and therefore had taken away Confucius." From that time, his memory was cherished as that of a saint, and several magnificent structures have been raised to his honour. His books are regarded as the fountain of wisdom, and in fact they appear to deserve the praise which has been bestowed upon them, as far as they regard pure morality.

CONGREVE (William), an English dramatic poet, born in Staffordshire in 1672, but brought up in Ireland, first at Kilkenny-school, and then at Trinity college, Dublin; after which, he went to the Middle Temple; but it does not appear that he was ever called to the bar. His first literary production was a romance, called, *Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled*, written at the age of 17. In 1693, appeared his comedy of the *Old Bachelor*, which was received with applause, and recommended the author to the earl of Halifax, who made him a commissioner in the Hackney-coach-office, to which he afterwards added some other places. His next performance was the *Double Dealer*; and in 1695 he brought out his *Love for Love*. He was next engaged in a controversy with Jeremy Collier respecting the immorality of his pieces, in which it is supposed the poet had the worst of it. He died in 1729, and left a large fortune behind him. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey. Besides the pieces above mentioned, he wrote the *Mourning Bride*, a tragedy; the *Way of the World*, a comedy; and some poems.

CONNOR (Bernard), an Irish physician; born in the county of Kerry about 1666, and brought up at Montpellier and Paris. He resided for some time at Warsaw, which enabled him to write the *History of Poland*, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1695 he came to England, and became a fellow of the royal society. In 1697 he printed a small book in Latin, on the *Miracles of our Saviour*, which made a great noise as having an unfavourable aspect to christianity. He died the year following in the communion of the

church of England, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Hayley, rector of St. Giles's in the Fields.

* CONON, an Athenian general, who was defeated in a naval engagement by Lysander. He then went into solitary exile, and put himself under the protection of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, by whose aid he was enabled to rescue his native country. He defeated the Spartans near Cnidos, where their commander was slain. After having fortified Athens, and restored its liberty, he was betrayed into the hands of Teribazus, a Persian, who put him to death by poison, B.C. 393.

* CONON, an astronomer of Samos, who to gain the favour of Ptolemy Euergetes affirmed that the queen's locks were formed into a constellation. He was the friend of Archimedes, and flourished 247 B.C.

* CONON, a Grecian author, who lived in the time of Julius Cæsar. A collection of his fables is still extant.

* CONRAD I. count of Franconia, elected king of Germany in 912. His title was acknowledged by all, except Arnoul duke of Bavaria, who went among the Huns, and engaged those barbarians to ravage Germany. Conrad got rid of the invaders by the promise of a yearly tribute, and died in 918.

* CONRAD II. the son of Herman duke of Franconia; elected king of Germany in 1024. Several of the princes revolted against him, but were defeated. In 1027 Conrad went to Rome, where he was crowned emperor. He also obtained the kingdom of Burgundy, by virtue of the donation of Ralph III. in 1033. Conrad died in 1039.

* CONRAD III. duke of Franconia, and the son of Frederic duke of Suabia. His election was attended with civil wars, which raged with great violence for a long time. When matters were composed Conrad made an expedition into the Holy Land, where he nearly lost the whole of his army, partly by their own intemperance, and partly by the treachery of the Greeks who poisoned the fountains. He returned into Germany and died at Bamberg, in 1152, without having been crowned at Rome.

* CONRAD IV. duke of Suabia. He was elected emperor of Germany after the death of his father Frederic II. in 1250. Pope Innocent IV. who claimed to himself the right of disposing of the crown, preached a crusade against him. Conrad marched into Italy, took Naples, Capua, and other places, but died soon

after in the flower of his age, not without suspicion of poison, in 1154.

* **CONRADIN**, or **CONRAD** the Younger, the son of the last-mentioned. He was but three years old at the death of his father, who left the regency of the kingdom of Naples to Mainfroi his uncle. Urban IV. gave that crown to Charles of Anjou, who passed into Italy, and defeated Conradin in 1268. He then conducted his unfortunate rival to Naples, where he barbarously caused him to be publicly beheaded at the age of 16 years.

CONRART (Valentin), one of the founders of the French academy; born at Paris in 1603, and died in 1675. He was a liberal man, and an encourager of letters, though not learned himself. He printed some letters and tracts.

CONRINGIUS (Hermannus), a German historian and lawyer, who died at Helmstadt in 1681, aged 75. He is known by several books on the Germanic history, which were printed at Brunswick, in 6 vols. folio, 1731.

CONSTANTIN (Robert), a learned French physician, and professor of the belles-lettres at Caen; born in 1502, and died in 1605. He wrote a Greek and Latin Lexicon, and some books on Grecian Antiquities.

CONSTANTINE the Great, emperor of the Romans. He was the son of Constantius, and succeeded him in 306. He vanquished his brother-in-law Licinius, and forced him to resign the imperial dignity. It is related, on his own authority, that when he went to fight against Maxentius, one of his opponents, he saw a cross in the clouds with this inscription *by toutw vaincu this conquer*; and that having obtained the victory, he embraced christianity, and adopted the cross as the imperial ensign. Having obtained full possession of the empire, Constantine began to shew his regard for the religion which he had adopted, by building numerous churches, and taking a journey to Jerusalem to discover the holy sepulchre. While in the Holy Land he erected a magnificent church at Bethlehem. At this time the christian world was much disturbed by the disputes between the orthodox or catholics, and the arians. At the head of the first stood the famous Athanasius, to whom Constantine shewed but little favour, and consented to his banishment; but afterwards he condemned the doctrines of Arius, and steadily adhered to the Nicene confession. He was not only a protector of the christians, but became

a preacher also, and one of his sermons is extant. With this zeal for religion he blended the great personal qualities, courage and justice. He conquered the Goths, and gave an asylum in his dominions to a great number of Samaritans who had been driven from their own country. He founded Byzantium or Constantinople, and performed many actions that entitle him to the name of Great. Yet it must not be concealed that he polluted his religious principles, and sullied his character, by the murder of his own son Crispus. He died in 337, aged 66.

* **CONSTANTINE II.** the son of the above, born at Arles in 316. On the death of his father he obtained Gaul, Spain, and Britain, to his share; but envying the part possessed by his brother Constantius, he marched against him, and was slain at Aquilæia, in 340.

CONSTANTINE III. the son of Constantius II. crowned emperor in 668. He obtained a signal victory over the Saracens who invaded his empire, for which he was greatly indebted to the famous Callinicus. After restoring peace to his dominions, he called a general council at Constantinople in 681, in which he presided in person, and condemned the monothelites. The murder of his two brothers, Tiberius and Heraclius, has rendered his name odious. He died in 685.

CONSTANTINE IV. born in 713, and succeeded his father Leo, the Isaurian, in 741. He was a violent prince, and was hated by his subjects, and died in 773.

CONSTANTINE VII. (Porphyrogeneta), son of Leo the Wise, born in 905, and came to the throne at the age of seven years, under the guardian of his mother Zoe. When he came to maturity he defeated the Lombards, and prevailed upon the Turks to quit Italy. The latter part of his reign was not so glorious, for he submitted to be governed by his wife, who committed shameful abuses. His son Romanus, from an impatient desire of the throne, administered poison to his father, who died not, however, till a year afterwards, 959. Constantine was a learned prince, and wrote some books of great merit; as the Life of the Emperor Basilus the Macedonian; the Geography of the Empire; on State Affairs, &c.

CONSTANTINE of Africa, a physician of the 11th century; said to have been the first who brought the Arabian and Greek physic into Italy. He wrote several books, and at last turned monk in the convent of Monte Cassino.

* **CONSTANTINE**, a pope, born in Syria, and elected to the papal chair in 708. He made a voyage into the east, where he was received with great splendor, and died in 715. There was an antipope of the same name, who opposed Stephen III. but being driven from Rome, retired into a monastery.

* **CONSTANTIUS** (Chlorus), the son of Eutropius, and father of Constantine the Great. He obtained the title of Cæsar, from his victories in Germany and Britain; and on the abdication of Dioclesian he was chosen the colleague of Galerius. He died at York in 306; leaving an excellent character behind him.

* **CONSTANTINUS** (Flavius Julius), the second son of Constantine the Great; born in 317, made Cæsar in 323, and elected emperor in 337. The soldiers, to secure the throne to the three sons of Constantine, massacred the uncles and cousins of those princes, with the exception of Julian the apostate, and his brother Gallus. After this horrid murder the sons of Constantine divided the empire, Constantius taking the east to his share. Magnentius, governor of Rhætia, murdered Constantius, who had reigned over Italy 13 years, on which Constantius marched against the murderer, whom he defeated, and his elder brother being also dead, he now became sole emperor. The latter part of his life was stained with the crimes of tyranny and cruelty. He died on his march against Julian, who had assumed the purple in 361.

* **CONTARINI** (Giovanni), a Venetian painter of great merit, who died in 1605, aged 56. He imitated Titian with success.

* **CONTARINI** (Vincent), professor of eloquence at Padua. He died at Venice in 1617, aged 40. His works are; 1. *De re Frumentaria*; 2. *De Militari Romanorum Stipendio*; 3. *Variaz Lectiones*: all in 4to.

* **CONTE** (Jacopino dal), a painter of Florence, who was patronized by pope Paul III. He excelled in portraits, and died in 1598, aged 88.

* **CON** (Armand de Bourbon, prince of). He was born in 1629, and brought up to the church, but on the death of his father he quitted the ecclesiastical state, for a military life; and in the dissensions which broke out in France he sided with the malecontents, in opposition to his brother the great Condé. Afterwards these two princes were sent to the prison of Vincennes, by Mazarine. In

1654 he was made governor of Guienne, general of the armies, in Catalonia, and in 1662 governor of Languedoc. He died in 1668. He wrote, *Traité de la Comédie & des Spectacles selon la Tradition de l'Eglise*; *Devoirs des Grands*, avec un Testament; *Devoirs des Gouverneurs de Province*, Paris 1667, 3 vols. 12mo.

CONTI (Giusto di), an Italian poet of the 16th century, whose poems were printed by Salvini at Florence, in 1715, and in 1753 at Verona.

CONTI (abbé Anthony), a Venetian writer, who died in 1749, aged 81. He was personally acquainted with sir Isaac Newton, and ever retained a profound admiration of that great man. His works in verse and prose were printed at Venice in 2 vols. 4to. 1739, and his posthumous pieces in 1756.

CONTO-PERTANA (don Joseph), a Portuguese poet, who died at Lisbon in 1735. He ranks next to Camoens.

CONYEBARE (John), an eminent English bishop. He was born at Pinhoe, in Devonshire, in 1692, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, obtained a fellowship, and in 1730 he was chosen rector. In 1732 he published an answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation, for which he was rewarded the same year with the deanery of Christ church, Oxford. In 1750 he was made bishop of Bristol, and died in 1755. His remains were interred in Bristol cathedral. Two volumes of excellent sermons by the bishop were published after his death.

COOK (James), a celebrated navigator. He was born at Marton in Cleveland, Yorkshire, in 1728. His father was a cottager, and hind to a gentleman. At the age of 17 he was bound apprentice to a grocer at Spaith, but having a strong propensity to the sea, his master gave up his indentures, and in 1746 he bound himself to Mr. Walker, a ship owner of Whitby. In 1752 he was appointed mate of a ship in the coal trade, belonging to the same merchant, but shortly after he left that service for the navy. In 1760 he obtained a lieutenant's commission, and distinguished himself greatly in America and the West Indies. So much, indeed, had he improved himself in astronomy and mathematics, that when it was determined in 1767 to send out persons to observe the transit of Venus, he was chosen to command the vessel, and made captain. He hoisted his pendant on

board the Endeavour, May 25th, 1768, and was accompanied in the voyage by sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander. This voyage took up nearly three years, and so great was the commander's reputation increased by his skill and conduct in it, that he was pitched upon to make another voyage to complete the discovery of the southern hemisphere. He sailed with two ships, the Resolution and Adventure, April 9th, 1771 and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, October 30. From the 22d of November till the 17th of January following, they continued cruising with a view to discover the supposed southern continent, but were obliged to give up the object, after running the greatest risk from the immense fields of ice which cover those seas. The ships returned to England, after making several discoveries of islands, July 14th, 1774, having lost but one man during this long voyage. It was now resolved upon to make a trial for discovering a north-west passage, and captain Cooke readily undertook the arduous task. He sailed on this last expedition in July, 1776, and a few months after his departure the royal society voted him their gold medal, in return for the account which he had sent them of the means by which he had preserved the health of his crew. He never had the pleasure of receiving this honourable mark of esteem, for while the nation was anxiously waiting to hear of his success, news arrived by way of Kamtschatka of his having fallen in a skirmish with the inhabitants of Owhyhee, February 14, 1779. His body was treated in the most brutal manner by the enraged savages, but some of the remains were afterwards delivered up, and committed to the deep with the most affecting solemnity. Captain Cook left a widow and several children, on each of the latter his majesty settled a pension of 25l. a year, and on the widow 200l. He was a man of a keen and inquisitive mind, firm in his purposes, and of an unshaken resolution. He was well versed in the mathematics, and acquainted with natural history; in short, no man was ever better fitted for the important services in which he was engaged, and his death was a loss not only to his country, but to the world.

COOKE (Sir Anthony), tutor to Edward VI. He was a native of Essex, and was in all probability educated at Cambridge. In Mary's reign he lived abroad, but returned to England on the

accession of Elizabeth, and died full of age and honour at his seat in 1576. His daughters were eminently learned, and were very fortunate in their marriages. One was united to lord Burleigh, a second to sir Nicholas Bacon, a third to sir John Russell, and a fourth to sir Henry Killebrew.

COOKE (Robert), an English divine, born at Beeston in Yorkshire, and vicar of Leeds in that county. He was fellow of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and deeply versed in the fathers. He died in 1614.

COOKE (Thomas), an English poet, born at Braintree in Essex, about 1707. In 1716 he wrote the Life of Andrew Marvel, prefixed to his works. He was patronized by the earl of Pembroke who assisted him in his translation of Hesiod. Cooke also translated Cicero de Natura Deorum, and Terence, with part of Plautus. He was honoured by Pope with a place in the Dunciad, and died very indigent.

COOPER (Anthony Ashley), earl of Shaftesbury, an eminent statesman. He was born at Winborne St. Giles's, in Dorsetshire, 1621, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1640 he was elected into parliament for Tewksbury. At the beginning of the troubles he inclined to the side of the royalty, but he soon quitted it for the other party, and accepted a commission in its service. He continued to serve his new masters with great zeal, but when Cromwell assumed the reins of government, sir Anthony opposed him with warmth. He contributed much towards the restoration of the king, and was one of the 12 members appointed to invite his majesty back. Soon after that event he was sworn of the privy-council, and created baron Ashley; appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the lord commissioners for executing the office of high treasurer. In 1672 he was created earl of Shaftesbury, and the same year made lord chancellor, which office he resigned the year following. He distinguished himself greatly in opposing the Test Bill, brought into the house of lords by the earl of Danby, on which account the parliament was prorogued, and did not sit again for 15 months. The earl of Shaftesbury contended in the next session, that the parliament ought to be considered as dissolved, for which he was sent to the Tower, with some other lords. He continued in confinement thirteen months; and on his discharge

renewed his opposition to the ministry with so much vigour, that a change became necessary, and he was sworn in lord president of the council in 1679, but resigned the place shortly after. In 1681 he was again sent to the Tower on a charge of high treason, but being brought to trial he was acquitted. On this he went over to Holland, where he died in 1683. His remains were brought back to England, and deposited with his ancestors. He was a man of strong parts, but rather licentious; and Charles II. once said to him, "I believe, Shaftesbury, thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions;" to which his lordship gravely replied, "May it please your majesty, of a subject, I believe I am;" at which the king laughed heartily.

COOPER (Anthony Ashley), earl of Shaftesbury, the grandson of the above, born in 1671. He was educated under the inspection of his grandfather, and then went on his travels. In 1693 he was elected member of the house of commons for Poole, but when that parliament was dissolved, he declined being a candidate again, owing to the weakness of his constitution. He then went to Holland; where he pursued his studies under a borrowed name, and contracted a close intimacy with Bayle, Le Clerc, and other learned men. Shortly after his return to England he succeeded to the family title, but rarely attended the house of lords. In 1704, the French prophets occasioned so much disturbance, that steps were proposed for suppressing them, which occasioned his lordship, who was a great enemy to persecution, to write his letter concerning Enthusiasm. In 1709 appeared his *Moralists*, a philosophical rhapsody. The year following he married, and in 1711 set out for Italy. He died at Naples in 1713. His lordship left one son. The complete edition of his *Characteristics* which appeared immediately after his death, comprizes all that he intended for the press; but in 1716, came out his *Letters* written to a young Man at the University; and in 1721, Toland published *Letters from the Earl of Shaftesbury to Robert Molesworth, Esq.*

COOPER (Maurice Ashley), the brother of the preceding. He translated Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, addressed to his sister, the mother of James Harris, author of *Hermes*; which was printed in 2 vols. 1728, soon after his death.

COOPER (Thomas), an English prelate, was born at Oxford, and educated at Merton college, of which he was elected fellow in 1540. In 1546 he quitted his fellowship, and during the reign of Mary practised physic; but on the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to his former profession, and was made bishop of Lincoln in 1561. In 1584 he was translated to Winchester, where he died in 1594. He wrote a *Chronicle* from the 17th year after Christ to 1540, and thence to 1560; *Theaurus Ling. æ Romanæ Britannicæ*; sermons, and controversial pieces.

COOPER (Samuel), a celebrated English painter, who excelled in miniature portraits, insomuch that the French king offered 150*l.* for his picture of Oliver Cromwell. He was called Van Dyck in little; and died in London, 1672, aged 73. His brother Alexander Cooper became painter to queen Christina of Sweden.

COOPER (John Gilbert), an English writer. He was born in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. On leaving the university he went to reside at his country seat, and died in 1769. He wrote the *Life of Socrates*, printed in 1759; some papers in the *World*; *Letters on Taste*; and other ingenious works.

COOPER (Miles), an ingenious divine. He was brought up at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL.D. He became president of the college at New York, which place he quitted on the breaking out of the disturbances, and settled at Edinburgh as minister of the episcopal chapel. He died in 1785. The doctor printed a volume of poems, in 1758, and some sermons.

COOTE (Sir Eyre), an eminent general, born in 1726. He was in the king's service against the rebels in 1745; and in 1754 he went to the East Indies, where he distinguished himself in many important actions, particularly at the siege of Pondicherry, for which the directors presented him with a diamond-hilted sword. In 1769 he was made commander-in-chief of the East-India company's forces, but he quitted Madras at the end of the following year in disgust, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of Fort St. George, and made knight of the Bath. How-

ever he again went to India as commander-in-chief in 1781, and defeated Hyder Ally with 10,000 men, though Hyder's forces amounted to 150,000. He died at Madras in 1783, and his body was brought to England, and interred at Rockwood, in Hampshire. There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster abbey, erected by the India company.

COOTWICH (John), a doctor of laws, of the university of Utrecht, who is known as the author of *Travels into Jerusalem and Syria*; in Latin, 4to. 1619.

COPERNICUS (Nicholas), a famous astronomer, born at Thorn in Prussia, in 1472. At the age of 23 he went into Italy, where he improved himself in astronomy and painting; and at Rome he obtained the professorship of mathematics. He returned to his own country after an absence of some years, and then set about reforming the system of astronomy, and the result was, that he completely overthrew the Ptolemaic system. His great work is entitled, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium*. He died soon after its publication in 1543, aged 70. Copernicus was a canon of Worms, and well versed in the Greek and Latin languages, in mathematics and philosophy; besides which he had a good taste for painting.

* **COPPA** (Cavalier), a disciple of Guido, whose manner he very happily imitated. He died in 1665, aged 70.

COQUES (Gonzalo), a Flemish painter of portraits and conversations; born in 1618, and died in 1684. He imitated Vandyck with great success, and he acquired both riches and fame.

CORAM (Thomas), an English philanthropist. He was born about 1668, and was bred to the sea in the merchant-service. The foundling hospital owes its institution to his exertions, besides which he procured an establishment to be formed in North America, for the education of Indian girls. Captain Coram spent all that he had on these and other benevolent schemes, so that in his old age he was obliged to be supported by the contribution of several noble patrons, among whom was Frederic prince of Wales. He died in 1751, and was buried under the chapel of the Foundling hospital.

CORBET (Richard), an English divine and poet. He was born in Surrey, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. James I. made him one of his chaplains, and in 1620 gave him the deanery of

Christ church. In 1629 he obtained the bishopric of Oxford, from whence in 1632 he was translated to Norwich, where he died in 1635. A collection of his poems was printed in 1648, 8vo. and again in 1672 in 12mo.

* **CORBULO** (Domitius), a Roman general, who took several places from the Armenians, destroyed Artaxata their capital, and set Tigranes upon the throne of Armenia. He also subdued the Parthians. Nero, jealous of his reputation, directed him to be murdered; the gallant general hearing of it, cried, "I have well deserved this treatment!" and fell upon his own sword, A.D. 66.

CORDEMOI (Geraud de), a French academician, and reader to the dauphin; died in 1684 at an advanced age. He wrote the *General History of France*, in 2 vols. folio; 2. *Various Tracts on Metaphysics, Morals, &c.* 4to.

CORDUS (Euricius), a German poet and physician, who died at Bremen in 1535. His Latin poems were printed at Leyden, in 1623; besides which he wrote a book on medicine.

CORDUS (Valerius), son of the preceding; born in 1515, and died at Rome in 1544. He was a great botanist, and wrote, 1. *Remarks on Dioscorides*; 2. *Historia Stirpium*, 2 vols. fol.; 3. *Dispensatorium pharmacorum omnium*.

CORELLI (Arcangelo), a celebrated musician, born at Fusignano, a town of Bologna, in 1653. His principal instrument was the violin, on which he was supposed to be the first player in the world. After visiting several places he settled at Rome, where he was patronized by cardinal Orsboni, and acquired a handsome fortune. He died in 1713, and was buried in the church of the Rotunda, called the Pantheon, where for several years afterwards a musical performance was used to be celebrated on the anniversary of his death.

CORINNA, a Grecian poetess of uncommon beauty. She was born at Theflu, a city of Boeotia, and was called by the Greeks the Lyric Muse. She gained the prize of lyric poetry five times from Pindar. Only some fragments have come down to us, to be found in Fabricii Bibl. Græc.

* **CORINUS**, a Greek poet more ancient than Homer, according to Suidas. He wrote a history of the siege of Troy, and of the war of Dardanus.

CORIO (Bernardine), an Italian historian, born at Milan, of which country he wrote the history, and died in 500.

The best edition of that work is that of Milan in 1503, folio.

* **CORIO LANUS** (Caius Martius), an illustrious Roman, who obtained that name from his valour at Corioli, where from a private soldier he was raised to military honour. When Gelo king of Sicily sent a quantity of grain to Rome as a present, Coriolanus imprudently advised that it should be sold, and not distributed gratis. For this he was tried and banished. He then went to Tullus king of the Volsci, whom he advised to make war upon the Romans. He became the general of the Volscian army, and upon his march was met by several ambassadors from Rome, who offered him liberal terms if he would return to his country; but he was inexorable, till his mother and wife, attended by the matrons of Rome, came to him in deep mourning. Their tears and entreaties prevailed, and he marched from the neighbourhood of Rome; for which Tullus had him murdered, B.C. 488.

CORNARIUS, or **HAGUENBOT** (John), a German physician, born at Zwickow in Saxony. He employed himself in restoring the Greek physicians, and translating them into Latin. He also practised physic with great success, and died in 1558, aged 58.

CORNARO (Lewis), a noble Venetian, who has rendered himself remarkable, not only for having exceeded a century, but by writing an excellent little tract on "Health and long Life," which he wrote at the age of 81, and which is full of excellent precepts. He died at Padua, in 1563.

CORNARO (Helena Lucretia), a learned lady of the same family, who was educated at Padua, where she obtained the degree of doctor. She divided her time between intense study and the most mortified devotion; and died in 1685. A funeral solemnity was celebrated in honour of her at Rome, of which a pompous description was printed at Padua in 1686.

CORNEILLE (Peter), a French poet of eminence, born at Roan in 1606, and brought up to the bar, which he abandoned. His first dramatic piece was called *Melite*, after which he produced several celebrated performances, the most famous of which is the *Cid*, in 1637. In 1647 he was chosen member of the French academy. He died in 1684.

CORNEILLE (Thomas), brother of the above, and also a poet, a member of the French academy, and of that of Inscriptions. He wrote several plays which were well received. They were publish-

ed with those of his brother in 1738 in 11 vols. 12mo. He died in 1709, aged 84. He likewise wrote a Dictionary of Arts, in 2 vols. folio, and a Geographical and Historical Dictionary, in 3 vols. folio.

CORNEILLE (Michael), a French painter, born at Paris in 1642. He had the king's pension, and went to Rome, where he studied with success. On his return he was chosen professor in the academy at Paris, and was employed in the great works at Versailles and Trianon. He died in 1708.

* **CORNELISZ** (Lucas), an eminent painter of Leyden in the 16th century. He came to England in the reign of Henry VIII. and was appointed principal painter to that monarch. At Penshurst in Kent are the portraits of the constables of Queenborough castle, from the reign of Edward III. to Henry VIII. painted by him.

* **CORNELIUSZ** (James), a Dutch painter of the 16th century. In the old church at Amsterdam is a picture of his, representing the descent from the cross, admirably executed.

* **CORNELIUSZ** (Cornelius), a native of Haerlem, in consequence of which, he goes by the name of van Haerlem. His colouring in portraits as well as in history was very fine. His picture of the deluge is spoken of as a master-piece.

* **CORNELIUS**, a Roman captain or centurion, who was converted and baptised by St. Peter, A.D. 40. He stands as a saint in the Roman calendar.

* **CORNELIUS**, a pope and saint, who succeeded Fabian in 251, and died in 252.

CORONELLI (Vincent), a Venetian geographer, who acquired a great reputation by making globes. In 1685 he became cosmographer to Lewis XIV. of France; and died at Venice in 1718. He published many geographical books and charts.

CORRADINI DE SEZZA (Peter Marcellinus), a Roman cardinal, born in Sezza in 1658, and died at Rome in 1743. He wrote a book entitled, *Verus Latium profanum et sacrum*, 2 vols. folio; and a History of Sezza, 4to.

CORRADUS (Sebastian), a grammarian of the 16th century. He was professor of belles-lettres at Bologna, and died in 1556. He wrote, 1. *Quæstura in qua Ciceronis vita refertur*. 2. *De Lingua Latina*.

CORREGIO, see **ALLEGRI**.

CORSINI (Edward), an Italian monk, born at Fanano in 1702, and died in 1765, at Pisa, where he was professor of philo-

sophy. He wrote, 1. Philosophical and Mathematical Institutions, 6 vols. 8vo. 2. Elements of Practical Geometry, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Fasts of the Archons of Athens. 4. A Course of Metaphysics. 5. Some tracts on Grecian Antiquities.

CORT (Cornelius), a Dutch engraver, born in 1536, and died at Rome in 1578. He engraved several capital prints from pictures by Titian.

* **CORTESI** (William), a French painter, born in Franche-Comté in 1628, and died in 1679. He studied at Rome, and composed historical subjects in an excellent style. Pope Alexander VIII. employed him in painting the gallery of his palace, and rewarded him liberally.

* **CORTESI** (Giovanna), a paintress of Florence, born in 1676, and died in 1736. She was very excellent in painting portraits in miniature.

CORTEZ (Fernando), a Spanish adventurer, who went to the West Indies in 1504, and behaved so well, that Velasquez, governor of Cuba, appointed him captain-general over the army, with which he went in 1518 to Mexico, and founded Vera Cruz. He next marched to Mexico, and laid Montezuma the emperor under considerable contribution. The emperor Charles V. gave him the Valley of Guatimala in Mexico, which was erected into a marquissate. Cortez returned to Spain, laden with riches, and died there in 1554, aged 63.

CORTEZI (Paul), a learned Italian, born at San Geminiano in Tuscany in 1465, and died bishop of Urbino, in 1510. He was a great patron of learned men. He wrote some ingenious pieces for the time.

CORVATE (Thomas), an English traveller, born at Odcombe in Somersetshire, in 1577, and educated at Gloucester hall, Oxford. He afterwards became a servant to the prince of Wales, and in 1608 went on his travels, an account of which he printed after his return, under the title of Coryate's Crudities, reprinted in 1776, in three vols. 8vo. In 1612 he set out again with a design of spending ten years in the east. He rambled through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Persia, and at length died at Surar in 1617.

* **COSIERS** (John), an historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1603. He was employed by several crowned heads. His compositions are in a masterly style, and his figures well designed and grouped.

COSIMO (Andrew and Peter), two Italian painters of great merit. The

first excelled in claro obscuro, and the other in whimsical compositions. Peter had for a disciple Andrea del Sarto, and died in 1521, aged 80.

COSIN (John), an English divine, born at Norwich in 1532, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. In 1624 he became prebendary of Durham, and soon after fell under the displeasure of the puritan party, for publishing a collection of private devotions, which they said had a tinge of popish superstition. In 1634 he was chosen master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and in 1640 he became dean of Peterborough; but in 1642 he was sequestered by the house of commons, and ejected from the mastership of Peterhouse, in consequence of which he went to Paris, where he remained during the civil wars, and had liberty to officiate to the protestants of the queen of England's household, and he reclaimed some who had been seduced to popery. At the restoration he was made bishop of Durham, in which see he behaved with great liberality, and spent yearly above 2000l. in pious and charitable uses. He died in 1672.

COSTANZO (Angelo di), an Italian nobleman who wrote the History of Naples, which was printed in 1682, folio. He is also the author of some elegant sonnets in Italian, printed in 1752. He died in 1590.

COSTARD (George), an English divine, born about 1710, and educated at Wadham college, of which he was elected fellow. In 1764 he was presented to the living of Twickenham in Middlesex, and died in 1782. He wrote the History of Astronomy, and some other learned works.

COSTE (Peter), a learned French protestant, who translated into French, Locke on the Human Understanding, on the Reasonableness of Christianity, and Newton's Optics. He also wrote the Life of the great Condé, and other works. He died at Paris in 1747.

COSTER (Lawrence), a Dutch printer, born at Haerlem, and died about 1440. The Dutch pretend that he discovered printing ten years before his death, but without any just foundation.

COSTHA (Ben Luca), a christian of Balbeck, who lived in the 256th year of the hegira. He translated many books out of the Greek into Arabic, and he also wrote several treatises on Mathematical and Philosophical subjects.

COTELLERIUS (John Baptist), a learned Frenchman, and professor of Greek

at Paris. He was born at Nismes in 1617, and was honoured with the degree of M.A. at the age of 16, in consideration of his uncommon talents. In 1649 he became a member of the Sorbonne. He applied himself chiefly to the Greek fathers, and published the works of those who lived in the apostolic age, in 2 vols. folio, 1672. In 1675 appeared the first volume of a Greek work, entitled, *Monumenta Ecclesiæ Græcæ*; but he did not live to finish it, being carried off by an inflammatory disease in 1686.

COTES (Roger), an eminent English mathematician, born in 1682 at Burbach in Leicestershire. After receiving an excellent preparatory education, he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge; of which society he was chosen fellow. He was at the same time tutor to the sons of the marquis of Kent, to which family he was allied. The next year he was chosen Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy, and the same year took his degree of M.A. In 1713 he was ordained, and published a new edition of sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, with a learned preface. He died in 1716, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity college. His *Harmonia Mensurarum* was printed at Cambridge in 1722, 4to.; and his *Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures* in 1737.

* **COTES** (Francis), an English painter. He was the scholar of Knappton, and painted portraits in oil and crayons. He died in 1770, aged 45. Several of his portraits shew great vivacity and invention.

COTIN (Charles), a French divine, and member of the academy, who wrote some tolerable pieces in prose and verse; but he was severely satirised by Boileau and Moliere. He died at Paris in 1682.

COTOLENDI (Charles), a French author at the beginning of the 18th century, who wrote the *Life of St. Francis de Sales*, 4to; the *Life of the Duchess of Montmorenci*; and other works of merit.

COTTA (John), a modern Latin poet, born near Verona, and died at Viterbo in 1511, aged 28. Some of his effusions are in a collection, entitled, *Carmina quinque Poetarum*, Venice, 1548, 8vo.

COTTEREL (sir Charles), an ingenious English gentleman, who was master of the ceremonies to Charles II. which he resigned in 1686 to his son Charles Lodowick Cotterel. He trans-

lated the romance of *Cassandra* into English, and other books.

COTTON (Peter), a French jesuit, born in 1564. He became confessor to Henry IV. who put so much confidence in him that it became a saying among the courtiers, "Our king is good, but he has *Cotton* in his ears." He died in 1626. This jesuit wrote some controversial books.

COTTON (sir Robert Bruce), a famous English antiquary, born at Denton in Huntingdonshire in 1570, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; from whence he removed to London, and became a member of the antiquarian society, which was then just formed. James I. honoured him with knighthood; and in 1608 he was made one of the commissioners to enquire into the state of the navy. In 1611 he was created a baronet by James I. who employed his pen on several interesting historical and legal subjects. He was a member of the first parliament of Charles I. and joined with the party that opposed the court. In 1629 sir Robert was brought before the privy-council on a charge of having lent a dangerous manuscript, in which a method was laid down how the kings of England might oppress the liberties of their subjects, and for ever enslave them and their posterity. This MS. was, in fact, in his library, and had been lent out by his librarian without his knowledge. His library was sealed up and he was sent to the Tower; but after a short confinement, released. He died of a fever occasioned by vexation in 1631. His library is now deposited in the British Museum.

COTTON (Charles), an English writer. He was born in Staffordshire of a good family, and rendered himself remarkable by a *Travesty of Virgil*; a *Burlesque of Lucian*; a *Poem on the Wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire*; and a *Translation of Montaigne's Essays*. He died about the close of the 17th century.

* **COTYS**, the name of four kings of Thrace. The first, cotemporary with Philip father of Alexander, was slain for his cruelties about 356 B.C. The second sent his son with 500 horse to the assistance of Pompey. The third lived in the time of Augustus, and was murdered by his uncle Rhescuporis. He is the same to whom Ovid addressed one of his elegies. The fourth was the son of the last mentioned, and ceded the kingdom to his cousin Rhœmetaces by order of Caligula.

4a, and had in exchange Little Armenia and part of Arabia, A.D. 38.

COVEL (John), an English divine, born in Suffolk, in 1638, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1670 he went to Constantinople as chaplain to the embassy. He did not return till 1679, when he became D.D. and the lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge. He also obtained the rectory of Littlebury, Essex; and the chancellorship of York. He died master of Christ's college in 1722. The doctor wrote the *Ancient and Present State of the Greek Church*.

COVERDALE (Miles), an English divine; born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge. Edward VI. made him bishop of Exeter, but in the reign of Mary he went abroad. At the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, but refused the bishopric. However he accepted the living of St. Magnus, London, but was at last deprived of it for nonconformity. He died in 1567, aged 81. He assisted Tindal in his translation of the bible, and the edition of 1540 goes under his name.

COULON (Lewis), a French priest, who left the society of jesuits in 1640, and died in 1664. He wrote an *Historical Treatise of all the Rivers in France*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1644, and several other books.

COUPLET (Philip), a French jesuit, who went to China as a missionary in 1659, and returned in 1680. He undertook a second voyage, and died in his passage in 1693. He wrote a curious book, entitled, *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus*; five *Scientia Sinica Latine exposita*, 1687, folio.

COURAYER (Peter Francis), a French divine; born at Vernon, in Normandy, in 1681. He became canon-regular and librarian of the abbey of St. Genevieve, at Paris; and in 1727 published a *Defence of English Ordinations*, which made a great noise, and brought upon him a severe persecution, in consequence of which he fled to England, where he was well received, was honoured with a doctor's degree by the university of Oxford, and obtained a pension from the crown. He died in 1776. This learned and amiable man did not absolutely renounce the Roman church, though he very cordially approved the liturgy and principles of that of England, and used to attend her service occasionally,

COURTEN (William), an eminent merchant of the 16th century, who fled from the Netherlands with his family at the time of Alva's tyranny, and settled in London, where he carried on a most extensive trade, and died at the beginning of the reign of James I. leaving two sons, William and Peter, who carried on the concern in partnership with such success, as to receive the honour of knighthood. Sir William experienced considerable losses by the murder of his factors at Amboyna, and by the seizure of his plantations in the West Indies, so that he became greatly involved in debt, and died in distressed circumstances in 1636.

COURTEN (William), an ingenious naturalist. He was the last male descendant of the above family; and was born in London in 1642. His father was obliged to go abroad, and died at Florence in 1655. William Courten, when he came of age, returned to London, where he commenced an action against Mr. Carew, who had taken possession of the wreck of his family estate; the dispute, however, was compromised, and he consented on certain conditions to yield up his claims, and to change his name from Courten to Charleton. He then went and settled at Montpellier, where he indulged himself in the study of natural history, and in collecting curiosities. He returned to England, and died in 1702. His collection was purchased for the public in the sum of 20,000*l.* and was added to the British museum.

COURTILZ (Garien de) a French soldier and author, of a noble family, who wrote the *Life of Coligni*, 1686, 12mo.; *Memoirs of Rochfort*, 12mo.; *History of the Dutch War* from 1672 to 1677; and a variety of other works. He was committed to the Bastille, and remained there nine years. He died in 1712, aged 63.

COURTIVRON (Gaspard), a French marquis, who distinguished himself as a soldier and mathematician. He wrote a treatise on *Optics*, 1752, 4to. and other works; and died in 1785, aged 70.

COUSIN (John), a French painter of the 17th century. He not only excelled in that art; but also in the mathematics as far as they are connected with painting; and he wrote upon geometry and perspective. He lived some time after 1689, and in great repute.

COUSTOU (Nicholas), a French sculptor; born at Lyons in 1658, and died at Paris in 1733. He executed se-

veral capital statues for the king, particularly that of the emperor Commodus in the character of Hercules.

COUSTOU (William), brother of the above, and director of the royal academy of painting and sculpture, died at Paris in 1746, aged 69. A financier, who knew the value of money more than that of the arts, one day sent for Coustou, and said to him, "I want you to make me some Chinese josses for my chimney-piece." The sculptor disgusted at such an order, coolly answered him, "I will set about them immediately if you will let me use you for my model."

COUSTOU (William), the son of the last-mentioned, was born at Paris in 1716, and went to Rome to improve himself. He finished some fine works, particularly the mausoleum of the father of Louis XVI. late king of France. He died in 1777.

COWARD (William), an English physician, born at Winchester about 1657. He took his degrees at Oxford, and then settled in London as a physician. In 1702 he printed a book entitled *Second Thoughts on the Human Soul*, in which he denied its immateriality. This work was attacked by several writers, and defended by the author; The house of commons interfered in the dispute, and ordered the doctor's books to be burnt by the common hangman. In 1706 he published a treatise on vision, under the title of *Ophthalmiatria*. He died about 1725.

COWELL (John), an English civilian, born in Devonshire about 1554, and brought up at Cambridge, of which university he was appointed king's professor of civil law, and master of Trinity hall. In 1607 he published his *Interpreter*, or an *Explanation of Law Terms*. This book has been several times reprinted; but the house of commons took offence at some passages in it, and ordered the book to be publicly burnt. He died in 1611. Dr. Cowell also wrote *Institutes of the Laws of England*, 1605.

COWLEY (Abraham), an English poet, born in London in 1618, and educated at Westminster school. At the age of 15 he published a small collection of poems, entitled *Poetical Blossoms*. From Westminster he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he wrote several of his pieces. In 1643 he was ejected from the college for his loyalty, and then went to Oxford, where he was well received by the royalists. He afterwards went to France in the service of the earl of St. Alban's, and continued abroad ten years.

In 1656 he came to England, and was soon after seized and committed to prison, from whence he did not get out but with great difficulty. The next year he went to Oxford, and took his degree of M.D. On the death of Cromwell he returned to France; but when the king was restored, he came back and resolved to spend his days in retirement. He died at his house at Chertsey in 1667, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Besides his poems, he wrote some prose works, as a *Discourse concerning the Government of Oliver Cromwell*; and a *Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy*.

COWPER (William), a Scotch divine, who from being a violent presbyterian, went over to the other side and became bishop of Galloway. He died in 1617, aged 53. His works were afterwards printed in one volume folio.

COWPER (William), an English divine; the son of earl Cowper, and educated at Trinity college. He became dean of Durham, and died in 1772, aged 59. His treatise on *Geometry*, and sermons, are respectable.

COWPER (William), an English physician, who made some collections towards a *History of Chester*, his native city, and published a few tracts on the subject. He died in 1767.

COX (Richard), an English prelate, born at Whaddon in Buckinghamshire, about 1500. He received his education at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford. There he embraced the doctrines of the reformation, for which he was committed to prison; but through archbishop Cranmer he obtained his liberty, and was made master of Eton school. Edward VI. gave him the deanery of Westminster, and several other preferments, of which he was deprived by Mary, and sent to prison. On being released he went abroad, and did not return till the accession of queen Elizabeth, when he was made bishop of Ely, in which station he conducted himself in a most exemplary manner. Towards the close of life he was greatly troubled by the rapaciousness of chancellor Hatton and other courtiers, who wanted to take from him several manors belonging to his see. In consequence of this injustice he solicited leave to resign his bishopric, which was granted, but as no respectable divine would accept it, he was suffered to remain in it to his death, which happened in 1581. He was married, and a great friend to the

COY

marriage of the clergy, for which he was not well liked by the queen. He had a hand in the present liturgy, and wrote several small tracts.

COX (Sir Richard), lord chancellor of Ireland. He was born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, in 1650. He was bred an attorney, which profession he quitted for that of the bar, and in 1680 became recorder of Kinsale. In 1690 he was made an Irish judge, and the year following governor of the city and county of Cork. In 1693 he was made chancellor, and in 1706 he was created a baronet. On the accession of George I. he was dismissed from his office, and also from the privy-council. He then went into retirement, and died in 1733. He wrote *Hibernia Anglicana*, or the History of Ireland, folio, 1689.

COX (Leonard), a grammarian of the 16th century. He was a native of Wales, and educated at Cambridge, after which he became schoolmaster at Reading. Afterwards he went abroad and taught the languages with great reputation. He died in his own country in 1549. He wrote a Commentary on Lilly's Grammar.

COXETER (Thomas), an English critic. He was born at Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, in 1689, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, but never adopted any profession. He was fond of collecting scarce old books, and in 1735 he published a new edition of Bailey's *Life of Bishop Fisher*. He engaged in publishing a collection of old plays, which scheme was afterwards adopted by Doddsley. He died in 1747.

*COXIS (Michael), an historical and portrait painter of Mechlin, born in 1497, and died in 1592. He studied under Raphael, whose manner he imitated with great success; he also designed with grace and elegance.

COYER (l'abbé), a French writer of some merit, who died at Paris in 1782. He wrote the History of John Sobieski, 3 vols. 12mo.; Travels in Italy and Holland, 2 vols. 12mo.; and some other works.

COYPEL (Charles Antoine), a French painter of eminence, born at Paris in 1694, and died there in 1752. He was painter to the duke of Orleans, who had a great regard for him, and was wont to treat him with all the familiarity of a friend. Coypel wrote some theatrical pieces of considerable merit, and he appears to have been not only an ingenious but also a very amiable man.

CRA

CORSEVOX (Anthony), a French sculptor, born at Lyons, and died in 1720. There were many of his works at Versailles; besides which he executed the figure of the great Colbert on his tomb in the church of St. Eustachius.

COYTIER (James), physician to Louis XI. king of France. He acquired a great ascendancy over the mind of that weak monarch, who was terribly afraid of dying; and this timidity Coytier turned greatly to his own advantage, in procuring several grants for himself and family.

*COZZA (Francesco), a disciple of Domenichino. He was a native of Palermo in Sicily, and was employed in several great works at Rome, as well in oil painting as in fresco, and died there in 1664.

*CRAASBECK (Joseph van), a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1608, and died in 1668. He was the disciple of Brouwer. His subjects were mostly low, as public-house scenes and quarrels, which he executed very happily.

CRAE (Roger), an English fanatic, in the beginning of the 16th century. He was a tradesman in Buckinghamshire, but sold off his goods and gave the money to the poor. He then went to a hermitage near Uxbridge, where he was regarded as a prophet, and people of all ranks used to visit him. He is said to have predicted the restoration and the revolution.

CRABE (Habakkuk), a dissenting minister, born at Wakefield in Suffolk, and educated at the academy kept by Dr. Ashworth at Daventry. After officiating at different places, he settled in his native village; from whence he removed to Royston, owing to his having embraced principles different from those of his congregation. He died in 1793. Some volumes of his sermons have been published since his death.

CRADOCK (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the living of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, in 1662. He died in 1706, aged 86. He wrote a history of the Old and New Testament; a Harmony of the Four Evangelists; and other works.

CRADDOCK (Luke), an English painter, whose pictures once sold for a good price. His birds were much valued. He died in 1717.

CRAIG (Nicholas), a learned Dane, born in 1541, and died in 1602. He wrote an esteemed book on the Republic of the Lacedemonians, in Latin, re-

printed at Leyden, in 1670, 8vo.; also the Annals of Denmark, reprinted at Copenhagen in 1737, folio.

CRAIG (Sir Thomas), an eminent Scotch lawyer. He was born at Edinburgh in 1548, and died there in 1608. His book on the feudal law has been often printed, and is still held in high repute.

CRAIG (James), a Scotch divine; born at Clifford in East Lothian, 1682, and educated at Edinburgh, where he became a popular preacher. He published 3 vols. of Sermons, and died in 1744.

CRAIG (John), a Scotch mathematician, who wrote a very curious work, entitled, *Theologiæ Christianæ principia Mathematica*, which was printed at London in 1699, and reprinted at Leipzig, in 1755. In this treat he maintains by mathematical calculation, that christianity will last only 1454 years from the date of his writing.

CRAIG (William), a Scotch divine, born at Glasgow in 1709, and educated in the university there. In 1734 he commenced preacher, and in 1737 settled as minister of Cambusnethan, from whence he afterwards removed to Glasgow, where he officiated as minister of St. Andrew's church. He was a learned man, and an accomplished and pious divine.

CRANKTHORP (Richard), an English divine of considerable learning, born in Westmoreland, and educated at Oxford. He died at his rectory of Black Notley in Essex, in 1624. He wrote some able pieces against the Romanists, particularly Baronius.

CRAMER (John Frederic), a learned man, who was professor at Duisbourg, and resident for the king of Prussia at the Hague, where he died in 1717. He wrote, *Vindiciæ nominis Germanici contra quosda mobtrestatores Gallos*.

CRAMER (Gabriel), a mathematician of Geneva, born in 1694. He became professor of mathematics, and a member of most of the learned societies in Europe. He died in 1752. He wrote some pieces, and edited the works of James and John Bernoulli.

* **CRAMER** (N.), a Flemish painter, born in 1670, and died in 1710. He had a good taste for design, and his portraits have a great resemblance to nature.

* **CRANAUS**, the second king of Athens, who succeeded Cecrops, and reigned nine years, B.C. 1497.

CRANE (Thomas), a nonconformist

divine, born at Plymouth, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he had a living in Dorsetshire, from which he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1714. There is by him a treatise on Divine Providence.

* **CRANIUS** (Luca), a painter, born in Bamberg in 1470, and died in 1553. He painted historical subjects and portraits, but his pieces are not now held in high esteem. He had a son who painted exactly in the same manner. He died 1586, aged 76.

CRANMER (Thomas), the first protestant archbishop of Canterbury. He was born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, 1489, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. The opinion which he gave on the question of Henry VIIIth's divorce recommended him to that monarch, who employed him to vindicate the measure, and sent him to the foreign universities to obtain their opinion upon the point. While he was at Rome he presented his book on the divorce to the pope, and offered to defend it against any learned man his holiness should appoint, but no one would enter the lists with him. In Germany he married a second wife, his first having been dead for some time. In 1532 he was raised to the see of Canterbury, and the year following he pronounced the sentence of divorce between the king and queen Catherine, and soon after married Henry to Anne Boleyn. He now set about the reformation with great earnestness, and procured an order for a translation of the Bible into English, and for its being publicly read in churches. In 1539 he incurred Henry's displeasure for not consenting to the alienation of the monastic lands to the king's sole use. Cranmer's design was to appropriate the revenues to the advancement of learning and religion. In 1545 his enemies brought forward several charges of heresy against him in the house of commons and the privy-council, and it was expected that he would have been sent to the Tower, but Henry, who had a great love for him, interposed his authority, and saved him. On the death of that prince he was one of the regents of the kingdom, and one of the executors of his will. The reformation now went on with great vigour, and the archbishop had a considerable hand in composing the excellent body of homilies. The liturgy also was amended, and some new forms adapted. When queen Mary

came to the throne, it was not to be expected that Cranmer should escape. He was committed to the Tower the same year, and in April, 1554, sent down to Oxford with Ridley and Latimer, to engage in a public disputation with the popish divines. This mockery being over, he was tried and condemned for heresy, incontinency, and blasphemy. While in prison he was prevailed upon, by false promises of pardon, to sign his abjuration. Notwithstanding this an order came down to commit him to the flames. On the day appointed for the archbishop to make a public recantation, he appeared at St. Mary's church, and to the surprize and mortification of his persecutors, he solemnly and pathetically professed his repentance of the error he had committed, and persisted nobly in defending the protestant faith which he had endeavoured to establish. The popish party enraged, hurried him away to the stake opposite Baliol college, where he endured the flames with all the gracious simplicity and fortitude of a christian martyr; holding out his hand into the flame that it might be first consumed, often saying, "This unworthy hand!" His last words were, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" Thus fell, in 1555, Thomas Cranmer, the great pillar of the English reformation. He was a man of mild disposition, and humble deportment, active in good works, and extensively learned. He wrote several religious tracts, and a number of letters and collections, which are in the king's and Cotton libraries.

* **CRANTOR**, a Greek philosopher and poet, born in Cilicia. He was a zealous defender of Plato, and he was the first who commented upon that philosopher's doctrine. He flourished about 315 B.C.

CRASHAW (Richard), an English poet. He was born in London, and educated at Cambridge; but being inveigled to popery he went to Paris, where he was in great distress when Cowley met with him, in 1646, and relieved his necessities. He afterwards became secretary to a cardinal, and one of the canons of the church of our lady at Loretto, where he died about 1650. He wrote several poems, chiefly religious; and it is to his honour that Pope condescended not only to praise, but to borrow from them. They were reprinted in 1785.

CRASSO (Laurence), an Italian nobleman, who wrote a history of the Greek Poets, published in 1678, entitled, *Isto-*

ria de Poeti Græci e di quei che'n Græca Lingua, han Poetiato Napoli.

* **CRASSUS** (Publius Licinius), high-priest of Rome, who went into Asia with an army against Aristonicus, where he was slain, and buried at Smyrna, about 131 B.C.

* **CRASSUS** (Marcus Licinius), of the same family with the preceding. He acquired immense riches by dealing in slaves. When Cinna filled Rome with his cruelties he went to Spain, and from thence to Africa, where he served under Sylla. He was sent against the revolted gladiators, who were headed by Spartacus. In this battle 12,000 of the slaves were killed, and Crassus was honoured with an ovation. He served as consul with Pompey, and entertained the Roman populace at 10,000 tables. He accepted the government of Syria, where he was defeated by the Parthians, and put to death, B.C. 53. Though he was fond of riches, he readily lent money to his friends without interest.

CRATES, the disciple of Diogenes the cynic. He is said to have sold all his possessions and given the produce to the poor, that he might study philosophy without disturbance. He was a filthy beast, and as ugly withal, yet he had a wife and two daughters. Some apophthegms of his have been recorded, and some of his letters are extant in the *Epistolæ Cynicæ*. He flourished B.C. 328.

CRATES, an academic philosopher, the disciple and successor of Polemo. He flourished 272 B.C. and was greatly esteemed by the Athenians, who sent him on several embassies.

* **CRATESIPOLIS**, queen of Sicyon, who signalized herself by her valour after the death of her husband Alexander. She marched with an army against his revolted subjects, and restored subjection after severely punishing the leaders. This was B.C. 314.

CRATINUS, a poet of Athens, who either invented or greatly improved comic poetry. He satirized great men with peculiar boldness and wit. Suidas says, that he wrote 21 plays, and that he was splendid and animated in his characters. None of his pieces have reached us. He was excessively addicted to drinking, and died B.C. 431, aged 97.

CRATIPPUS, a famous peripatetic philosopher, and tutor to the younger Cicero at Athens, where his lectures were attended by the most eminent persons. He wrote some treatises, which are lost.

CRATON, or **DE CRATHEIM** (John),

CRE

physician to the emperor Ferdinand I. He was a native of Breslaw, where he died in 1585, aged 66. He wrote some medical works.

CRAWFORD (David), a Scotch lawyer and antiquary. Queen Anne made him royal historiographer of Scotland. He wrote *Memoirs of that kingdom under the four regents*; the *History of the Stuart Family*; a *Topographical Description of Renfrew*; and a *Peerage of Scotland*. He died in 1726, aged 61.

CRAWFORD (William), a Scotch divine, born at Kelfo in 1676, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he became a minister. He died in 1742. His sermons have been printed in 2 vols. 12mo.

CRAYER (Gaspar de), a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1585. He was the disciple of Coxie the Younger, whom he far surpassed. The king of Spain settled upon him a pension; and Rubens had a great respect for him. He excelled in portrait painting, though he executed some historical subjects. He died in 1669.

CREBILLON (Prosper Joliot de), a French tragic poet, born at Dijon in 1674, and died in 1762. He was a man of a whimsical character, but his plays are very good.

CREBILLON (Claude Prosper Joliot de), the son of the above, born at Paris in 1707, and died there in 1777. He wrote several novels, very lively, but rather licentious. His works were printed in 11 vols. 12mo. 1779.

* **CREDI** (Lorenzo di), an Italian painter; born at Florence in 1452, and died in 1530. He had for a fellow-pupil, under Verocchio, the celebrated da Vinci, whose manner he adopted with great success.

CREECH (Thomas), an English poet. He was born in Dorsetshire in 1659, and educated at Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. In 1701 he obtained the living of Welwyn in Hertfordshire, but the same year he put an end to himself at Oxford; the cause of which is not exactly known. He translated *Lucretius* into English verse, 1682; *Horace*, in 1684; *Theocritus*, in the same year; and various other authors.

CRELLIUS (John), a socinian writer, born in 1590, near Nuremberg. In 1612 he went to Poland, where he became professor and minister among the unitarians, and died aged 43. He wrote several books in defence of the socinian notions.

CREMONINI (Cæsar), an Italian philosopher and professor at Ferrara and Pa-

CRE

dua, born at Cento in the Modenese in 1550, and died at Padua at the age of 80. He wrote some philosophical treatises in Italian, but all agreeable to the aristotelian system.

CRENIUS (Thomas), a voluminous writer of Brandenburg, who died at Leyden in 1728 aged 89. He wrote chiefly on philological subjects.

CREQUI (Charles de), prince of Foix, and duke de Lesdiguières. This gallant nobleman rendered himself remarkable by his exploits in Savoy and against the Spaniards. He was killed at the siege of Bremen in 1638, aged 60.

CREQUI (François de), great grandson of the above. He was a man of prodigious courage and activity. He defeated Charles V. duke of Lorraine, at Kochersberg in Alsace; took Luxemburg and several other important places. He died in 1687, aged 63.

CRESCIMBENI (John Maria), an Italian poet, born at Macerata in Ancona, 1663. He was the founder of the arcadian society, of which he was director to his death in 1728. His principal work is an history of Italian Poetry, Venice, 1731, 6 vols. 4to.

* **CRESCENS**, a cynic philosopher of the second century, who wrote some infamous calumnies against the christians, and was answered by Justin.

CRESCENTIUS (Peter de), a French writer on agriculture of the 14th century. His book is entitled, *Opus Ruralium Commodorum*. It was printed at Louvain in 1474, and several times since.

* **CRESPI** (Daniel), an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1592, and died in 1630. His portraits are painted in an admirable style; and there are several church paintings by him which possess uncommon merit.

* **CRESPI** (Guiseppa Maria), a painter of Bologna, born in 1665, and died in 1747. He accustomed himself to paint in a chamber properly darkened, and so contrived as to admit a ray of the sun, or the light of a flambeau, to enable him to give a greater roundness and relief to his paintings, by a nice observation of the force of natural light and shadow.

CRESSY (Hugh Paulin), an English divine, he was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1605, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts. Afterwards he became chaplain to lord Falkland, whom he attended to Ireland, and obtained there the deanery of Leighlin. In 1644 he went to Italy as travelling tutor to a young gentleman, and at Rome made

a renunciation of the protestant religion. He entered among the benedictines at Douay, on which occasion he changed his name to Serenus de Cressy. On the restoration he returned to England, and became chaplain to the queen of Charles II. He died at East Grimstead in Suffex in 1674. His temper and conduct were very amiable and praise-worthy; and though he wrote many books of controversy, he never manifested any petulance or bitterness in them. His Ecclesiastical History is a work of great labour and accuracy.

*CRESTI (Domenico), a painter who received the name of Passignano, from the place of his birth, a village near Florence. He was a disciple of Zuccherò, and painted history and portrait. He died in 1638, aged 80.

CRETIN (William), a French poet of the 16th century. His productions, which are very contemptible, were reprinted at Paris in 1724. He died in 1525.

CREW (Nathaniel), an English prelate. He was the son of John lord Crew, and received his education at Lincoln college, Oxford. In 1668 he was made dean of Chichester, and in 1671 bishop of Oxford, from which see he was translated to Durham in 1674. He went into most of James's arbitrary measures; and acted with so much meanness as to be excepted out of the act of indemnity in 1690. At length he received his full pardon, and died in the possession of his bishopric, in 1721, aged 88.

CREVIER (John Baptist Lewis), a French historian. He was professor of rhetoric at Paris, and the pupil of Rollin, whose Roman History he completed. He died in 1765. He wrote a history of the Roman Emperors, and published an edition of Livy.

CRICHTON (James), a celebrated Scotchman of the 16th century, of whom so many wonderful things are recorded as to have procured him the name of "the admirable Crichton." He was born about 1560 in the county of Perth, and by his mother's side was descended from the ancient Scottish kings. He was educated at St. Andrews, and it is said that by the time he was 20 he had gone through the whole circle of sciences. He was besides an accomplished gentleman. He then went on his travels, and at Paris he challenged all the learned men to dispute with him in any art or science, and in any language ancient or modern. They say he managed this disputation with great success from nine in the morning till six

at night, in consequence of which, the professors presented him with a diamond ring and a purse of gold. The next day he went to a tilting match, and in presence of the court carried the prize fifteen times successively. From thence he went to Rome, where he disputed in the presence of the pope and the cardinals, but Boccacini seems to treat him with contempt, and intimates that he left Rome in disgust. He then went to Venice, where he was well entertained by Aldus Manutius, and other learned men. He held several disputations in that city; and obtained an entire victory over the followers of Aristotle. We next find him at Mantua, where he slew a formidable gladiator, who was become odious from the number of persons whom he had killed in combats. Here also he composed a comedy, and performed in it himself. The duke of Mantua was so pleased with him that he appointed him preceptor to his son, who was a very licentious prince. This appointment, however, proved fatal to him; for one night as he was going through the streets in carnival time, he was attacked by six men in masks. He beat them off, and disarmed their leader, who proved to be his pupil. Crichton presented him his own sword, on which the wretch instantly plunged it into his heart. Such is the story told by his biographers one after another; although it appears too extravagant to bear a serious recital. That he fell in a midnight revel is likely enough. This event is placed by some in the 32d, and by others in the 22d, year of his age.

CRILLON (Lewis de Berthon de), a celebrated French general, and knight of Malta. He was born in 1541, and was present at several battles, particularly that of Lepanto, where he was wounded. Henry IV. called him the brave Crillon, and doubtless he deserved the appellation. His generosity was also equal to his courage. He died in 1615.

CRINESIUS (Christopher), a Bohemian divine, born in 1584, and died in 1626. He wrote, 1. On the Confusion of Tongues. 2. Exercitationes Hebraicae. 3. Gymnasium, & Lexicon Syriacum. 4. Lingua Samaritica, &c.

CRINITUS (Peter), professor of the belles-lettres at Florence in 1465. He was a learned man, but very profligate, and died in 1505, aged 40. He wrote the Lives of the Latin Poets, and a piece entitled De Honestâ Disciplina.

CRISP (Tobias), an English divine, rector of Brinkworth, in Wiltshire. He

C R Œ

died in 1642. Dr. Crisp wrote some sermons, entitled, *Christ alone exalted*, in which he has carried the doctrine of justification by faith alone to a pitch, as some think, bordering on antinomianism. He was a very pious and humble man.

* **CRISPUS**, the son of Constantine the Great, who made him Cæsar. Fulvia, his mother-in-law, endeavoured to seduce him to commit the crime of incest, and on his refusal, accused him to his father of having attempted her virtue, which he believing, caused him to be poisoned, A.D. 326.

* **CRISPUS**, chief of the synagogue of the Jews at Corinth, who was converted by St. Paul, and baptized with all his family. He is said to have been consecrated by that apostle the bishop of Egina.

CRISPUS (John Baptist), an Italian divine, who died in the kingdom of Naples in 1595. He wrote the *Life of San-nazar*, and *De Ethnicis Philosophis cautè legendis*.

* **CRITIAS**, one of the 30 tyrants of Athens. He was an eloquent and spirited man, but insidious and cruel. He was slain in battle, 400 B.C.

* **CRITO**, one of the disciples of Socrates, who was with that great man at his death, and composed Dialogues, which are now lost.

* **CRITOBULUS**, an ancient physician, who drew an arrow so dexterously out of the eye of Philip of Macedon, that the wound could not be perceived.

* **CRITOLAUS**, a Greek historian, who wrote a treatise on the Epirots, mentioned by Plutarch; also one on *Astronomy*.

* **CRITOLAUS**, a citizen of Tegea, in Arcadia, who with his two brothers fought against an equal number of Phe-neans, to put an end to the war between the two nations. His brothers were slain, and yet he vanquished his antagonists. On his return from the combat, he was met by his sister, who lamented the death of one of the persons whom he had slain, as he was her lover. This provoked Critolaus, and he killed her: for this offence he was pardoned. He afterwards became general of the Achæans, but being defeated by the Romans, he poisoned himself, 146 B.C.

CROESE (Gerard), a Dutch divine, who wrote the *History of the Quakers*, and other works. He died in 1710, aged 68.

* **CRÆSUS**, the last king of Lydia, and the richest of mankind. He was the first who brought the Greeks into sub-

C R O

jection to the Lydians. Cræsus, however, was a great patron of learned men, and entertained at his court Æsop the fabulist. He was defeated B.C. 548 by Cyrus, the king of Persia, who commanded him to be burnt alive. When on the pile, the unfortunate monarch thrice repeated the name of Solon, on which Cyrus had the curiosity to ask him the meaning. He told the conqueror, that Solon in a conversation with him had maintained that poverty was a happier state than riches, and that he found now his words were true. Cyrus was so touched, that he gave him his life, and made him his friend. When he died is unknown.

CROFT (Herbert), an English bishop; born in Oxfordshire of a good family in 1603. His father turned papist, and took his son with him to St. Omers, where he placed him in the English college of jesuits. A little before his father's death he was sent to England, to settle some affairs, where he chanced to become acquainted with Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham, whose arguments prevailed with him to return to the protestant communion. He then went to Oxford, and was admitted of Christ church. On entering into orders, he obtained a living in Gloucestershire. In 1639 he was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and the year after took the degree of D.D. In 1644 he was made dean of Hereford; but the troubles coming on he suffered much for his loyalty. At the restoration he was made bishop of Hereford; and in 1667 dean of the chapel royal, which place he resigned in 1669, and then retired to his diocese. In 1675 he printed, but without his name, a tract, entitled, *Naked Truth pleading for Toleration of Protestant Dissenters*; and this was answered by several writers, and defended by Andrew Marvel. In 1685 he wrote some animadversions on Dr. Burnet's *Theory of the Earth*. He died at Hereford in 1691, and was buried in the cathedral. Besides the above pieces, he printed some sermons, and religious tracts. His son Herbert was created a baronet in 1671, and died in 1710.

CROFT (William), an English musician; born in Warwickshire, and educated under doctor Blow, whom he succeeded as master of the children and composer to the chapel royal, and organist of Westminster abbey. In 1712 he published his *Divine Harmony*; and in 1715 he was created doctor in music by

the university of Oxford. In 1724 appeared his *Musica Sacra* in two vols. He died in 1727, aged about 50.

CROFTON (Zachary), a non-conformist divine, born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin. At the restoration he was ejected from the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. He was afterwards committed to the Tower for writing in defence of the solemn league and covenant; but on petitioning the king, he was released. In 1667 he set up a school near Aldgate, and died about 1672. He printed several controversial pieces.

CROIX DU MAINE (Francis la), a French writer of the 16th century. He published in 1584 the French Library, or an Account of all the Authors who had written in that language.

CROIX (Francis Petit de la), a learned Frenchman, who prepared for the press Thevenot's *Voyages to the East Indies*. He also wrote a Catalogue of the Turkish and Persian books in the king's library, and two Dictionaries of the French and Turkish languages. He died in 1695, aged 73.

CROMPTON (William), a non-conformist divine, born at Barnstable, in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He obtained the living of Barnstable, from whence he was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity. After this he had a meeting, in which he preached to his death in 1696. He wrote some religious tracts.

CROMWELL (Thomas), earl of Essex, an eminent English statesman. He was the son of a Blacksmith of Putney, in Surrey, and born about 1490. Early in life he went abroad, and became clerk to the English factory at Antwerp, which situation he soon left, and went into several countries as the secret agent of his sovereign. On his return to England, he entered into the service of Wolsey, who trusted him with his confidence, and obtained for him a seat in the house of commons, where he defended his master with great spirit. When the cardinal fell, the king took Cromwell into his own service, and gave him several important and valuable places. He was very instrumental in the dissolution of the monasteries, and greatly promoted the reformation. For these services he obtained the title of earl of Essex, and many manors, and estates, chiefly the spoils of the church. At length his affairs took an adverse turn. He was imprudent enough to promote the marriage

of the king with Anne of Cleves, which not proving agreeable to the tyrant, he wreaked his vengeance on the adviser of the marriage, and caused him to be tried for high treason and heresy. To be so accused was certain death; and he accordingly suffered decapitation on Tower-hill in 1540. He was a man of a grateful and liberal mind, and promoted more men of merit while he was in power than any of his predecessors.

CROMWELL (Oliver), protector of the commonwealth of England. He was born of a good family at Huntingdon, in 1599; and educated first at the grammar school in that town, and then at Sidney college, Cambridge, where his conduct was very irregular and dissipated. After a short stay there, he went to Lincoln's-inn, where he did not improve his time better than at the university. At the age of 21 he married Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Bouchier of Essex, knight. He now commenced puritan, and of course was adverse to the measures of the court. In 1628 he was elected into parliament, where he distinguished himself by his zeal against the bishops. When that parliament was dissolved, he retired into the country, and took a farm by way of improving his finances, which, however, did not answer. Finding his circumstances but very indifferent, he formed the resolution of going to New England, from the execution of which he was prevented by a proclamation restraining those migrations. Afterwards he removed to Ely, where he acquired a great reputation by his gifts in prayer and preaching. This led some of the inhabitants of Cambridge to get him chosen a freeman of their corporation, with a view to his being elected member for the borough. This was accordingly done with much jesuitical artifice, and Cromwell was returned representative for Cambridge. In the house he was very forward in opposing the court, and attacking the hierarchy. When hostilities were unavoidable between the king and parliament, Cromwell raised a troop of horse at Cambridge, where he behaved with great severity to the members of the university. He soon obtained the rank of colonel; and though he was then 43 years of age, he became an able officer, and made his men good soldiers. In 1643 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and sent to join the Scots. In the battle of Marston Moor his cavalry behaved with such firmness and activity as to gain the name of *Ironsides*. He also

distinguished himself in the second battle at Newbury. Some jealousy, however, was excited by his reputation, in the minds of many of his own party; and he and the earl of Manchester brought countercharges against each other in parliament, which ended without a prosecution. The battle of Naseby in 1646 was gained entirely by his skill and bravery, for which, and other services, he received the thanks of the house. By this time Cromwell was at the head of the army, and as Charles was now betrayed by the Scotch to the parliament, he determined to have him in his own power. This he effected by means of cornet Joyce in 1647. The same year he purged the house of commons, that is, he turned out those members who he thought were not likely to be gained over to his purpose. The share he had in the murder of the king is too plain to need detail, or animadversion. He acted in it, however, with his wonted hypocrisy, and pretended that he was driven to it by the direction of God, and not by his own inclination. Soon after this tragical event a mutiny broke out in the army, which threatened dangerous consequences; but Cromwell, by seizing and punishing the ringleaders, put an end to it. In 1649 he went to Ireland, where in less than a year he subdued the whole island. He then returned to England; but his memory is regarded with horror and detestation in that kingdom to this day. He was now appointed commander-in-chief against the Scots, who had armed to restore Charles II. September 3, 1650, he gained the battle of Dunbar; and that day twelvemonth he defeated the king at Worcester. From this time he kept his eye bent upon taking possession of the sovereign power. He began by moulding the army to his will; and having a party subservient to his wishes, he struck a bold stroke by dismissing the parliament, and locking the door of the house. He then went to the council of state and paid them the same compliment; after which he called a council, composed of his officers. The government was now completely in his hands, for the military council soon resolved that the administration of public affairs belonged to the lieutenant-general under the title of protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In 1653 he was invested with this dignity in the court of Chancery, and the year following he declared by an ordinance, that England, Scotland, and Ireland,

were but one state. The same year he called a parliament, but finding that instead of supporting him, the members began with questioning his authority, he put a guard upon their door, and then made them take an oath of allegiance to him and his government. This parliament still continued refractory, on which, in about four months, he dissolved them with very heavy reproaches. This year his mother died, and was buried, contrary to her own desire, in Henry VIIIth's chapel. In the year following the English made themselves masters of the island of Jamaica, and an alliance took place between the protector and France. In 1656 he called another parliament, which gratified the protector by confirming his title and sanctioning his proceedings. He wanted now to have the title of *king*, but this was rejected by his most zealous friends; and finding the object unattainable, he wisely abandoned it. However, he had the privilege granted him to make a sort of lords; and the title of protector being solemnly recognized, he was inaugurated with all the pomp of a coronation in Westminster hall. In 1658 he convened the two houses of lords and commons, and addressed them in the language usual for the kings of England; but none of the hereditary nobles would attend his mock parliament. Finding, therefore, that he could not form any thing like a regular establishment, he dissolved the assembly with great affliction. In August of that year his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, died. He never recovered this shock, which was attended with a slow fever, of which he died September 3, 1658. His remains were interred in Henry VIIIth's chapel, Westminster, from whence at the restoration they were taken and exposed on the gallows at Tyburn. Some, however, have said that his corpse was privately buried in Naseby-field by his own direction; and that the body of Charles I. was deposited in the vault in the abbey. But this is not probable. He had six children, viz. Richard, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances. Richard succeeded him in the protectorate, but when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he gave it up and went abroad. He died at Chestnut, in Hertfordshire, in 1712. Henry went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and bore a good character. He died 1674. Bridget married first general Ireton, and after his death, general Fleetwood. Elizabeth, his favourite daughter, married John

C R O

Claypole, esq. of Northamptonshire. Mary was married to lord Fauconberg, and is supposed to have contributed greatly to the restoration of Charles II. She died in 1712. Frances married first a grandson of the earl of Warwick, and secondly sir John Russel of Cambridgeshire.

CRONECK (John Frederic baron de), a German poet, born at Anspach in 1731, and died in 1758. His works were printed at Leipzig in 1760.

CROOK (Sir George), an English judge. He was born at Chilton, in Buckinghamshire about 1561, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and in due course was called to the bar. He rose to the rank of chief justice of England; and died at his seat in Oxfordshire in 1641.

CROSBY (Bras), lord-mayor of London. He was born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1725, and bred to the law, which profession he practised in London with good success. In 1758 he became a common-council-man. In 1764 he served the office of sheriff, and the year following he was elected alderman. In 1770 he was chosen mayor, in which office he distinguished himself by his opposition to the court in the affair of Wheble, and other printers, for which he was sent to the Tower, and while there received addresses from several parts of the kingdom. After his return he was complimented by the corporation with a vote of thanks, and a cup of 100l. value. He died in 1793.

CROSS (Michael), an English painter, who is said to have been sent by Charles I. to copy several pieces in Italy, and that having obtained leave from the doge of Venice to copy Raphael's madonna in St. Mark's church, he left his own piece behind him, and carried off the original, which was bought when the king's furniture was sold by the Spanish ambassador, and is now in the escurial. Lewis Cross was also a good copyist, and died in 1724.

CROUSAZ (John Peter de), an eminent philosopher. He was born at Lausanne, in Switzerland, in 1663. He received an excellent education in his own country, and then went on his travels. In 1706 he became rector of the academy of Lausanne; and was afterwards appointed tutor to prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel. He died in 1748. He wrote a treatise on Logic; another on Education; a Commentary on Pope's Essay on Man; and several pieces on philosophy, and mathematics.

C T E

CROWNE (John), an American writer. He was born in Nova Scotia, and came to England in the reign of Charles II. He wrote several comedies, particularly that of Sir Courtly Nice, the plot of which was dictated to him by that monarch; but just as the piece was ready for performance, the king died, and Crowne was ruined. His death happened at the beginning of the present century.

CROXALL (Samuel), an English divine; born at Walton-upon-Thames, in Surrey, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. While at the university he wrote the Fair Circassian, a poem, which is a licentious imitation of Solomon's Song. On entering into orders he obtained the living of Hanwell, in Middlesex, and several preferments in Hereford cathedral, which venerable structure he greatly injured to build a house for his brother. He died in 1752. Dr. Croxall was a strenuous whig, and wrote a book called Scripture Politics. He also translated Æsop's Fables, and wrote some poems.

CROZE (Mathurin Veyssiere la), a French benedictine, which order he renounced, and became a protestant in 1696. The king of Prussia made him his librarian, and professor of philosophy at Berlin, where he died in 1739, aged 78. He wrote an Armenian Dictionary, and several other books.

CRUCIGER (Gaspar), a protestant divine of Leipzig, who died in 1548 at Wittenberg, aged 45. He wrote commentaries on several books of the scripture.

CRUDEN (Alexander), an industrious compiler. He was educated at Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. In 1728 he came to London, and settled as a bookseller. In 1737 he published his Concordance to the Bible; a book of great merit. Cruden was a very pious man, but at times deranged in his mind. He died in the act of prayer in 1774, aged 70.

CRUSIUS or **KRANS** (Martin), a learned German, born in the diocese of Bamberg in 1526; chosen professor of belles-lettres at Tubingen; and died at Ellingen in 1607. He wrote, 1. Turco Græcia libri octo; Basil, 1584. 2. Annales Suevici ab initio rerum ad annum; 1549. 3. Germano Græciæ libri vi.; 1585.

CTESIAS, a Greek physician, who accompanied Cyrus, the son of Darius, in his expedition against Artaxerxes, by

whom he was taken prisoner, and who treated him with great respect. He wrote the History of Persia, and the History of the Indies, of which we have only an abridgment remaining by Photius.

CTESIBIUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 135 B.C. He invented the pump, and a clepsydra, or water-clock.—He is not to be confounded with Ctesibius of Chalcis, a cynic philosopher.

* **CTESIPHON**, an Athenian, who proposed that a golden crown should be given to Demosthenes for his public conduct. This was opposed by Æschines, who charged Ctesiphon with seditious motives. Demosthenes vindicated his friend, and Æschines was banished. There was an architect of the same name, who drew the plan of Diana's temple at Ephesus.

* **CTESIPPUS**, the son of Chabrias, after whose death he was entertained by Phocion, the friend of his father.

CUDWORTH (Ralph), a learned divine. He was born at Aller in Somersetshire, in 1617, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. About 1641 he obtained the rectory of North Cadbury, in the county of Somerset; and in 1642 appeared his Discourse on the Lord's Supper. Two years afterwards he was appointed master of Clare hall, Cambridge, to which was added the Hebrew professorship. In 1651 he took the degree of D.D. and in 1654 he was made master of Christ's college, Cambridge. On the restoration of Charles II. he was presented to the vicarage of Ashwell in Hertfordshire; and in 1678 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. The same year came out his famous book, entitled, *The true Intellectual System of the Universe*, in which he has completely overthrown atheism. He died at Cambridge in 1688. In 1731 bishop Chandler published Dr. Cudworth's treatise concerning *Eternal and Immutable Morality*; and in 1743 appeared a complete edition of his *Intellectual System*, with some additional pieces, edited by Dr. Birch. A daughter of Dr. Cudworth married sir Francis Masham, and died in 1708.

CUERENKERT (Theodore van), a Dutch engraver of great merit. He fell into some strange notions concerning religion, and maintained it unlawful to attend public worship, for which he was sent to prison, and at length banished from

Hæerlem. He died at Tergout in 1590 aged 68.

CUEVA (Alphonfus de la), commonly called Bedmar, ambassador of Philip III. to the state of Venice. In 1618 a conspiracy was formed to seize upon that city, which is said to have been projected by him, and for which he was sent away secretly by the senate, lest the populace should tear him to pieces. He then became president of the council in Flanders, and obtained a cardinal's hat. He died at Rome in 1665.

CUFF (Henry), an unfortunate English gentleman. He was born in Somersetshire in 1560, and educated at Oxford, where he was chosen fellow of Merton college. Afterwards he obtained the Greek professorship, and served the office of proctor. He quitted the university, and became secretary to Robert earl of Essex; and when his patron was condemned, Cuff was apprehended and executed at Tyburn, in 1601. He wrote a book, entitled, *the Differences of the Ages of Man's Life*, together with the *Original Causes, Progress, and End thereof*, 1607, 8vo.

CUJACIUS (James), a French lawyer, born at Thoulouse in 1520. He was a professor at Bourges, where his lectures were attended by students from all parts. He was called the father of his scholars, because he treated them with the greatest kindness and familiarity. He died at Bourges in 1590. His works were printed at Paris in 1659, in 10 vols. folio.

CULLEN (William), an eminent physician. He was born in the county of Lanark in Scotland, and served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Glasgow. When he was out of his time he went abroad as surgeon in a merchant-ship; but on his return to his own country he established himself in business, and had Dr. William Hunter for a partner. In 1740 he took his degree of M.D. and in 1746 he was chosen lecturer in chemistry at the university of Glasgow. In 1751 he was appointed king's professor of medicine in the same university. In 1756 he was elected professor of chemistry at Edinburgh, on which he resigned his places at Glasgow. On the death of Dr. Alston, professor of medicine, in 1763, Dr. Cullen was chosen to be his successor. His lectures became very popular, and have been since printed. When the infirmities of old age came on he resigned his situation to Dr. Black; but he afterwards read lectures on the

practice of physic, which he continued till nearly the time of his death, which happened in 1790.

CULLUM (John), an English baronet and divine. He was born in 1733, and educated at Catharine hall, Cambridge; where he took his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. In 1774 he was instituted to the living of Great Thurlow in Suffolk. He died in 1785. Sir John was the author of the History and Antiquities of Hawsted in Suffolk.

CULPEPER (Nicholas), an English astrologer and herbalist. He was the son of a clergyman, and was bred an apothecary; after which he settled in Spitalfields, and had considerable practice. He died in 1654. He wrote several books, the most celebrated of which is a Herbal, wherein he describes the good and bad qualities of plants according to the sidereal influences.

CUMBERLAND (Richard), an English prelate. He was born at London in 1632, and educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then entered into orders. In 1658 he obtained a living in Northamptonshire, and in 1667 he was presented to the living of All-hallows, Stamford. In 1672 he published a book in Latin, entitled, *De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitionis Philosophicæ*, &c. which has been translated into English by two different persons. This work gained him a great reputation. In 1680 he proceeded D.D. In 1686 appeared his essay on Jewish Weights and Measures. In 1691 he was made bishop of Peterborough without ever having solicited any preferment. He discharged the duties of the episcopal function in the most exemplary manner; and when he was desired to relax a little from his labours on account of his infirmities, he made this reply; "it is better to wear out than to rust out." He died in 1718, and lies buried in the cathedral of Peterborough. After his death were published two books by him, one entitled, *Sanchoniathon's Phœnician History*, translated from the first book of Eusebius de *Preparatione Evangelicæ*, &c. and the other, *Origines gentium antiquissimæ*, or Attempts for discovering the Times of the first Planting of Nations.

* **CUMBERLAND** (William duke of), the second son of George II. was born in 1727. He was with his father at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded in the leg. When quite young, some officers, as he passed, said, "What a charming boy!" The young

hero, thinking they said a *German* boy, went up to them and exclaimed, "I am not a *German* but an *English* boy; and I desire, gentlemen, that you will never call me so any more." He commanded the British army at the battle of Fontenoy, where he would have gained a victory, if the Dutch troops had behaved as they ought to have done. He put an end to the rebellion in 1746, by defeating the Pretender at Culloden, for which he received the thanks of both houses. The year following he lost the battle of Val, owing to the treachery of the Dutch. He died in 1765.

* **CUMBERLAND** (Henry Frederic, duke of), the son of Frederic prince of Wales, born in 1745, and created duke in 1766. In 1771 he married the Hon. Ann Horton, widow of Mr. Horton, and daughter of the earl of Carhampton. He became grand master of free masons, and died in 1790.

CUMING (William), a learned physician; born at Edinburgh in 1714. When he had completed his studies and taken his degree, he removed to London, and from thence went to Dorchester, where he continued to his death in 1788. Dr. Cuming was a man of great learning and integrity. He was well versed in antiquities, and assisted Hutchins in compiling the History of Dorsetshire.

CUNÆUS (Peter), professor of law in the university of Leyden; born in 1586, and died in 1638. He wrote, 1. *De Republica Hebræorum*. 2. *Satyræ Menippææ in sui Seculi homines inepte eruditos*. 3. *Remarks on Nonius's Dionysiaca*.

CUNINGHAM (William), an English physician. In 1559 he resided at Norwich, but in 1563 he read lectures in Surgeons' hall, London. He was a man of eminence in his profession, and also ingenious in engraving upon copper.

CUNITIA (Maria), an extraordinary female of the 17th century. She was born in Silesia, and attained a great eminence in astronomy. In 1650 she published astronomical tables under the title of *Urania Propitia*. She was also well acquainted with the learned languages, and several of the modern. She married a Dr. Lewin, and died at Pistekin in 1664.

CUNNINGHAM (Alexander), a Scotch writer, born in 1654, and educated in Holland, from whence he came to England with the prince of Orange. He became travelling tutor to several noblemen

and gentlemen; by which means he obtained the appointment of resident-encyoy at Venice, where he continued five years. He died in London in 1737. In 1787 appeared his *History of Great Britain*, from the Revolution to the Accession of George I. 2 vols. translated from the Latin MS. by Dr. William Thompson. There was another Alexander Cunningham who published an edition of *Horæ*: at the Hague, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1721, which is held in great esteem.

CUNNINGHAM, (John), an Irish poet. He was born in Dublin, and became a strolling player, chiefly in the northern counties of England. He died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1773, aged 42. He wrote a farce called *Love in a Mill*, from which Garrick made his *Lying Valet*.

CUPERUS (Gisbert), a learned burgo-master of Darenter, and professor of history, who wrote a *History of the three Gordians*, and other works. He died in 1716, aged 72.

* **CURÆUS** (Joachim), a German physician, born in Silesia. He visited most parts of Europe to improve himself, and on his return to his own country practised physic with reputation. He died in 1573, aged 41. He wrote in Latin the *Annals of Silesia and Breslaw*, in folio.

CURCELLÆUS (Stephen), a learned divine of Geneva, born in 1586, and died at Amsterdam in 1658. He became an Arminian, and succeeded Episcopius in the divinity professorship. He published an edition of the *New Testament* in Greek, with various readings from ancient MSS. He also wrote several theological pieces.

* **CURIO** (Q.), an excellent Roman orator, who called Cæsar, in the midst of the Senate, "the man of all the women, and the woman of all the men." His son, C. Scribonius, saved Cæsar's life, after the debate, concerning the punishment to be inflicted on the friends of Catiline. He slew himself in Africa.

CURIO (Cælius Secundus), a learned man of the 16th century. He was born at San Chirico in Piedmont, and having embraced lutheranism, underwent a variety of persecutions on that account. He escaped from the prison of the inquisition at Turin, and fled from place to place till he came to Basle, where he settled, and died in 1569, aged 67. He wrote, *de Amplitudine Beati regni Dei*, 1550, 8vo. and other works.

* **CURIUS DENTATUS. MARCUS ANNIUS**, a Roman consul famous for his fortitude and frugality. He gained several important victories and defeated Pyrrhus. The Samnites sent ambassadors to tempt him into their service. When they came to his cottage they found him boiling some vegetables for his dinner, yet he refused all their offers, chusing rather his poverty and honesty, than wealth and infamy. He lived 272 B.C.

CURL (Edmund), a noted bookseller, rendered memorable by Mr. Pope. He kept a shop in the purlieu of Covent garden. He had his ears cut off in the pillory for publishing some obscene books. He died in 1748.

CUROPALATE (John), a Greek author, who was a domestic in the palace of the emperor of that name. He wrote a *History of the Empire* from 813 to 1081, which has been unmercifully pillaged by Cedrenus, Syncellus, and Theophanes, without the slightest acknowledgment.

* **CURRADI** (Francesco), an historical and portrait painter of Italy, born in 1570, and died in 1660. He had a delightful manner, great correctness of design, a good disposition of figures, and a complete knowledge of the chiaro-obscuro.

CURTIUS (Quintus), a Latin historian, who wrote the *History of Alexander the Great*, in ten books, of which the two first are lost. His age is very uncertain; some authors placing him under Vespasian, and others under Trajan. His style is very excellent, and he writes with impartiality. Freinshemius has supplied the two books that were wanting in an admirable manner.

CUSA (Nicholas de), a Roman cardinal. He rose from a very mean condition entirely by his merits. Nicholas V. made him a cardinal in 1448, and in 1451 he was sent legate into Germany to preach up a crusade against the Turks. He died at Todi in Umbria, in 1464, aged 63. His works were printed at Basil in 1565, in 3 vols. folio.

CUSPINIAN (John), a German physician, who was employed by the emperor Maximilian I. in several important negotiations. He died at Vienna in 1529, aged 56. He wrote a *History of the Roman emperors* from Julius Cæsar to the death of Maximilian I. and other able works.

CUTHBERT (St.), an English saint. He was born in the north, and brought

up under the Scottish monks at Icolmkill, after which he went to Lindesfern, or Holy-island, near Berwick, from whence he removed to the court of Egfred king of Northumberland, whom he baptised; and, in consequence was made bishop of that district. However he soon returned to Lindesfern, where he founded a monastery, and died in 686.

CUTTS (John lord), a brave English general. He was born at Matching in Essex, and entered early into the army under the duke of Monmouth. He afterwards went into the service of the duke of Lorraine in Hungary, and was at the taking of Buda. He returned to England soon after the restoration, and was created an Irish peer. On the accession of queen Anne he was made lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland. In 1705 he served in Ireland; but soon after he was deprived of his military command, which broke his heart, and he died in 1707. His lordship had also a genius for poetry, and wrote Poetical Exercises, printed in 1687.

* **CYAXARES I.** king of the Medes, succeeded his father Phraortes in the year 635 B.C. He became very powerful, and subdued all Asia beyond the river Halys. He died B.C. 585.

* **CYAXARES II.** is supposed to have been Darius the Mede.

CYGNÉ (Martin du), a learned jesuit and professor at St. Omer's; born in 1619, and died in 1669. He wrote, *Explanatio Rhetoricæ*, and some other books of merit.

* **CYNÆGIRAS**, an Athenian soldier, who distinguished himself at the battle of Marathon by an act of madness, which some may call courage. He followed the fugitive Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, which was instantly cut off; he then seized her with his left hand, which was also severed in two. He lastly laid hold of the vessel with his teeth, on which a Persian soldier cut off his head. He was brother to Æschylus the poet.

CYNEAS, an eminent philosopher and orator of Thessaly. He was the disciple of Demosthenes, and minister of Pyrrhus. Extraordinary things are told of his memory, and it is said that the day after his arrival at Rome as ambassador from Pyrrhus he saluted all the senators and knights by their several names. He abridged the book of *Æneas* on the defence of places, which was published by Casaubon in his edition of Polybius.

CYPRIANI, a celebrated Italian painter who died at London in 1785. His pieces, though small, are very elegant. They are universally known and admired by having been engraved by Bartolozzi.

CYPRIANUS (Thascius Cæcilius), father of the church. He was born at Carthage at the beginning of the 3d century. He embraced christianity in 246, on which he wrote his book, *de Gratia Dei*, addressed to Donatus. The year following he composed another, entitled, *de Idolorum Vanitate*. The bishop of Carthage conferred on him the order of priesthood, and when that prelate died he was chosen to succeed him: soon after which, the Decian persecution commenced, and Cyprian, to avoid its fury, fled into retirement. This conduct gave great offence to the christians; because it was regarded as indispensable in a bishop to continue on his post in the time of danger to encourage his people. He was no sooner gone than his name was proscribed, and his property confiscated. However, he was not inactive in his concealment, but wrote a great number of pastoral letters to his clergy, which are full of excellent instructions. When the storm was over he returned to Carthage; but another persecution broke out in 257, in which this martyr fell with great constancy and boldness. His death happened in 258. His works were edited by bishop Fell at Oxford in 1682; and rendered into English by Dr. Marshall, in 1 vol. folio.

CYRANO (Bergerac), a French writer and soldier, born in Gascony about 1620. He served at several sieges, and received some severe wounds. At length he abandoned the army in disgust, and betook himself entirely to writing. His pieces are mostly humorous and satirical. Swift is supposed to have imitated him pretty closely. His history of the States and Empires of the Sun has been translated into English. He died in 1655.

* **CYRIADES**, one of the 30 tyrants, who ravaged the Roman empire in the reigns of Valerius and Gallienus. He died A.D. 259.

CYRILL of Jerusalem, a christian father. He succeeded Maximus bishop of Jerusalem about 350, which place he obtained by the interest of Acacius bishop of Cæsarea; but afterwards these two prelates fell out about their prerogatives, and Acacius called a synod, which deposed Cyrill for having sold the treasures of his church, and applied the money to

support the poor in the time of famine. After several fierce disputes he regained his situation, and died in 836. A few of his pieces are extant.

CYRILL of Alexandria, a christian father, and bishop of that see in 412. He commenced his episcopate by banishing the novatians out of his diocese, and soon after he drove the Jews from Alexandria. These adventures occasioned a kind of war between Orestes the governor of the city and the bishop. Parties were formed on both sides, and some blood was spilt. The people, who were in general attached to the bishop, seized Hypatia, a pagan lady of great accomplishments, who was very intimate with the governor, and tore her to pieces; but it does not appear that Cyrill was accessory to this horrid act. Fierce contentions next broke out between Cyrill and Nestorius, which occasioned the council of Ephesus, by whom Cyrill was deposed and sent to prison. However, he soon recovered his liberty and his bishopric, and died in 444. His works have been frequently printed.

* **CYRILL-LUCAR**, born in the isle of Candia in 1572. He went to Germany after having studied at Padua. On his return to the east he was elevated to the see of Alexandria, and in 1621 to the patriarchate of Constantinople. He kept up a correspondence with the protestant churches, particularly that of England, and having endeavoured to reform his clergy he was deposed, and banished to Rhodes. However, he was re-established, and still continued the work of reformation, for which he was deposed again, and in 1638 he was strangled by order of the grand Seignior, who had been prejudiced against him by the artifices of his enemies. His Confession of Faith and Letters were printed at Amsterdam in 1718.

* **CYRUS**, king of Persia, the son of Cambyfes and Mandane, daughter of

Astyages, king of Media. It is said that Astyages gave his daughter to an obscure Persian on account of a dream, in which he was told, that he should be dethroned by his grandson. Cyrus, therefore, was exposed as soon as born, but a shepherdess preserved him, and brought him up as her own son. His birth being afterwards discovered, Cyrus levied troops and deposed his grandfather. He then extended his conquests on all sides, and took the city of Babylon by drying the channels of the Euphrates; but marching against Tomyris, queen of the Scythians, he was defeated, and put to death by the heroine herself, B.C. 530. In the life of Cyrus, as given by Xenophon, we read the character of a brave and virtuous monarch; but the piece is overcharged, and the historian is too partial to be always depended upon.

* **CYRUS** the Younger, was the son of Darius Nophus, and brother of Artaxerxes. When his father died he attempted the life of his brother, in order to obtain the throne. He would have been put to death by Artaxerxes, had not his mother Parysatis interceded for him. He then obtained the governorship of Lydia, where he mustered an army and marched against his brother. The battle was obstinately fought, but it ended with the death of Cyrus, 401 B.C. The 10,000 Greeks who came with Cyrus made good their retreat in spite of all the force of the Persians, and returned safe to their own country. This event has been celebrated by Xenophon, one of their commanders.

* **CYRUS** of Panapolis, a Latin poet, and soldier, in the time of Theodosius the Younger. He was made consul and præfect of Constantinople. He afterwards embraced christianity, and was made a bishop in Phrygia where he died.

D.

DAC (John), a German painter, born at Cologne in 1556. He was employed by the emperor Rodolphus, who bestowed upon him honours and riches. His pieces are very grand.

DACIER (Andrew), a learned Frenchman; born of protestant parents at Castres, in Upper Languedoc, in 1651, and

educated chiefly at Saumur under Tanaquil Faber, or Le Fevre, whose learned daughter he afterwards married. He published at Paris, in 1681, an edition of Pompeius Festus, for the use of the dauphin. His Horace, with a French version, came out the same year. In 1683 he married, and we do not find

that he published any thing till 1691, when his translation of the Reflections of Marcus Antoninus appeared. The next year he published his translation of Aristotle's Poetics. From this time to his death he continued publishing some work or other every year. For his services to literature he was appointed perpetual secretary to the academy, rewarded with a pension of 2000 livres, and made keeper of the books in the king's closet. He died in 1722. Dacier and his wife renounced the protestant religion in 1683. Besides the works above-mentioned he translated the works of Plato into French; the Lives of Plutarch; the Manual of Epictetus, &c.

DACIER (Anne), the wife of the preceding, and daughter of Le Fevre, professor of Greek at Saumur, where she was born in 1651. Her father discovering her turn for learning, indulged her wish, and gave her a most liberal education. In 1674 she published an edition of Callimachus, which gave so much satisfaction that she was employed to prepare editions of Latin authors for the use of the dauphin; accordingly she published Florus the same year. This book she sent to Christina queen of Sweden, who made her great offers if she would renounce the protestant religion, and reside at her court, but this she refused. In 1681 she published a translation of Anacreon and Sappho, which was followed by versions of some of Plautus's comedies, and of the Plutus and Clouds of Aristophanes. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, who joined with her in renouncing the protestant religion about two years afterwards. In 1688 she translated into French the comedies of Terence, with notes. In 1711 came out her translation of the Iliad; and in 1714 she defended Homer against M. de la Motte, in a book entitled, The Causes of the Corruption of Taste; this was followed in 1716 by another against father Hardouin. The same year came out her version of the Odyssey, which closed her literary labours. She died in 1720. She had two daughters and a son. One of the daughters became a nun, the other died at the age of 18, and the son when he was a child. Madame Dacier was as remarkable for her modesty as her erudition. A learned German having paid her a visit, begged that she would write her name and sentence in his book. She excused herself as long as she could, but being strongly importuned she complied, and added to her signature

a verse from Sophocles, importing that silence is the ornament of the female sex.

* D'AGAR (Jacopo), a French painter, born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1716. He was the disciple of Vouet, from whom he learned to paint history and portrait, but he excelled in the latter. He resided a long time in Denmark at the court of Christian V. after which he came to London, where he was well received. He went back to Denmark, and died there.

DAGOUMER (William), rector of the university of Paris, died in 1745. He is the author of, 1. A Course of Philosophy in Latin; 2. A Tract against the Advertisements of Languet, Archbishop of Sens.

DAHL (Michael), a Danish portrait painter, who died in England in 1743. He was in great repute, and had the honour to paint the portrait of queen Anne.

DAILLE (John), a learned French divine, born at Châtelleraut in 1594, and educated at Saumur. In 1612 he was appointed tutor to the two grandsons of the learned du Mornay. He profited greatly by his intimacy with that great man. In 1619 he went with his pupils to Italy, where one of them died. He continued on his travels with the other young gentleman, and went through Germany and other countries; after which they passed over to England, and returned to France in 1621. While at Venice he cultivated an acquaintance with father Paul, who was particularly partial to protestants. He became a minister in 1623, and still remained in the family of du Plessis Mornay, who died in his arms. In 1625 he was appointed minister of the church of Saumur, and the year following he removed to that of Paris. In 1631 appeared his most popular performance, on the Use of the Fathers. This book was translated into English by Mr. Smith of Cambridge. We are told by this translator that lord Falkland had begun to translate it, as both he and his friend Chillingworth held it in high estimation. In 1633 he published an Apology for the reformed Churches, which was rendered into English by the same person. These books excited a good deal of controversy. In the disputes which agitated the French churches, M. Daille, though he declared himself an advocate for universal grace, yet he behaved with great moderation. He died in 1670. He had a son who

DAL

became a minister in 1653, and was chosen colleague with his father. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Zurich, where he died in 1690.

DALECHAMPS (James), a French physician, born at Caen in Normandy in 1513, and died at Lyons in 1588. He wrote a general History of Plants, and some other books. He also published Pliny's Natural History, with notes, which obtained the approbation of Scaliger.

DALEN (Cornelius van), a Dutch engraver, born about 1640. He engraved a great variety of portraits, and a set of antique statues in a masterly style.

* **DALENS** (Dirk), a landscape painter of Amsterdam; born in 1659, and died in 1682. His pieces are faithful and spirited copies of nature.

D'ALIBRAI (Charles Vion), a French poet, of a bacchanalian cast, who died about 1655. His works were printed at Paris in 1653.

DALIN (Olaus de), a Swedish poet, born at Winsberg in 1708. He wrote a poem, entitled, *The Liberty of Sweden*, and a tragedy entitled *Brunhilda*. He is also the author of the general History of Sweden, and other works. He became preceptor to prince Gustavus, and chancellor of the court; and died in 1763.

DALLINGTON (Sir Robert), an English author, and secretary to Francis earl of Rutland. He was made master of the Charter-house, and died in 1627. Sir Robert wrote *Aphorisms on Tacitus*.

* **DALMATIUS**, bishop of Cyzicum, who wrote the Acts of the Council of Nice, and assisted at the council of Ephesus.

DALRYMPLE (Sir David), a Scotch judge. He was born at Edinburgh in 1726. His father was auditor of the exchequer for Scotland, and his mother daughter of the earl of Haddinton. He was educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to Utrecht, where he continued till 1746; and then returned to Edinburgh, and became an advocate. In 1766 he was appointed a judge, on which occasion he took the title of lord Hailes, according to the custom of the country. He died in 1792, leaving two daughters. Lord Hailes wrote and published a great number of books and tracts, as *Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the Reign of James I. and Charles I.* 2 vols. 1762, and 1766; *Remarks on the History of Scotland*, 1773, 2mo.; *Annals of Scotland*, 4to. 1779, 2 vols.; *Remains of Chris-*

DAM

tian Antiquity, 1778, 3 vols.; several *Memoirs* intended for a *Biographia Scotica*, &c.

DALTON (Michael), an English lawyer, who wrote a book on the Office of a Justice of the Peace, and another on the Duties of Sheriffs. He died before the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I.

DALTON (John), an English divine; born at Deane in Cumberland in 1709, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. While at college he was appointed tutor to lord Beauchamp. He adapted Milton's *Comus* for the stage, and wrote some songs in it. This piece was performed for the benefit of a grand-daughter of Milton. He went abroad with his pupil, who died in Italy. On his return he took orders, and obtained the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, and a prebend of Worcester, where he died in 1763. He published a volume of sermons in 1757, and some poems. His brother Richard was librarian to the king; and published prints from drawings made by himself of the procession to Mecca, &c.

DALZIEL (Thomas), a Scotch general, who was with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, after which he went to Russia, and entered into the service of the czar. He returned at the restoration, and was made commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. His appearance was very singular, for he suffered his beard to grow down to his girdle, and he wore a beaver hat, the brim of which was not above three inches. His dress altogether was so singular that he never appeared in public without a crowd of boys after him. He was in great favour with Charles II. When he died is uncertain.

DAMASCENUS (John), a father of the church, so called from the place of his birth. He succeeded his father as counsellor of state to the caliph, and at the close of life was ordained priest, on which he went into a monastery. He died about 750. His works were printed at Paris in 2 vols. folio, 1712.

DAMASIUS, a heathen philosopher of the stoic sect, or according to others of the peripatetic. He wrote the life of his master and predecessor Isidorus the logician of Athens, of which only a few fragments remain. He flourished A.D. 540.

* **DAMASUS I.** pope and saint. He was a native of Spain, and placed in the pontifical chair in 366. He was op-

D A M

posed by an antipope called Ursin, but Damasus was acknowledged by the bishops of Italy, and the council of Aquilæ, and Ursin was condemned to banishment. This pope set about reforming abuses among the clergy and religious orders with great zeal, and opposed the arians with equal warmth. He died in 384, aged 80. The famous St. Jerom was his secretary. Several of his letters are extant.

* **DAMASUS II.** pope. He was elected the same day that Benedict IX. abdicated the chair, and died 23 days after his being chosen, in Palestine, in 1048.

DAMIAN (Peter), a Roman cardinal of the 11th century, who opposed the papal attacks of the emperors, and boldly affirmed that the popes ought not to take up arms even in the way of defence. He also endeavoured to reform the licentious manners of the age. His works were printed at Paris in 1663.

DAMIENS (Robert François), a French assassin, who was executed in a horrible manner in 1757, for having made an attempt upon the life of Lewis XV. He had been a domestic in the college of jesuits.

* **DAMO**, the daughter of Pythagoras, at whose desire she devoted herself to a life of celibacy, and may therefore be called the first of nuns. Her father imparted to her all his secrets of philosophy, on condition that she was never to divulge them, which she religiously fulfilled.

* **DAMON**, a pythagorean philosopher, rendered memorable for his friendship with Pythias. Dionysius the tyrant having condemned him to death, he obtained a short leave of absence to go home and settle his affairs; Pythias pledging himself to endure the punishment in his stead if he did not return at the time limited. Damon was punctual to the moment, and this instance of exalted friendship so pleased the king that he pardoned Damon, and requested to become one of their friends.

DAMOCLES, a sycophant at the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse. He was one day admiring the happy condition of princes, on which the tyrant invited him to an entertainment, and caused a naked sword to be hung over his head by a single hair. Damocles, frightened at the perilous condition in which he sat, begged of the king to dismiss him into a more safe though lowly station of life.

D A N

DAMOCRITUS, a Greek historian of an unknown age; who wrote two books, one on tactics, and the other on the Jews, in which he accuses them of worshipping the head of an ass, and offering human sacrifices.

DAMPIER (John) a French poet. He was a native of Blois, and after being an advocate in the great council, became a cordelier; and died in 1530. His Latin poems are chastely written, and are to be found in the 1st volume of the *Deliciae Poetarum Gallorum*.

DAMPIER (William), an English navigator. He was born in Somersetshire in 1622, and went to sea early in life. He sailed with capt. Cook, who commanded a Bristol ship sent out against the Spaniards. After cruising a considerable time on the American coast, and taking several prizes, capt. Cook died, and was succeeded by Mr. Davis, whom Dampier left, and went aboard another buccaneering ship commanded by capt. Swan. Not meeting with much success, they sailed for the East Indies, where Dampier left Swan, and proceeded to the English factory at Achen. He then engaged with a capt. Weldon, and afterwards became gunner to the factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he embarked by stealth for England, and arrived there the same year. He afterwards went out from Bristol with capt. Woodes Rogers to the South Sea, and returned in 1711. When he died is unknown. His Voyages round the World are well known; and are very accurate. There is a portrait of Dampier in the Trinity-house on Tower-hill.

* **DAMPIERRE** (general), a distinguished officer in the service of the French republic. He had been a captain in the regiment of Chartres; but when the revolution broke out he joined the popular standard, and was major-general at the battle of Gemappe. He was shot by the English gunners, as he was reconnoitring at the battle, or retreat, of Famars, May 8, 1793.

* **DAN**, the son of Jacob by the servant of Rachael, and the father of a warlike tribe. He lived to the age of 127.

* **DANCER** (Daniel), an extraordinary miser. He was born in 1716 near Harrow, in Middlesex. In 1736 he succeeded to his family estate, which was very considerable; but as his fathers before him were too great lovers of money to lay out any in improvements, Daniel followed their example, and the farm

went worse and worse. He led the life of a hermit for above half a century; and his only dealing with mankind arose from the sale of his hay; and he was seldom seen, except when he was out gathering up logs of wood from the common, or old iron, or sheeps' dung under the hedges. He was very frequently robbed; to prevent which, he fastened the door up, and got into his house through the upper window, to ascend which he made use of a ladder, which he carefully drew up after him. His sister, who lived with him for many years, left him at her death a considerable increase to his wealth. When she was to be buried he purchased a second-hand pair of black worsted stockings to put himself in decent mourning. This was an article of great luxury, for at other times Daniel always wore hay-bands round his legs. He died in 1794, and left the whole of his copyhold estates to lady Tempest, who had been very charitable to the poor man and his sister.

DANCHET (Anthony), a French poet, born in 1671, and died at Paris in 1748. He wrote for the theatre with great success, and his works were published in 1751, in 4 vols. 12mo. He was a member of the French academy.

DANDINI (Jerome), an Italian jesuit, born at Cesena in 1554. He became a celebrated professor of philosophy, and was rector of several colleges. Clement VIII. sent him as his nuncio to the Maronites of Libanus. Of this journey he wrote an account, which was translated into French, and printed in 1675. He died at Forli in 1634. He wrote a Commentary on Aristotle's three books de Anima.

DANDINI (Pietro), a painter of Florence, born in 1646, and died in 1712. He was in the service of the grand-duke almost constantly, so that few of his pictures are to be found out of his own country. He was very successful in imitating great masters.

DANDINI (Cesare), an historical painter, of Florence. He was uncle to the preceding. There are several noble pictures of his painting in the churches of Florence.

DANDINI (Hercule François), an Italian count, and professor of law at Padua; born in 1691, and died in 1747. He wrote, 1. *De Forensi scribendi ratione*. 2. *De servitutibus prædiorum interpretationes per epistolas*, &c.

DANDRE BARDON (Michael François), a French writer and painter,

born at Aix, in Provence, in 1700, and died in 1783. He was a member of the academy of painting, and wrote, 1. *The Life of Carlo Vanloo*. 2. A treatise on Painting, and another on Sculpture, &c.

DANDRIEU (Jean François), a French musician, who died at Paris in 1740, aged 56. He excelled on the organ and harpsichord. He also had great merit as a composer, particularly church music.

DANEAU (Lambert), called in Latin *Daneus*, a French protestant divine, born about 1530, and died at Castrès in 1596. He wrote, 1. *Commentaries on Matthew and Mark*. 2. *A Poetical System of Geography*. 3. *Aphorismi Politici et Militares*.

DANES (Peter), a French prelate of considerable piety and learning. He was present at the council of Trent, where he made an eloquent speech. While there, he was made bishop of Lavaur. He died at Paris in 1577. His *Opuscula* were printed in 1731.

DANET (Peter), a French abbé, who published an edition of Phædrus, for the use of the dauphin; also a Dictionary, and other works. He died at Paris in 1709.

DANGEAU (Lewis Courcillon de), a French abbot, who died at Paris, in 1723, aged 80. He invented several games for teaching young persons geography, history, and grammar. He also wrote Dialogues on the Immortality of the Soul.

DANGEAU (Philip de Courcillon, marquis de), brother of the above, born in 1633, and died at Paris full of honours in 1720. He wrote, *Memoirs in MS.* from which Voltaire, and other authors, have gleaned many curious particulars.

DANICAN (Andre), better known by the name of Philidor; a celebrated player on chess. He was born at Paris, and resided for several years in England, where he published his *Analysis du jeu des Echecs*, in 1749. He also composed music with good success. He died in 1795.

* **DANIEL**, the fourth of the greater prophets. He was of the blood royal of Judah, and carried captive to Babylon 606 B.C. He obtained a situation at the court of Nebuchadnezzar, and had his name changed to that of Belteshazzar. His progress in learning, and his sagacity of mind, rendered him a favourite with the monarch; and he was appointed governor of the provinces of Babylon. Under the reign of Belteshazzar he explained the famous writing upon the wall,

D A N

and the event confirmed the truth of his prediction. Darius made him his prime minister; but some of the courtiers envying his situation, contrived to have him thrown into the den of lions for refusing divine honours to Darius. He escaped from the furious beasts by a miracle, and regained the favour of his master. He died at the age of 88.

DANIEL (Arnauld), a Provençal poet, whose works were imitated by Petrarch. He died about 1189.

DANIEL (Peter), a learned Frenchman, who died at Paris in 1603. He published, 1. An edition of the *Aulularia* of Plautus. 2. Commentaries of Servius on Virgil, &c.

DANIEL (Samuel), an English poet and historian. He was born in Somersetshire, 1562, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; on leaving which, he became groom of the privy chamber to the queen of James I. At the close of his life he retired to his native country, where he died in 1619. His poems were collected, and printed in 2 vols. 2mo. 1718. He wrote the History of England to the end of the reign of Edward III. which, according to some authors, is the crown of all his works.

DANIEL (Gabriel), a French historian. He was born at Roan in 1649, and entered among the jesuits at the age of 18. One of his first productions was a *Voyage to the World of Cartesius*, a work of great wit, and which has been translated into several languages. His greatest performance, however, is, *The History of France*, published at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1713; but afterwards enlarged to 7 vols. 4to. 1722. He also wrote several miscellaneous and theological treatises. He died at Paris in 1728.

DANTE, a famous Italian poet, born at Florence in 1265. Dante was of an ambitious turn, and joined one of the factions which then disturbed Florence; but the party to which he belonged proving the weakest, he was banished. He then prevailed on the prince of Verona to make war on the Florentines, which did not answer his expectations; neither could he get himself recalled. He died at Ravenna in 1321. He wrote in his exile a triple poem on *Paradise*, *Purgatory*, and *Hell*, which shews a wonderful imagination; but the satirical spirit which he breathes is very bitter. He attacks the city of Florence, the French king, and the pope, in it, with great virulence, as the authors of his misfortunes, whereas, they proceeded

D A R

from his own turbulent disposition. His works were printed at Venice in 1564, in folio.

DANTE (Peter Vincent), a native of Perouse, who imitated the style of the preceding poet with so much success, that his performances have frequently gone under his name. He was also a good mathematician, and died in 1512.

DANTE (Vincent), grandson of the above. He was a mathematician, sculptor, and painter. His statue of Julius III. is esteemed a master-piece. He died in 1576, aged 46. He wrote the lives of men eminent in drawing for statues.

DANTE (Ignatius), a dominican of the same family as the poet. He was a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, and drew several fine maps for Gregory XIII. who gave him the bishopric of Alatri. He died in 1586. He wrote a treatise on the Astrolabe, and some other works.

DANTE (John Baptist), a mathematician of the same family, who is said to have made himself a pair of wings, with which he flew over the lake Trasimene; but on exhibiting himself over the city of Perugia, he fell on a church and broke his thigh. He afterwards became professor of mathematics at Venice; and died at the end of the 15th century.

* **DANTON** (George James), a leading man in the French revolution. He was a lawyer, and rose to notice in that storm which has brought forth a number of extraordinary persons to view, who would otherwise have passed their days in obscurity. He displayed talents in the convention, and was a powerful speaker. Robespierre, however, supplanted him, and he fell under the guillotine in 1794, aged 34.

DANTZ (John Andrew), a lutheran divine, born at Sautrusen, near Gotha, in 1654. He became professor of theology at Jena, where he died in 1727. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, a Chaldee Grammar, and several dissertations on the Hebrew Scripture, and the Rabbinical writings.

DARCI (Count), an eminent engineer, born in Ireland in 1725, of a family attached to the Stuarts, in consequence of which he entered into the French service. At the age of 17 he distinguished himself as a geometrician. In 1760 he published an essay on Artillery. In 1765 appeared his memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight; which is very ingenious. He died in 1779. Besides the writings above mentioned, he

D A R

wrote a number of mathematical memoirs of great merit.

DARGONNE (Dom Bonaventure), a carthusian monk, born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1704. He wrote *Un Traité de la Lecture des Pères de l'Eglise*, and some other works.

* **DARIUS**, surnamed the Mede, is the same, according to some, as Cyaxares, son of Astyages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus. He died at Babylon about 348 B.C.

* **DARIUS I.** king of Persia, the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy with six others against the usurper Smerdis, and having slain him, they agreed that he should have the crown whose horse should neigh first in the morning. The groom of Darius on the night preceding brought his master's horse to a mare on the spot fixed upon. The next morning when the candidates came to the place, the horse of Darius suddenly neighed, and at the same time a clap of thunder was heard, in consequence of which he was immediately saluted king. He took Babylon after a siege of 10 months, rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and sent the captive Jews to their own country. His forces suffered a terrible defeat from the Greeks at Marathon; on which he resolved to carry on the war in person; but he died in the midst of his preparations, B.C. 485.

* **DARIUS II.** surnamed Ochus, or Nothus, because he was the bastard son of Artaxerxes by a concubine. After the murder of Xerxes he ascended the Persian throne, and espoused Parisatis his sister, a cruel princess, by whom he had Artaxerxes, Memnon, Amestris, and Cyrus the younger. He died after a reign of 19 years. B.C. 404.

* **DARIUS III.** or Codomanus, the last king of Persia of the name. He was the son of Arsanes and Syfigambis, and descended from Darius Nothus. Bagoas, the eunuch, placed him on the throne; but afterwards he attempted to poison him. Darius, however, made him swallow the deadly draught himself. Darius had a most formidable enemy in Alexander the Great, who defeated him near the Granicus, and a second time, near the Issus, where his family were taken prisoners by that conqueror; but Darius himself escaped in disguise. Having gathered another army, he marched against the Macedonian hero, and experienced a third overthrow at Arbela, on which he fled to Medela. Bessus, governor of Bactriana, basely slew him in

D A T

his chariot in hopes of being his successor, B.C. 331. Alexander was touched with compassion when he heard of his death; and having magnificently interred the remains of the unhappy Darius, he inflicted a just punishment on the murderer.

* **DARWIN** (Charles), a young man of promising intellect. He was the son of Dr. Darwin of Derby, and was born at Litchfield in 1758. After receiving a preparatory education, he went to Christchurch college, Oxford, where, however, he only remained a year, from a supercilious contempt of the course of study pursued there. He then went to the university of Edinburgh, where he followed his medical studies with great application, and obtained the first prize medal offered by the Æsculapian society for the best essay on the means of distinguishing pus from mucus. He died a few months after, in 1778; and was buried in the cemetery belonging to the chapel of St. Cuthbert at Edinburgh, where there is a monument to his memory. He left behind him an *Account of the retrograde Motions of the absorbent Vessels of animal Bodies in some Diseases*, in Latin; a translation of which was published by the ingenious Dr. Darwin, his father.

DASSIER (John), medallist to the republic of Geneva, who struck a series of the English kings in order to obtain a situation in the mint, but was disappointed. His nephew, however, was employed here as engraver in the mint, and returned to Geneva in 1745. They were a very ingenious family in that way.

DASSOUCI, a French poet and musician of the 17th century, who wrote his own life in a ludicrous style; in which he very freely says, that his father was an impostor by pretending to be a magician. Dassouci obtained some celebrity by his talent at song-writing, especially in the humorous style. He died at the close of the 17th century, after going through a variety of adventures not worth recording.

* **DATAMES**, a general of the army of Artaxerxes king of Persia, to which station he was raised from the common ranks. Some persons out of envy accused him to the king as a traitor, on which he fled to save his life. Afterwards he raised an army and defeated Artabases general of Artaxerxes, but he was slain by Mithridates 361 B.C.

DATI (Carlo), professor of belles-lettres at Florence, his native city. He wrote some Italian poems, and misc la-

DAV

neous essays, particularly one in which he says, that father Mersennus did not invent the cycloid, which shews his ingenuity. He died in 1673.

DAVAL (Peter), an English barrister, and accomptant-general of the court of chancery, who translated the Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz, and died in 1763.

DAVENANT (John), an English prelate. He was born in London, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. and became a fellow. He was afterwards elected master of that college, and in 1618 he was appointed one of the deputies sent by James I. to the synod of Dort. In 1621 he was made bishop of Salisbury, and died in 1641. His remains were interred in Salisbury cathedral. He wrote an Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians, in Latin; and Animadversions upon Hoard's treatise, entitled, God's Love to Mankind, 1641, &c. This bishop was a strong calvinist.

DAVENANT (Sir William), an English poet. He was born in 1605 at Oxford, where his father kept an inn. The first part of his education he received at the grammar-school of that city, and then he was entered of Lincoln college. He did not remain long at the university, but became page to the duchess of Richmond, and afterwards to lord Brook. In 1628 he commenced author, and formed an intimacy with the first wits of the age. About this time he had the misfortune to lose his nose in consequence of an amour. He succeeded Ben Jonson as poet-laureat, and in 1643 he was knighted by Charles I. When the king's affairs declined he went to France and changed his religion, which recommended him to the patronage of the queen, who sent him to England to advise her husband to save himself by giving up the church, which so displeased him that he ordered Davenant never to come into his presence again. He was next engaged to convey a number of artificers from France to Virginia, but the ship was taken and carried to England, where he would have been certainly executed if Milton and some others had not interceded for his life. He now set up a sort of operas, to support himself, plays being forbidden; but at the restoration he obtained a patent for erecting a playhouse in Lincoln's-inn-fields. He died in 1668, and was interred in Westminster abbey. His works were published together in 1673, consisting of plays and poems.

DAV

DAVENANT (Charles), a political writer, and the son of the preceding, born in 1656, and educated at Oxford. At the age of 19 he wrote *Circe*, a tragedy, which was performed with great applause. He afterwards applied to the study of the civil law, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty at Cambridge. He sat in the parliament of 1685, and became a commissioner of excise. He was afterwards appointed inspector-general of the exports and imports, and died in 1714. Dr. Davenant was deeply versed in political knowledge, and affairs of finance. His works were collected and published in 5 vols. 8vo. 1771.

DAVENANT (William), the fourth son of sir William, was brought up to the church, and obtained a living in Surrey. He went abroad with an English gentleman, and was drowned in a river near Paris as he was swimming, in 1681. He translated le Vayer's Animadversions on the Greek and Latin Historians, from the French.

DAVENPORT (Christopher), a priest of the Romish communion. He was born at Coventry about 1598, and educated at Oxford, but being perverted in his religious principles by a priest, he went to Douay, and afterwards entered among the Franciscans. He returned to England as a missionary under the name of Sancta Clara, and became chaplain to the queen of Charles I. He wrote a book called *Deus, Natura, Gratia*, &c. the object of which went to shew, that the English confession and liturgy are reconcilable to the tenets of his church. On the restoration he became chaplain to the queen, and died in 1680.

DAVENPORT (John), elder brother of the preceding; born at Coventry in 1597, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He entered into orders and became a zealous puritan: after serving a church in London for some time he went to Amsterdam, where he had a controversy with the minister of the English congregation. About 1641 he went to New England, where he died in 1669. He wrote some sermons and tracts.

* DAVID, king of Israel, born at Bethlehem, 1085 B.C. He was crowned, while a youth and a shepherd, by the prophet Samuel. His valour in killing Goliath procured him a place at the court of Saul, who afterwards endeavoured to take his life, on which David fled from place to place. When that prince fell, David was recognized king

DAV

by the nation which, he governed with great glory, though the affair of Uriah has blackened his character. However he sorely repented of that crime, and suffered for it. His reign was disturbed by foreign wars, and more by a rebellion excited by his son Absalom, whose death he feelingly lamented. David, on the whole, was a great prince and a good monarch. He died in 1015 B.C. and in the 70th year of his age. A considerable part of the book of Psalms having been composed by him, occasions the whole to be called by his name. It is an exquisite collection of devotional poetry.

DAVID (St.), a native of Wales, of which country he is considered as the tutelary saint. He founded several convents: but his monks were not a set of useless drones; on the contrary they maintained themselves by their labour, and gave the surplus to the poor. He governed the see of St. David 65 years, and was buried in the venerable cathedral of that diocese.

DAVID, an armenian philosopher of the 5th century, who translated into his native language several of the Greek philosophers.

DAVID (de Dinant), an heretic of the 13th century, who held that God was original matter, which idea was afterwards taken up by Spinoza.

DAVID (Gantz), a Jewish historian of the 16th century, who wrote a chronicle in Hebrew, entitled *Tsemath David*, Prague, 1542, 4to. Vorstius translated part of it into Latin with notes, Leyden, 1644.

DAVID (George), a fanatic of Ghent, who about 1525 pretended to be the messiah, the third David, and nephew of God. He obtained followers, but being persecuted in his own country he went to Basil, where he died in 1556. His corpse was afterwards taken up and publicly burnt.

* DAVID AB GWILYM, one of the most celebrated of the Welsh poets; he flourished from about the year 1330 downwards, and he died at the close of the 14th century. He composed a great variety of beautiful poetry, under the patronage of Ivor, surnamed the Generous, an ancestor of the Tredegar family, in Monmouthshire. The subject of the greater part of the poems of David ab Gwilym is love: he dedicated 147 poems to the fair Morvid, his favourite mistress; but his suit was at last unsuccessful, as she was married, through the influence of her relations, to Rhys Guban, who was a cap-

DAV

tain in the English army, at the battle of Cressy.

* DAVID of Hirazug, surnamed the black, a Welch divine, poet and grammarian, who flourished from the year 1300 to 1350. He modified the grammar and system of prosody of Edeyrn, agreeable to the alterations and new regulations which took place on the conquest of Wales, by Edward I. for that event affected even the literary compositions of the Welsh. There are several copies of a Missal in Welsh, or the Office of the Virgin, elegantly translated by him.

* DAVID of the imperial family of Comnenes, the last emperor of Trebisonde, succeeded John his brother. He was dethroned by Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, who gave him his choice either to turn Mahometan, or to suffer death. The unfortunate monarch chose the latter, and suffered dreadful torments. This was about 1453. One of his descendants was captain in the cavalry of France in 1786.

DAVID (De Pomis), a Jewish physician, of the 16th century, who pretended to be a descendant of the royal tribe of Judah. He wrote, 1. *De Senum Affectibus*, 1588, Venice. 2. *A Hebrew and Rabbinical Dictionary*, Hebrew and Italian, Venice, 1587.

DAVIES (sir John), an English poet and judge. He was born at Chisgrove in Wiltshire, about 1570, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and in due course was called to the bar. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him his attorney-general in Ireland. He afterwards returned from thence, and became an English judge. In 1626 he was appointed lord chief justice of the king's bench, but died of an apoplexy without being installed. He married Eleanor Touchet, daughter of lord Audley, by whom he had a son, who died young, and a daughter called Lucy, who married the earl of Huntingdon. Lady Davies pretended to be a prophetess, and printed several strange pamphlets filled with predictions and revelations. She died in 1652. Sir John is best known by his poem, entitled, *Noise Teipsum*, on the Immortality of the Soul, which has been frequently printed.

DAVIES (Dr. John), a learned Welchman, born in Denbighshire, and educated first at Jesus college, and then at Lincoln college, Oxford. He had a living in Merionethshire, and commenced D.D.

DAV

in 1616, but the time of his death is not specified. He published some curious books; as, 1. *Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ, nunc communiter dictæ Cambro-Britannicæ, à suis Cymreæ vel Cambricæ, ab aliis Wallicæ Rudimenta, &c.* 1621. 2. *Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum*, 1632, folio.

DAVIES (John), a learned divine, born in London in 1679, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1711 he obtained a living in Cambridgeshire, and a prebend of Ely. In 1717 he was chosen master of his college, and took his degree of D.D. He died in 1723. He edited several Greek and Latin authors, as Maximus Tyrius, Julius Cæsar, Minutius Felix, Octavius, and some of Cicero's works.

DAVIES (John), a writing-master and poet, of the 17th century. In 1611 he lived in Fleet-street, and published several poems not worth mentioning, and two copy-books. He died about 1618.

DAVIES (Samuel), an American divine, born in 1724, in the county of Newcastle, in Delaware. In 1759 he became president of the college of New Jersey. He died in 1761. Three volumes of excellent sermons by him were published at London by Dr. Gibbons.

DAVIES (Thomas), a bookseller and writer. He was brought up at Edinburgh, and in 1736 was an actor at the theatre in the Haymarket. He afterwards turned bookseller, but not succeeding in that line he became a strolling player. About 1762 he commenced bookselling again in Russel-street, Covent-garden, but in 1778 he became a bankrupt, and was relieved from distress by the liberal exertions of Dr. Johnson. In 1780 he published the *Life of Garrick*, which had a good sale. He also wrote *Dramatic Miscellanies*; the *Life of Henderson the Player*; and several fugitive pieces. He died in 1785.

DAVILA (Henry Catherine), an eminent historian. He was born in the Isle of Cyprus, from whence he was obliged to fly when the Turks got possession of it in 1571. He went to France, where he served in the army with great credit; but afterwards he removed to Venice, and had a pension settled upon him. On his journey from Padua to Verona he was shot, but the murderer was instantly killed by Davila's son, a lad of 18 years of age. This happened about 1634. Davila wrote the *History of the Civil Wars of France*, which lord Bolingbroke does not scruple to rank equal

DAW

to Livy. It is in Italian, and has been printed several times; the London edition of 1755, in 2 vols. 4to. is the best.

DAVILA (Peter Francis), a Spanish naturalist, who died at Madrid in 1785. The catalogue of his cabinet was published in 3 vols. and is held in great request.

DAVIS (Henry Edward), an English divine, born at Windsor in 1756, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. and was elected fellow. He died in 1784. Mr. Davis wrote an able examination of Gibbon's history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and was the only one of his antagonists whom the historian chose to answer.

DAVISON (Jeremiah), an English portrait painter. He was a disciple of Sir Peter Lely, and died in 1745.

DAUMIUS (Christian), a learned man of the 17th century. He was regent of the college of Zwickau, and died there in 1685, aged 75. He wrote, 1. *Tractatus de Causis amissarum quarundam Linguae Latinæ radicum*, 8vo. 2. *Indagator & restitutor Græcæ Linguae radicum Epistolæ, &c.*

DAUN (Leopold Count), a celebrated general, born in 1705. He was a colonel in 1740, and served the empress queen Maria Theresa with the greatest zeal and glory. In the next war he added new laurels to those which he had already acquired. In 1757 he obtained a great victory over the king of Prussia at Chotchemirch; after a series of good fortune, however, the marshal met with a defeat at Siplau, near Tangau, in 1760. He died at Vienna in 1766. Count Daun was an intrepid soldier, cool and collected; he was also humane, generous, and a christian.

D'AUNOIS (the countess), a French lady, who acquired notice by her *Tales of the Fairies*, *Travels through Spain*, and other works. She died in 1705.

DAURAT (John), a French poet, born in 1507. He made so great a progress in his studies at Paris, that he was appointed one of the Greek professors in that university. Charles IX. made him poet-laureat, and took great pleasure in his conversation. At the age of 80 he married a young girl, who brought him a son. His poems in Greek, Latin, and French, are exceedingly numerous. He died at Paris in 1588.

DAWES (Sir William), an English prelate, born near Braintree in Essex, in 1671. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he went

D E A

to St. John's college, Oxford, but after a stay there of two years he removed to Catherine hall, Cambridge. In 1696 he proceeded to the degree of D.D. and obtained the mastership of his college, towards which he was a great benefactor. The same year he was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Worcester. In 1698 he obtained the rectory and deanery of Bocking. In 1707 he was promoted to the bishopric of Chester, from whence in 1714 he was translated to York. He died in 1724, and was buried in the chapel of Catherine hall. His sermons and other works were collected into 3 vols. 8vo. 1733.

DAWES (Richard), the learned author of *Miscellanea Critica*, was born in 1708, educated by Mr. Anthony Blackwall, and afterwards at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In 1736 he published a specimen of a Greek translation of *Paradise Lost*. He died in 1766.

DAY (John), an eminent English printer. He had a shop under Aldersgate, and another at the west door of St. Paul's. He printed the Bible, Fox's *Martyrs*, Latimer's *Sermons*, Tyndale's works, and a great number of other books. He died in good circumstances in 1584. He deserves a place here by having been a considerable promoter of the reformation.

DAY (Thomas), an English writer, born at London in 1748. He was educated at the Charter-house, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Afterwards he went to the Middle Temple, and in due course was called to the bar, but never followed the law as a profession. Having a considerable estate he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and literary amusement. During the American war he published several poems and pamphlets, reprobating the conduct of Britain in that contest. His fame, however, would not have been secured by the merit of these publications, however well written. His *Sandford and Merton*, a book purposely intended for the use of children, does him the greatest credit. He died in 1789.

DEACON (James), an English gentleman, who had a great skill in music, and drew portraits in miniature in an admirable style. He died in 1750.

DEAGEANT DE ST. MARCELLIN (Guichard), a French politician. He was an able negociator, but very bitter against the calvinists. After having basked in the sunshine of court favour for many years, he was suddenly

D E E

disgraced, and banished to Dauphiny, where he died in 1639. He published *Memoirs* down to 1624, which contain many curious facts.

* **DEBORAH**, a prophetess of the Israelites, who by her exhortations prevailed on Barak to march against Sisera, general of the troops of Jabin. In consequence of this victory she composed a noble hymn (*Judges v.*) B.C. 1285.

DECHALES (Claudius Francis Milliet), a mathematician of the 17th century. He was born at Chambery in Savoy in 1611; and died professor of mathematics at Turin in 1678. He is known by *A complete Course of Mathematical Learning*, in 4 vols. folio, 1690.

* **DECIUS**, a Roman emperor, born A.D. 201 in Pannonia. The emperor Philip sent him to quell a sedition in Moesia; but instead of obeying his directions, he turned his arms against him, and on his death assumed the imperial diadem. He distinguished himself by his expedition against the Persians, and by his persecution of the christians. In his march against the Goths he entered into a bog, where he and his army perished by the attack of the enemy, A.D. 251.

DECKER or **DEKHER** (John), a learned jesuit, and chancellor of the university of Gratz in Stiria, where he died in 1619, aged 69. He wrote, 1. *Velificatio, seu theorematum de anno ortus ac mortis Domini*, 1616, 4to. 2. *Tabula Chronographica, à caprà per Pompeium, Jerosolymà ad deletam à Tito urbem*, 1605, 4to.

DECKER (Thomas), an English dramatist of the 17th century. He was contemporary with Ben Jonson, who satirised him in his *Poetaster* under the name of Crispinus. He wrote several plays, some of which possess considerable merit. He died after 1638.

DEDEKIND (Frederic), a German writer of the 16th century, who wrote an ingenious piece of irony in praise of ill manners, under the title of *Grobianus, sive de incultis moribus et inurbanis gestibus*, Frankfurt, 1558, 8vo.

DEE (John), an English mathematician, born at London in 1527, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. On the founding of Trinity college he was chosen one of the fellows. Falling under the suspicion of magical practices, he went abroad, and took his degree of LL.D. at Louvain. He read lectures in the mathematics there, and at other universities, with great applause. In 1551 he returned to England and obtained the

D E F

redtory of Upton-upon-Severn. Soon after the accession of Mary to the throne he was taken up and committed to the Tower, on suspicion of treasonable practices; but after some time he was discharged. In 1570 he edited sir Henry Billingsley's translation of Euclid, to which he prefixed a preface, and added notes, which shew him to have been a deep mathematician. The year following he was at Louvain, where he fell very ill, and so highly was he esteemed by the queen, that she sent over two physicians to attend him. He returned as soon as he was recovered, and went to reside at Mortlake, where he collected a great library, which queen Elizabeth went to see, in 1575. Her majesty also held frequent conversations with Dee upon philosophical subjects, but he seems to have received hardly any particular marks of her royal favour. In 1581 he and Edward Kelly began their magical operations, which lasted two years, in which they were joined by a Polish nobleman called Laski, who persuaded them to go to his castle. The confederates accordingly set out for Poland, where they remained some time. Their adventures abroad made so much noise that the queen thought proper to send for Dee home again, who accordingly returned in great pomp. In 1596 he was made warden of Manchester college, and died at Mortlake in 1608. Dee continued his magical studies to the last; and was sometimes very rudely treated by the common people as a conjuror. He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more which were never printed; but in 1659 Dr. Meric Casaubon published, a True and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, &c. out of the original copy written with Dr. Dee's own hand, kept in the library of sir Thomas Cotton, knt.

DEFESCH (William), a German musician, who came to England and was leader of the band at Marybone-gardens. He also composed for Vauxhall. He excelled in playing on the violin. His death happened about 1750.

DE FOE (Daniel), a celebrated English writer. He was the son of James Foe, a butcher of London, and was born in 1660. How he came to alter his name does not appear. We know nothing of his original occupation; but he became an author at an early age, for in 1680 he published a pamphlet on the contest be-

D E I

tween the Turks and Austrians. He joined the duke of Monmouth in 1683, and it is wonderful that he escaped the vengeance of the sanguinary Jeffries. In 1688 he was admitted a liveryman of London, at which time he kept a hofier's shop near the Royal Exchange. However he soon became a bankrupt, and then had recourse to his pen for his subsistence. In 1695 he was made accomprant to the commissioners of the glass duty, which office he held till that impost was taken off. To follow him through his literary career would be a tedious task, especially as the greater number of his publications were of a temporary cast. In 1701 he produced his True-born Englishman, a poem of no beauty or energy, but full of boldness, and well adapted to please king William in ridiculing the animosity which Englishmen had conceived against foreigners. The year following appeared his Shortest Way with the Dissenters, which pamphlet gave so much offence, that the author was prosecuted, and sentenced to stand in the pillory, and to be fined and imprisoned. He continued in confinement till 1704, and as soon as he obtained his liberty he retired to St. Edmund's Bury, where he continued to exercise his pen. He was instrumental in promoting the union of England and Scotland, and his writings on that subject are acute and elaborate. In 1713 he was again committed to prison for some political pamphlets; however, lord Oxford procured him the queen's pardon, and he was released. In 1715 he published his Family Instructor, a religious performance of merit; and in 1719 appeared the first part of Robinson Crusoe, the work upon which his fame is founded. It seems to have been built on the story of Selkirk's being left on the island of Juan Fernandez, the narrative of which is given in Rogers's voyage, 1712. This very ingenious and active man died in 1731, and left a daughter who married Mr. Baker the naturalist. We have not had room to enumerate half of his publications.

DEGHUY, a French engraver, whose performances do great credit to himself, and justice to the masters whose pictures he engraved. He died in 1748.

* **DEIOTARUS**, a tetrarch of Galatia, who was created by the Romans king of that country, with the addition of Lesser Armenia. He joined Pompey, but on his defeat he submitted himself to Cæsar, who deprived him of Armenia, and afterwards entirely dethroned him.

DEL

DELANY (Patrick), a divine of considerable learning and ingenuity. He was the son of a farmer in Ireland, and born in that kingdom about 1686. His learning and degrees were acquired at Trinity college, Dublin, where also he was elected fellow. He formed an early intimacy with dean Swift, in whose works are some slight pieces, mostly humorous, of Dr. Delany's. He obtained some church preferment from lord Carteret; and in 1732 published in London his work entitled, *Revelation examined with Candour*; and the same year he married. In 1738 appeared his *Reflections upon Polygamy*. His next publication was the *Life of David, King of Israel*; which is an ingenious and elaborate performance. In 1743 he married a second wife, who was the widow of Mr. Pendarves of Cornwall. The year following he obtained the deanery of Downe. When lord Orrery published his *Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift*, Dr. Delany conceived it expedient to give a reply, which he did with great spirit; and his performance certainly affords a better idea of the dean than can be obtained from that of lord Orrery. He continued publishing something or other nearly till his death, which happened at Bath in 1768. His *Sermons on Social Duties* are very excellent.

DELANY (Mary), the second wife of the above Dr. Delany; was the daughter of Bernard Granville, esq. afterwards lord Lansdowne, and born at Coulton in Wiltshire in 1700. At the age of 17 she was married to a Cornish gentleman, who died in 1724, from which time she continued a widow till 1743, when she became the wife of Dr. Delany. On his decease she went to live with the duchess dowager of Portland, who had a great love for her; and when that lady died the king gave her a house completely furnished at Windsor with a pension of 300*l.* a year. She died in 1788. Mrs. Delany was a very ingenious woman, and painted several pictures of great merit. She also completed a flora in a superior style, consisting of 980 plants.

* **DELAUNE** (Thomas), a nonconformist, who in 1683 published a reply to Dr. Benjamin Calamy's discourse concerning a scrupulous conscience. Delaune's book was called, a *Plea for the Nonconformists*, and gave so much offence, that the author was sent to Newgate. He was afterwards brought to trial, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine; which being

DEM

unable to do, he remained in prison, where he died.

* **DELEFT** (Jacob), a portrait painter of the city of Delft, born in 1619, and died in 1661. He was the grandson of Mirevelt, and equalled him in the force and delicacy of his productions.

* **DELMONT** (Deodalt), a painter of history, born at St. Tron in 1581, and a disciple of Rubens, who highly valued him for his genius. He died in 1634.

DOLOBEL, a French painter of the 17th century, who painted a great number of church paintings in a grand style.

DELRIO (Martin Antony), a learned jesuit of the 16th century. He was a native of Antwerp. In 1574 he took his doctor's degree at Salamanca, and afterwards became professor of divinity at several universities. He died at Louvain in 1608, aged 57. He wrote, 1. *Disquisitiones Magicæ*. 2. *Commentaries on some Books of the Old Testament*. 3. *Explanations of difficult Passages of Scripture*.

DEMADES, an Athenian orator, who was at first a mariner, and was taken prisoner by Philip of Macedon. That prince was greatly pleased with the charms of his conversation. Demades was put to death on suspicion of treasonable practices, 332 B.C. An oration of his may be found in the *Rhetorum Collectio*, Venice, 1513.

DEMESTE (John), a divine and physician. He was chaplain and surgeon-major to the army of the prince bishop of Liege, in which city he died in 1783, aged 38. His *Letters on Chemistry* were printed at Paris in 1779.

DEMETRIUS (Poliorcetes), which signifies the destroyer of towns. He was the son of Antigonus. When he was but 22 his father entrusted him with an army to march against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza. However, he soon regained the loss, and with a fleet of 250 ships he sailed to Athens, which he delivered from the hands of Demetrius Phalereus. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ. For these exploits, the Athenians raised statues to his honour, and even went so far as to deify him. The successors of Alexander, alarmed at his progress, collected their forces, and marched against him. The contending powers met at Ipsus, B.C. 301; and after an obstinate battle, the army of Demetrius was defeated, his father was killed, and himself fled to Ephesus. This reverse altered the con-

D E M

duſt of the ſervile Athenians, who reſuſed admiffion to the unfortunate man, whom in his ſucceſs they had honoured as a god. However, he muſtered a new army, and generously relieved Athens from the tyranny under which it groaned. He then ſlew Alexander the ſon of Caſſander, and ſeated himſelf on the throne of Macedonia. At the end of ſeven years he was obliged to quit this dominion and retire into Aſia, where he met with indifferent ſucceſs; on which he went to the court of Seleucus, who had married his daughter. Although he met with a good reception, he raiſed troops and endeavoured to dethrone his benefactor. But he failed in the attempt, and was taken priſoner; Seleucus, however, did not puniſh him, but maintained him in a princely ſtyle. He died at his court, 286 B.C. Demetrius was of a diſſipated turn, yet he was a warlike prince, and very ingenious. It is recorded to his honour, that he was uncommonly dutiful to his father, who once bid certain ambaffadors report to their maſter, how cordial he and his ſon lived together. His poſterity reigned on the Macedonian throne till the time of Perſeus, who was vanquiſhed by the Romans.

* **DEMETRIUS I.** (Soter), the ſon of Seleucus Philopator. He was ſent hoſtage to Rome by his father, on whoſe death Antiochus Epiphanes, and after him his ſon Antiochus Eupator, the one the uncle, and the other the couſin of Demetrius, uſurped the throne of Syria. He appealed to the Roman ſenate for aſſiſtance to recover his right, but in vain. The Syrians, however, recognized him for their lawful prince, and he obtained the throne. He then ſent his armies againſt the Jews, in order to make Alcimus high-prieſt. His armies were ſucceſſful, and this roused the neighbouring princes againſt him, and he loſt his life in a battle, 150 B.C.

* **DEMETRIUS II.** called Nicanor, the ſon of the preceding. Ptolomy Philomator, king of Egypt, placed him on the throne of his father, after expelling the uſurper Alexander Bala, B.C. 146. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the ſame Alexander, and daughter to Ptolomy. After this he abandoned himſelf to diſſipation, and left the reins of government to the management of his flatterers. A pretended ſon of Bala then aroſe and ſeized a part of Syria. Demetrius formed an alliance with the Jews, and marched to the eaſt, where he was taken priſoner by the king of Parthia, who beſtowed his daughter upon him in marriage, which ſo in-

D E M

cenſed Cleopatra, that ſhe married Antiochus Sidetes her brother-in-law. Sidetes, however, fell in battle, and Demetrius recovered his throne. His reign then became ſo intolerable, that his ſubjects ſolicited the king of Egypt to grant them another ſovereign. Demetrius fled from his dominions, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, with whom he had fought refuge. He was ſucceeded by Alexander Zebina, B.C. 127.

* **DEMETRIUS III.** ſurnamed Eucerus, the ſon of Antiochus Gryphus. He made himſelf maſter of Damafcus, B.C. 93, but he was taken by the Parthians, and died in captivity.

DEMETRIUS (Phalereus); a philoſopher of the peripatetic ſect, and diſciple of Theophraſtus. The Athenians were ſo charmed with his eloquence and liberality; as to erect 360 ſtatues to his honour. He afterwards fell into diſgrace, and his life being threatened, he fled to the court of Ptolomy Lagus, king of Egypt. The ſon of that monarch baniſhed Demetrius from his dominions, and he afterwards died by the bite of an aſp, 284 B.C. He wrote a vaſt number of books; and furniſhed the library of Alexandria with 200,000 volumes. The treatiſe on Rhetoric, which has been aſcribed to him, is generally allowed not to be his production; but that of Halicarnaffus.

* **DEMETRIUS**, a cynic philoſopher, who lived in the time of Caligula. That emperor ſent him a large preſent to gain him over to his intereſt; but the ſturdy ſage reſuſed it, ſaying, "If Caligula wiſhes to bribe me, let him give me his crown." Veſpaſian baniſhed him on account of his intolerable inſolence. Seneca gives him a high encomium.

DEMISY (Cæſar), a Pruſſian divine, born at Berlin in 1703. After preaching for ſome years in the United Provinces he came to London, and was appointed preacher at the French chapel in the Savoy; and afterwards French chaplain to the king. He died in 1775. He was a learned man, and aſſiſted Wetſtein in his edition of the Greek Teſtament, and Dr. Jortin in his Life of Eraſmus.

* **DEMOCEDUS** of Crotona, a famous phyſician. He was the ſon of Calliphon, and the friend of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. Darius king of Perſia carried him into captivity, and honoured him with many marks of his favour. He alſo ſent him as a ſpy into Greece, but Democedes did not chuſe to return. He ſettled at Crotona, where he married daughter of the wreſtler Milo.

DEM

DEMOCRITUS, a famous philosopher of antiquity. He was born at Abdera in Thrace, about 460 B.C. His father was a man of prodigious wealth, but Democritus preferred philosophy to riches, and spent the whole of his patrimony in travelling to acquire knowledge. There was a law in his country, that whoever reduced himself to poverty should be deprived of the rites of sepulture. Democritus had incurred this rigid sentence, but his talents were so greatly admired, that the magistrates decreed he should be buried at the public expence, and besides made him a liberal present. Some, however, charged him with insanity, and Hippocrates was sent for to cure him, but the physician made no scruple to say, that they who had sent for him were more mad than the patient. He is said to have put out his eyes that he might be able to philosophize the better; but this is not well-founded. He was constantly laughing at the follies of mankind, and therein was more to be commended than Heraclitus, who was always weeping for the same cause. He died at the age of 109, B.C. 361. None of his writings have come down to us. He was the author of the atomical philosophy, and the precursor of Epicurus.

DEMOIVRE (Abraham), a French mathematician, born at Vitry in Champagne, in 1667. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he came to England, where he became a fellow of the royal society, and died in 1754. He wrote the *Doctrine of Chances*, printed first in 1718, 4to. Several papers by him are to be found in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

* **DEMON**, the nephew of Demosthenes, in whose absence he was at the head of the government, and obtained a decree that he should be brought home again.

DEMONAX, a philosopher of Crete, in the reign of Adrian. He paid no regard to riches, nor to any particular sect, but gathered what he thought good from all of them. When he was hungry he used to go into the first house he met, without ceremony, and partake what it would afford. He died at the age of 100.

DEMOSTHENES, the greatest orator of antiquity, was born at Athens, about 370 B.C. He at first studied philosophy, which he soon quit-ed for oratory, which he learnt under Isocrates and Isæus. However he had two powerful impediments in his way, and those one would

DEM

have thought unconquerable; the one was a weakness of the lungs, and the other an inarticulate pronunciation, so that he could not properly express the letter R. To acquire a firmness of tone he used to declaim on the sea-shore, when the waves were much agitated; and to strengthen his lungs, he was wont to speak while he was walking quickly up steep hills. In order to correct the stammering in his voice he put pebbles in his mouth, and to acquire a good gesture, he used to plead before a mirror. He also retired to a cave for the purpose of pursuing his studies undisturbed. Here he composed the greatest part of his orations by the aid of a glimmering lamp, which gave occasion to his enemies to say, that they smelt of the oil. His wonderful powers, as an orator, soon appeared, and he was placed at the head of the government. In this station he roused his countrymen from their apathy, and brought them to arm against Philip of Macedon. But at the battle of Chæronea, the invincible orator turned recreant and fled. After the death of Philip he opposed with great spirit his son Alexander, whom he petulantly called a boy. That conqueror desired to have him given up, but this the Athenians refused. Though he boasted that all the gold of Macedonia could not bribe him, he yet accepted a golden cup from Harpalus, for which he was obliged to go into exile. After the death of Alexander he was recalled, and his entry into Athens was attended with much pomp. However he did not remain there long, for Antipater, Alexander's successor, demanded all the orators to be delivered up to him, on which Demosthenes fled, and poisoned himself in the 60th year of his age, B.C. 322. The best edition of his works is that of Wolfius, with the commentaries of Ulpian.

* **DEMOSTHENES**, an Athenian general, who was sent to succeed Alcibiades in Sicily. The Syracusans afterwards took him prisoner, and put him to death, B.C. 413.

DEMPSTER (William), a Scotch writer, born in 1490, and died at Paris in 1557. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History of his native country, full of legendary nonsense.

DEMPSTER (Thomas), a singular man, of the same country and family as the preceding. He lived at Paris as a schoolmaster, from whence, however, he was obliged to return on account of his severities. He afterwards became a

professor at Pisa, where his wife eloped from him with one of his scholars. At the close of life he settled at Bologna, where he died in 1625. He wrote several books, the most curious of which are a Martyrology of Scotland, and a List of Scottish Writers, in the last of which he has put a number of great men who had not the honour to be born in Scotland. A priest of his own religion says, "That he forged titles of books which were never published, to raise the glory of his native country; and has been guilty of several cheating tricks, by which he has lost his credit among men of learning."

DENHAM (Sir John), an English poet. He was born in 1615 at Dublin, where his father was chief baron of the exchequer, but afterwards became a judge in England. In 1631 he was sent to Trinity college, Oxford, from whence he went to Lincoln's-inn, but he made little or no progress in the law. In 1641 appeared his tragedy of Sophy, and soon after he was made governor of Fareham castle for the king. In 1643 he published at Oxford his Cooper's Hill, the best of all his works. He attended Charles II. in his exile, and was sent by him ambassador to Poland in conjunction with lord Croft. He afterwards returned to England, where he was entertained by lord Pembroke. At the restoration he was appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings, and at the coronation he was created knight of the bath. He died in 1668, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His Cooper's Hill is the only poem of his writing that will now bear a perusal. Dr. Johnson says of Denham, with reference to this poem, that "he seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be denominated local poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape, to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospect, or incidental meditation."

* DENMARK, the peninsula which forms the principal part of this kingdom, and which is now called Jutland, was the ancient seat of the Cimbri, and in the following ages was named Cherfonesus Cimbrica. We have no accounts of this country prior to 714, when Gormo is said to have been king of it. It has never been conquered, or made tributary.

* DENNER (Balthasar), a portrait painter, born at Hamburg in 1685, and died in 1747. He was employed by se-

veral crowned heads. He painted the portrait of an old woman, which was so greatly admired, that he was offered 500 guineas for it in London, which he refused.

DENNIS (John), an English critic, born in London in 1657. He received his education at Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. but was expelled the university for attempting to assassinate a person in the dark. He then went abroad, and on his return set up as a gentleman and man of wit. In 1692 he wrote a pindaric ode on king William, after which he published several other poems, two of which, on the battles of Blenheim and Ramilies, procured him the favour of the duke of Marlborough, who gave him 100l. and procured him a place in the custom-house. In 1704 appeared his play called Liberty asserted; in which were so many strokes against the French nation, that he conceived that no negotiation for peace would take effect unless he was delivered up; and he went so far as to desire the duke of Marlborough to use his interest in his behalf, but his grace encouraged him by saying, that "he had made no provision for himself, and yet he could not help thinking, that he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis." In 1713 he attacked Mr. Addison's Cato, which occasioned a whimsical pamphlet, called, The Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable Frenzy of Mr. John Dennis. He died in 1733.

DENNY (Sir Anthony), a favourite domestic of Henry VIII. He was born of a good family in Hertfordshire, and received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge. At an early age he became a courtier, and was honoured with the rank of privy counsellor and knighted. He also had a share of the plunder of the monastic institutions to a pretty considerable extent. When his master was on his death-bed, sir Anthony had the courage and piety to remind him of his condition, and exhorted him to make a good use of the little time which remained to him in this world. Henry had so great an opinion of him, that he constituted him one of his executors, and left him a legacy of 300l. He died in 1550. He married the daughter of sir Philip Champernowne, of Modbury, in Devonshire, who brought him six children.

DENTON (John), an English divine, educated at Clare hall, Cambridge,

DER

where he contracted an intimacy with Mr. Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He was ejected in 1662 from the living of Oswaldkirk, in Yorkshire. However he afterwards conformed, and obtained the living of Stonegrave, in Yorkshire, and obtained a prebend in York cathedral. He died in 1708, aged 83. He wrote some religious and polemical tracts.

DENTRECOLLES (Francis Xavier), a French jesuit, who went to China as a missionary, and died there in 1741, aged 77. He wrote several books in the Chinese language.

* **DENYS** (James), a painter of Antwerp, born in 1645. He studied in Italy, where he improved himself by copying the works of the greatest masters. He resided chiefly at the court of Mantua, and received great marks of honour. He afterwards returned to his native city, where he died. He painted history and portrait.

* **DERCYLLIDAS**, a Lacedemonian general, who about 400 B.C. took several cities from the Persians. He recovered the liberties of Greece, and delivered Chersonesus from the incursions of the Thracians, by building a wall across the country.

DEREING (Edward), an English divine, of the 16th century. He was a native of Kent, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. Afterwards he became preacher at St. Paul's in London, and died in 1576. He wrote lectures on the Hebrews, and sermons, which possess great merit.

DERHAM (William), an English divine and philosopher. He was born at Stoughton, near Worcester, in 1657, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained the vicarage of Wargrave, in Berkshire. In 1689 he was presented to the rectory of Upminster, in Essex. Here he devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, became a member of the royal society, and contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1713 he published his *Physico Theology*, being the substance of his Boyle's Lectures, with curious notes; and in 1714 appeared his *Astro Theology*, which had also been delivered at the same lecture. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and in 1730 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. He assisted various writers, and published some pieces of Mr. Ray. The last thing he published of his own writing was *Christo Theology*, or a Demon-

DES

stration of the divine Authority of the Christian religion, 1730. In his younger days he published a treatise, entitled, *The Artificial Clockmaker*, in 12mo. which has been several times reprinted. He died at Upminster in 1735.

DERRICK (Samuel), an Irish author, who was originally bred a linen-draper in Dublin, from whence he went to England, and made an attempt as an actor on the stage, but without success. He then betook himself to writing, but his performances are not worth mentioning. On the death of Nash he was chosen to succeed him as master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge Wells. He died very poor in 1769.

* **DERYCK**, or **DERICK** (Peter Cornelius), a painter of Delft, born in 1568, and died in 1630. He was the disciple of Hubert Jacobs, after which he went to Italy, where he studied with great success. He excelled in landscape painting; he also did portraits very well.

* **DERYKE** (William), a painter of Antwerp, who died in 1697. He painted historical subjects in a bold manner.

DESAGULIERS (John Theophilus), an ingenious philosopher, born in 1683 at Rochelle, from whence his father, who was a minister, brought him when an infant to London, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated at Christ college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of LL.D. In 1714 he was chosen F.R.S. He was the first person who ever read lectures on experimental philosophy in London, and he had the honour to read them before George II. Frederic prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family. The duke of Chandos gave him the living of Edgware, and he afterwards obtained another in Essex. He was several times grand-master of the English free-masons. He died in London in 1749. Dr. Desaguliers published a *Course of Experimental philosophy*, 1734, 2 vols. 4to.; and several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

* **DESAULT** (Peter Joseph), a French surgeon, who was the editor of the *Journal de Chirurgie*, translated into English by the late Mr. Gossling. He died at Paris in 1795, in his 46th year, not without suspicion of having been poisoned during his attendance on Lewis XVII. and it is singular that Clopart, who succeeded him in his attendance on the prince, and Doublet, who visited him, all followed Desault to his grave within four days.

DES BARREAUX (James de Vallec, lord), an ingenious French nobleman, born at Paris in 1602. He was for some time counsellor in the parliament of Paris, of which place he was deprived by cardinal Richelieu. Des Barreaux was a great libertine, but in the latter part of his life he devoted himself to religious studies, and composed that beautiful sonnet, *Grand Dieu, tes jugemens, &c.* He died in 1647.

DESBILLONS (Francis Joseph), a French jesuit, born at Chateaufort in 1711, and died at Manheim in 1788. He wrote 2 vols. of *Fables*, and some Latin poems; he also published an edition of *Phædrus*, with notes.

DESHAIS (John Baptist Henry), a celebrated French painter, born at Rouen in Normandy, in 1729. As early as 1751 he won the first prize of the academy, and became a pupil in the king's school, under Carlo Vanloo. After studying there and at Rome, he was elected into the academy. He died in 1765. His principal pictures are those of the marriage of the Virgin, the resurrection of Lazarus, and Joseph and his mistresses.

DESMAHIS (Joseph), a French writer, born at Sualy-sur-Loire in 1722, died in 1761. His comedy of the *Impertinent*, was received with applause. A complete edition of his works appeared in 1777, in 2 vols. 12mo.

DESMAIZEAUX (Peter), an ingenious biographer. He was the son of a protestant minister at Auvergne in France, where he was born in 1666. When young he came to England, and became at length secretary of the royal society. He died in 1745. He had a considerable hand in the *General Historical Dictionary*, besides which he wrote the *Lives* of St. Evremond, Chillingworth, and Bayle.

DESMARES (Toussaint), a French priest, of the jansenist persuasion, who was sent by his partizans to defend their opinions before pope Innocent X. The duke de Liancourt took him to be his domestic chaplain at his country seat, where he died in 1687, aged 87. He composed the *Necrologe de Port Royal*, printed in 1723.

DESMARETS (Nicholas), a French statesman; he was nephew of the great Colbert, and had the place of comptroller-general of the finances. He died in 1721. There was published after his death an account of his administration, which is very curious.

D'ESPAGNE (John), minister of a French congregation in London, who died about 1660. He wrote some religious books in the French language.

DESPAUTERE (John), a grammarian, born at Ninove in Flanders, and died at Comines in 1520. He wrote several grammatical treatises, which were formerly used in the colleges, but have since given way to better books.

DESPLACES, a celebrated French engraver, who died in 1749. He executed several fine pieces after the paintings of Jouvenet, Guido, and other great masters.

DESPORTES (Claude), a French painter, born at Champagne in 1661, and died at Paris in 1743. He excelled in painting animals and fruits.

DESTOUCHES (Andre), a French musician, born at Paris in 1672. The king was so pleased with his opera of *Isle*, that he gave him 200 louis-d'ors. He died in 1749.

DESTOUCHES (Philip Nericaut), a French dramatic writer, born at Tours in 1680. He was sent to London in 1717, to aid the negotiations then carrying on. He continued there seven years, and married. On his return to his own country he had every reason to expect some recompense for his labours, but being disappointed he retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles-lettres. He died in 1754. His works were printed in 4 vols. 4to.

DEVEREUX (Robert), earl of Essex, and the favourite of queen Elizabeth. He was the son of Walter earl of Essex, and born in 1567, in Herefordshire. Lord Burleigh was his guardian, and Dr. Whitgift his tutor at Cambridge. In 1585 he accompanied the earl of Leicester to Holland, where he obtained the rank of general, and behaved with great bravery at the battle of Zutphen. On his return to England he was made master of the horse, after which he rose rapidly in the royal favour. In 1589 he went with sir Francis Drake, and sir John Norris, in an expedition to Portugal, which gave great displeasure to the queen, as it was done without her consent. She also commanded him to return, which he obeyed, and the breach was made up. However he was not long without committing another act which gave offence to her majesty, and that was in marrying privately a daughter of sir Francis Walsingham, and the widow of sir Philip Sidney. In 1591

DEV

he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, which expedition was unsuccessful. He was not without his enemies at court, who did not view his elevated station unmoved. Lord Burleigh in particular opposed him in the council on the subject of a continuance of the war with Spain, a measure which the cool-headed treasurer resisted, and the hot-headed Essex pressed with eagerness. However, on the whole, his guardian had a great regard for him, and his death was an irreparable loss to Essex. He succeeded that great man as chancellor of Cambridge, but soon after his misfortunes began. The first open difference between him and the queen arose at the council table, respecting the appointment of a viceroy in Ireland; her majesty was for sir William Knolles, and Essex for sir George Carew. He, finding the queen obstinate, insolently arose, and turned his back upon her, upon which she gave him a box on the ear. Instead of submitting himself he laid his hand upon his sword, and swore that he would not have taken such an affront from her father. He then withdrew from the court, and instead of making his submission he continued to complain of the treatment he had received. At length a reconciliation was effected, and the earl went to Ireland, where he met with bad success. His enemies in the mean time gave it out that he meant to invade England, and an army was in consequence raised under the earl of Nottingham. On hearing of these proceedings he returned to England, and waited on the queen, who gave him a better reception than could have been expected. However he soon after fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty, but unfortunately, instead of conducting himself humbly and quietly, he began to vent his indignation in virulent terms, and said, that "the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcase." His enemies having intelligence of all his actions and speeches sent for him to attend the council, which he refused, and began to arm in his own defence. Some blood was shed before he surrendered, upon which he was made close prisoner, arraigned before his peers, and sentenced to be beheaded, which was executed February 25, 1601.

* **DEVEREUX** (Robert), earl of Essex, the son of the above, and general in the

DEW

parliament army against Charles I. He gave up his commission of general in compliance with the self-denying ordinance, in 1645, and died the year following.

D'EWEES (sir Symonds), an English historian, born in 1602 at Coxden in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He employed a considerable part of his time in collecting materials for a complete history of Great Britain. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I. and in 1641 he was created a baronet. On the breaking out of the civil war he took the solemn league and covenant, but he was turned out of parliament afterwards on suspicion of being attached to the king. He died in 1650. Sir Symonds is principally known by his *Journal of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, published in 1682, folio. He wrote a *Journal of his own Life*, some extracts of which are in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, 1783.

* **DEWIT** (James), a Dutch painter of considerable eminence, born at Amsterdam in 1695. He studied under Van Hal, and excelled in painting ceilings and grand apartments. His greatest work is a representation of *Moses appointing seventy elders*, painted for the burgomasters of Amsterdam.

DE WITT (John), the celebrated Dutch pensionary, born in 1625 at Dort, where he received his education. At the age of 23 he published his *Elementa Curvarum Linearum*, a mathematical book of considerable merit. In 1650 he became pensionary of Dort, and soon distinguished himself as an able politician. He was very strenuous in opposing the war between the English and Dutch, and he afterwards laboured to bring about a peace with Cromwell, which was effected. In this treaty a secret article was inserted for excluding the house of Orange, which brought considerable odium upon de Witt. However he was re-elected pensionary of Holland in 1663. In the war with England, that soon after followed, he was appointed one of the commissioners to direct the navy; and when Opdam was defeated, he was chosen one of the three to command the fleet, in which service he behaved so well as to receive the thanks of the States General. In 1667 he procured an edict to be passed for abolishing the office of stadtholder, which occasioned violent commotions, and laid

the foundation of his ruin. He resigned his place of pensionary, and had the thanks of the states for his faithful services. The invasion of the French gave occasion to his enemies to represent him as a traitor to the country. The mob were roused to savage fury; they broke into his house, and not finding him there, went to the prison, where they found him with his brother. The wretches instantly murdered them, and then hung their dead bodies on the gallows; afterwards they were cut down, and horribly mangled, and some have said that pieces of their flesh were broiled, and ate by these ferocious cannibals. Thus fell this virtuous and able statesman in his 47th year. He wrote a book containing the maxims of government on which he had acted, which was translated into English in 1746, with this title, *The true Interest and political Maxims of the Republic of Holland*.

* **DEYNUM** (John Baptist van), a painter of Antwerp, who excelled in painting portraits in miniature. He was born in 1620.

* **DEYSTER** (Lewis), a painter of Bruges, born in 1656, and died in 1711. His greatest performance is the death of the Virgin, besides which he executed some very noble pieces, chiefly on scripture subjects. He had a daughter called Anna, who imitated his manner with great exactness. She died in 1746, aged 50.

DIACONIUS (Paulus), a monkish historian of the 8th century. He resided in the monastery of Monte Casino, where he wrote the History of the Lombards, in six books, which is very accurate. He died in 770.

D'HOSIER (Peter), a French genealogist, born at Marseilles in 1592, and died in 1660. His skill in genealogies procured him the place of counsellor of state.

DIAGORAS, surnamed the Atheist. He was born in the isle of Melos, one of the Cyclades, but resided at Athens, where he taught philosophy with reputation, till his avowal of atheism occasioned him to be summoned before the council. Diagoras, fearing that he should be put to death, fled; on which a proclamation was issued for taking him. He perished afterwards by shipwreck, about 412 B.C.

DIAZ (John), a young Spaniard who was murdered on account his religion in a most extraordinary manner. He studied at Paris, where, by reading the

works of Luther, he became a protestant. He then quitted France, and visited Calvin at Geneva; afterwards he went to Strasbourg, and lastly, to Neuberg, whither he was followed by his brother, Alphonsus, who remained a zealous catholic. Alphonsus, finding that all his exhortations were in vain to reclaim him, got into his room early in the morning with a companion, and murdered him with an axe. The assassins were pursued and taken, but just as they were about to be brought to trial, Charles V. took the affair into his own hands. This horrid deed was perpetrated in 1546.

DICEARCHUS, a peripatetic philosopher of Messina in Sicily. He was an excellent mathematician; and part of his treatise on the Geography of Greece was published by H. Stephens in 1589, and again by Hudson in his collection of old writers on geography, in 1709.

* **DICENEUS**, an Egyptian philosopher who travelled into Scythia, where he was greatly in favour with the king, and by his instructions promoted a considerable degree of civilization among the people. So great indeed was the change, that the Scythians destroyed their vines to prevent intemperance; a vice to which they had been remarkably addicted. He lived in the time of Augustus.

* **DICETO** (Ralph de), dean of St. Paul's, London, about 1210. He wrote *Abbreviationes Chronicorum*, being an epitome of the English history down to the conquest; also, *Imagines Historiarum*, or the Lives of some of our Kings.

* **DICK** (sir Alexander), a physician of Scotland. He was the son of sir William Cunningham of Capington, by the daughter and heiress of sir James Dick of Prestonfield, and born in 1703. He pursued his studies at Edinburgh and Leyden under Boerhaave; and having taken his degree of M. D. returned to his own country. He afterwards made the tour of Europe, and on his return to Britain settled in Pembrokeshire, where he practised with great success. On the death of his eldest brother, sir William Dick, without issue, he succeeded to the title, estate, and name of Dick. He then went to his family seat of Prestonfield, where he resided for the remainder of his days. In 1756 he was chosen president of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, to which he was a liberal benefactor. He died in 1785. He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true rhubarb in Britain; for which he received

D I D

in 1774 the gold medal from the London society for promoting arts and commerce.

DICKINSON (Edmund), an English physician; born at Appleton in Berkshire, 1624, and educated at Merron college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. In 1655 he published a curious book called, *Delphi Phœnicizantes*, &c. to which were added some other tracts. His chief design in this work is to prove that the heathen mythological stories were corruptions of the scripture histories of the Old Testament. In 1684 Dr. Dickinson removed to London, and soon after was appointed physician to the king. In 1702 he published his *Physica Verus et Vera*, five *Tractatus de Naturali veritate hexæmeri Mosaici*, &c. in which it is proved that the method of the creation of the universe, according to the principles of true philosophy, is, in a concise and general way, laid down by Moses. He died in 1707, and was buried in the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields.

DICKSON (David), a Scotch divine; born at Paisley in 1591, and educated at Glasgow. His zeal for presbytery occasioned his being imprisoned several times. About 1640 he became professor of divinity at Edinburgh, and in 1643 he was sent to the assembly at Westminster. In 1662 he was ejected from his places, and died in 1664. He wrote, *Commentaries on some Books of the Old and New Testament*, and other theological pieces.

DICTYS CRETENSIS, an ancient historian, who served under Idomeneus, king of Crete, at the siege of Troy; of which expedition he wrote an account. This work is said to have been the foundation of Homer's *Iliad*. The book which is extant under his name is generally admitted to be a forgery of the 15th century.

DIDEROT (Dionysius), a French writer, born at Langres in 1713. He settled early at Paris, where he soon procured friends by his wit and talents. In 1749 he published, *Pensées Philosophiques*, which was afterwards reprinted under the title of *Etrennes aux Esprits forts*. In 1746 he was concerned in a Medical Dictionary, which suggested to him the idea of a *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique*; which, with the assistance of powerful associates, he at length completed. His share in this great work was very large, and the whole of the articles on arts and trade were furnished by him. While he was engaged in the *Encyclopédie* he wrote some other works, as a licentious novel called, *Bijoux*

D I E

Indiscrets, and two comedies, the *Fils Natural*, and the *Père de Famille*. In 1749 appeared his *Letters to the Blind*, the free sentiments in which occasioned his being imprisoned for six months at Vincennes. On recovering his liberty he wrote a Letter on the Deaf and Dumb, in which he throws out a variety of reflections on miscellaneous subjects. His other works are: 1. *Principles of Moral philosophy*. 2. *Reflections on the Interpretation of Nature*. 3. *The Code of Nature*. 4. *The sixth Sense*. 5. *Of public Education*. 6. *Panegyric on Richardson*. 7. *Life of Seneca*. He died in 1784. Diderot was a lively and an ingenious writer, rather than an useful one. His works are chiefly fanciful, and are, besides, full of strong prejudices against religion.

DIDYMUS of Alexandria, surnamed *Chalcentraeus*, an author of antiquity, who is said to have composed 4000 books, none of which have reached us.

DIDYMUS of Alexandria, an ecclesiastical writer of the 4th century. Though he became blind at the age of five years, yet he made so great a progress in his studies, as to have acquired a most extensive knowledge of the sciences and the scripture. His reputation was so high that he was appointed divinity professor, and had St. Jerom and other great men for his disciples. Nothing of his remains but a Latin translation of his treatise on the Holy Spirit, some remarks on the canonical Epistles, and a book against the Manichees. He died in 395, aged 85.

DIEMERBROEK (Isbrand), professor of physic at Utrecht, where he died in 1674, aged 65. He wrote several esteemed books upon medical subjects.

DIEPENBECK (Abraham), a Dutch painter, born 1607, and brought up under Rubens. He died at Antwerp in 1675. His drawings are held in great estimation, and many engravings have been published from his designs.

* **DIEST** (Adrian van), a painter of landscapes, born at the Hague in 1655, and died in 1704. He lived the greatest part of his life in England, and formed his taste by imitating the lovely views in the western parts of that island.

DIETRY, an eminent landscape painter, born at Dresden in 1730, and died there in 1775. His two views near Rome are very beautiful.

DIEU (Lewis de), a learned divine, born at Flushing in 1590. After going through his studies, his fame as a

preacher procured for him the place of minister of Leyden, and professor in the Walloon college there. He died in 1642. He published, 1. A Commentary on the Gospels and the Acts; 2. The Apocalypse in Hebrew and Syriac, with a Latin version; 3. The History of Jesus Christ, written in the Persian language by Xavier, with a Latin translation by himself.

DIGBY (Sir Everard), an English gentleman, who was executed for his share in the gunpowder treason. He was born in 1581; but his father dying when he was quite young, he fell into the hands of Romanists, who brought him up in their religion. Soon after the accession of James I. he received the honour of knighthood. But though he was in favour at court, he was drawn in to be a partisan in the gunpowder plot, for which he was condemned and executed, January 30, 1607. He pleaded guilty at his trial, though he endeavoured to extenuate his crime by pleading conscience as his motive.

DIGBY (Sir Kenelm), the son of the preceding, born at Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, in 1603. He was brought up in the protestant religion by archbishop Laud, then dean of Gloucester. He afterwards went to Gloucester hall, Oxford, and having pursued his studies to great advantage he went abroad, and on his return was knighted, and soon after he distinguished himself by a nostrum, which he had met with on his travels, called the sympathetic powder. In the reign of Charles I. he received several places, and on occasion of some difference between England and the Venetians he was sent with a fleet into the Mediterranean, where he attacked the fleet of the republic in the Bay of Scanderoon. About 1636 he quitted the church of England for that of Rome, which gave great uneasiness to his guardian, archbishop Laud, who strove to recover him, but in vain. He vindicated this change in 1638, in a little piece entitled, A Conference with a Lady about the Choice of Religion. At the commencement of the civil war he was sent prisoner by the parliament to Winchester-house, but in 1643 he regained his liberty at the request of the French queen. He then went to France, where he lived in habits of intimacy with the most learned men of that country. The fame of Descartes induced Sir Kenelm to go to Holland on purpose to see him, and a close friendship was established be-

tween these great men. When the king's affairs were ruined he returned to England to see if he could not save his property, but the parliament ordered him to quit the kingdom under penalty of losing both his life and estate. He then returned to France, and was sent by the queen dowager of England to Rome; but when Cromwell assumed the reins of government, he once more ventured to visit his native country, and paid court to the usurper in order to procure a toleration of the Roman catholics. At the restoration he was in great favour with Charles II. and when the royal society was settled he was one of the council. He died at his house in Covent-garden in 1665, and was buried in Christ church, Newgate-street. He wrote a great number of books; as, 1. A Treatise of the Nature of Bodies; 2. A Treatise declaring the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul; 3. Institutionum Peripateticarum Libri quinque, cum Appendice Theologica de Origine Mundi, &c.

DIGBY (John), earl of Bristol, an English nobleman, born at Colethill, in Warwickshire, in 1580. and educated at Oxford. On his return from his travels he was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to James I. who also honoured him with knighthood, and in 1611 sent him ambassador to Spain. In 1618 he was made lord Digby of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, and in 1621 sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany. In 1622 he was again sent to Spain to negotiate a marriage between prince Charles and the infanta, and the same year he was created earl of Bristol. On his return to England, he and Buckingham preferred counter-charges against each other in parliament, but the differences were terminated without prosecution. When the civil wars broke out he went abroad, and died at Paris in 1653. He wrote some poems, and translated Du Moulin's book, entitled, A Defence of the Catholic Faith, contained in the book of king James against the answer of Coeffeteau, 1610.

DIGBY (Lord George), an eminent English nobleman. He was the son of John earl of Bristol, and was born at Madrid in 1612. He received his education at Oxford, and became a member of the long parliament, wherein he at first opposed the court, but afterwards he joined the royal party, and was expelled the house of commons. He exerted himself very much in the service of Charles I. and ran many hazards of his

life. When that monarch was put to death, his lordship was exempted from pardon, in consequence of which he went abroad, and did not return till the restoration, when he was made knight of the garter. He died in 1676. Though he had written against popery he died in that religion: no great credit to his consistency.

DIGGES (Léonard), an English mathematician, born at Barham, in Kent, and educated at University college, Oxford. He wrote a treatise on Surveying, another on Geometry, and one entitled, *Prognostication everlasting of right good Effects; or, Choice Rules to judge the Weather by Sun, Moon, and Stars, &c.* He died about 1574.

DIGGES (Thomas), son of the preceding. He was educated at Oxford, after which he became muster-general of the forces sent by queen Elizabeth to the Netherlands. He wrote some military pieces, and some on astronomy, and other subjects of mathematics. He died in 1595.

DIGGES (Sir Dudley), the eldest son of the above, born in 1583, and educated at University college, Oxford. He received the honour of knighthood from James I. who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures with great spirit, and so continued to do in the following reign, for which he was sent to the Tower, where, however, he did not remain long. In 1636 he was bought over by the grant of the mastership of the rolls, which he held but a short time, for he died in 1639. He wrote, 1. *A Defence of Trade*, 1615, 4to.; 2. *A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject*, in a Conference desired by the Lords, and had by a Committee of both Houses, April 3, 1628, 4to.; 3. *Sundry Speeches in Rushworth's Collections*. His son Dudley, who died in 1643, was a loyal and learned man, and wrote some tracts against rebellion.

DILLENIVS (John James), an eminent botanist, born at Darmstadt in Germany, in 1681, and educated at the university of Gießen. He contributed several curious papers to the *Miscellanea Curiosa*, and, in 1721, accompanied Dr. Sherard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of Ray's *Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum*. He was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford on Dr. Sherard's foundation, and there he continued to reside till his death. In 1735 the university ad-

mitted him the degree of M.D. and the year following he was visited by Linnaeus. He died in 1747. He published an elaborate work, entitled, *Hortus Elthamensis*, and a *History of Mosses*.

DILWORTH (Thomas), an industrious schoolmaster, who served his apprenticeship to the well-known Mr. Dyche, at Stratford-le-Bow, and then sat up for himself at Wapping, where he had great success. He died in 1781. Mr. Dilworth was a very pious and sensible man, and published a *Spelling-book*, a treatise on *Arithmetic*, another on *Book-keeping*, and one on the *Use of the Globes*.

DINARCHUS, an orator of Greece, the son of Sistratus, and the pupil of Theophrastus. He was accused of having received bribes from the enemies of Athens, on which he went into voluntary exile for fifteen years. This was about 340 B.C. Only three of his orations are extant, to be found in Stephen's Collection, 1575.

DINGLEY (Robert), an English writer, and nephew of the learned Dr. Henry Hammond. He became a zealous puritan, and died rector of Brighton, in the Isle of Wight, in 1659, aged 40. He wrote some religious pieces.

DINOCRATES, an architect of Macedonia, who made a proposal to Alexander the Great, of converting Mount Athos into the figure of a man, the left hand of which should contain a great city, and all the rivers of the mount should flow into the right, and from thence into the sea. But Alexander was too intent upon other projects to attend to this romantic scheme. However he employed him in building the city of Alexandria, in Egypt. He rebuilt the superb temple of Diana at Ephesus, and devised a scheme of building the temple of Arsinoe, at Alexandria, of loadstone, with her image, made of iron, suspended in the centre by virtue of attraction: this is related by Pliny.

DINOSTRATES, a mathematician, who lived in the time of Plato, and attended his academy. He invented the quadratrice.

DINOTH (Richard), a protestant historian of Coutances, who died about 1580. He wrote, *De Bello civili Gallico*.

DINOVART (Anthony Joseph. Toussaint), a French writer, born at Amiens in 1715, and died at Paris in 1786. He was canon of the chapter of St. Bennet, in the latter city, and wrote an *Ecclesiastical Journal*, or *Library of Ecclesiasti-*

cal Knowledge; also *Embryologia Sacra*, 1680; the *Manual for Pastors*, 3 vols. 1680; the *Rhetoric of Preachers*, &c.

DIO CASSIUS, an historian of the 3d century, born at Nicæa, in Bithynia. His father was proconsul of Cilicia; from whence Dio went to Rome, where his pleadings recommended him to notice, and he at length obtained the consulship. He wrote in Greek the History of Rome, from the building of the city to the reign of Alexander Severus, the greatest part of which is lost; that which remains was printed by Robert Stephens at Paris in 1548, and afterwards by Xvlander, with a Latin translation. Dio closed his life at his native city, in the 70th year of his age.

DIO CHRYSOSTOM, a famous orator, born at Prusa, in Bithynia. He fell under the displeasure of Domitian in 94, for having defended a person whom that tyrant had put to death, and to avoid a similar fate he went into voluntary exile. The emperor Trajan had a great regard for him, and treated him as a friend. Eighty of his orations and discourses are extant.

DIOCLETIAN (Caius Valerius), a Roman emperor, of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He rose from being a common soldier to the rank of a general, and on the death of Numerian he was chosen emperor. He took his friend Maximian to be his colleague in this high station, and created two subordinate emperors, Constantius and Galerius, whom he styled Cæsars. Diocletian was a great commander, and a liberal patron of learning and genius; but his reign was stained by a bloody persecution of the christians. He renounced the crown at Nicomedia in 304, and retired to Salona, where he spent the remainder of his days in quietness, and died in the 68th year of his age.

DIODATI (John), a protestant divine, born at Lucca, in 1599. He became professor of divinity at Geneva, where he died in 1652. He translated the Bible into Italian, 1607, 4to and into French, 1644. He also gave a version of father Paul's History of the Council of Trent.

DIONORUS (Siculus), a native of Argyra in Sicily, who wrote a history of Egypt, Persia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage, in 40 books, of which only 15, with a few fragments, remain. His chronology is erroneous, and he is too superstitious, but upon the whole his collection is very valuable and

accurate. He flourished about 41 B.C. The best edition of his work is that of Wesseling, in 2 vols. folio, Amsterdam, 1746.

DIONORUS of Antioch, a father of the church, bishop of Tarsus, and the master of many eminent men among the christians, as Chrysostom and others. He was one of the first who in explaining scripture adhered to the literal sense, in opposition to the allegorical. There are only a few fragments of his remaining in the *Catena Patrum Græcorum*.

DIOGENES, a cynic philosopher of Sinope, and disciple of Antisthenes at Athens. Though he was not the founder of the cynics, he added many austerities to the order. He used to lodge in a tub, and subsisted by begging. Yet with all this affected humility he was insufferably proud. When Alexander the great visited him, he requested to know whether he could render him any service, the brute replied, "Get out of my sunshine." Diogenes was a man of great repartee, and hence Plato called him the "mad Socrates." He died B.C. 324, aged 76. The inhabitants of Sinope erected a monument to his memory, on which was placed the marble figure of a dog.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, an epicurean philosopher, born in Cilicia. He wrote the *Lives of the Philosophers*, in ten books, which work is still extant. He died A.D. 222. The first edition of Laertius is that of Leipzig in 1759, 8vo.

DIOGENES, a Cretan philosopher, who succeeded his master Anaximenes in his school of Ionia, about 500 B.C.

DIOGNETES, a philosopher and preceptor to Marcus Aurelius. It is supposed that he is the same to whom St. Justin addressed a letter, to be found in his works.

DIONIS (Peter), a French surgeon, who died in 1718. He wrote the *Anatomy of the Human Body*, and some other valuable works in the line of his profession.

DIONYSIUS I. the tyrant of Syracuse. He distinguished himself as the general of the Syracusans in their wars with the Carthaginians, and at length possessed himself of the supreme power. He was ambitious of shining as a poet, but his productions were hissed at Olympia, though they met with a better reception at Athens, where they were honoured with the prize. But his cruelties at home rendered him odious, and he was so jealous as never to suffer even

DIO

his wife and children to enter his private apartments, without examining them to see whether they had arms concealed under their garments. He had constructed a cavern in a rock in the form of a human ear, 80 feet high, and 250 feet long. All the sounds produced in it were collected in the tympanum, which communicated with a room, where the tyrant could hear all that was said in the cavern by the persons whom his suspicion had caused to be confined therein. When this curious work was finished, he put to death all the men who had been engaged upon it, to prevent their divulging for what purposes it had been constructed. He died of an indigestion, aged 63, B.C. 368, after reigning 38 years.

DIONYSIUS II. or the Younger, the son and successor of the above, whom he exceeded in cruelty, but not in policy. He sent for Plato to his court, though he profited little by the conversation of that philosopher. He banished his brother-in-law, Dio, and obliged his wife to marry again, which so enraged Dio, that he gathered an army, and drove the tyrant from Syracuse, B.C. 343. Dionysius returned about ten years afterwards, but was again expelled by Timoleon, on which he fled to Corinth; where he supported himself as a schoolmaster.

DIONYSIUS (Periegetes), a poet and geographer, who was sent by Augustus to survey the eastern part of the world. This is the account given by Pliny the Elder, but critics differ as to the Augustus here meant, though the most respectable understand him to be the first Augustus Cæsar. His *Periegesis*, or Survey of the World, is the only piece of his extant. It is in Greek hexameters, and was printed by Henry Stephens, 4to. 1577, and at Oxford in 1697.

DIONYSIUS (Halicarnassensis), an historian and critic of Halicarnessus, in Caria, who came to Rome about 30 years B.C. and there wrote his *Roman Antiquities*, or a History of Rome, upon which he was employed 24 years. Only eleven books, out of twenty, are now extant. He is a very faithful historian, and remarkably exact in his chronology. Besides his *Antiquities*, we have some other writings by Dionysius, the most esteemed of which is, *De Structura Orationis*. The best edition of all his works is that of Oxford, in 1704, 2 vols. folio.

* **DIONYSIUS**, called the Tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, who married the niece of Darius, and greatly enlarged his

DIP

territories. He was of a most corpulent habit, and on that account never exposed his person in public. It was impossible to awake him without piercing his flesh with pins. He died 304 B.C. aged 55, leaving two sons and a daughter. His reign was gentle, and his subjects had great reason to regret his loss.

DIONYSIUS (the Areopagite), a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before it, and made his famous speech respecting the "unknown God," which was the means of Dionysius's conversion. He is said to have suffered martyrdom, but when, or in what manner, does not appear. There were printed at Antwerp, in 1634, 2 vols. purporting to be his works, but their authenticity is questionable.

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Corinth, who suffered martyrdom about 178. He wrote several epistles, some account of which may be found in Eusebius.

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Alexandria, who from being a heathen was converted to christianity, and became the disciple of Origen. He was ordained a presbyter of the church of Alexandria in 232, and in 247 he was raised to that see. In the Valerian persecution he was banished to the desert of Libya, where he remained three years, and then returned to his diocese. He opposed the Novatians and Sabellians, and was a very zealous defender of the orthodox faith. He died in 267. Some fragments of his are preserved by Eusebius.

* **DIONYSIUS** (St.), bishop of Rome, and the successor of Sixtus in 259. He summoned a synod to condemn the heresy of Sabellius, and died in 269.

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra. Six books of his on arithmetic were published in Greek and Latin at Paris in 1621. When Diophantus lived is not settled, some placing him before the christian era, and some afterwards.

DIOSCORIDES (Pedacius), a physician in the time of Nero, who wrote five books of the *Materia Medica*; the best edition of which is that of Saracenus, folio, Franc. 1598.

DIPPEL (John Conrad), a strange character, who zealously opposed the pietrills, and afterwards joined them; afterwards he attacked the protestants, and discovered the philosopher's stone, notwithstanding which he fell into extreme poverty. He went into various

countries; and in 1729 he was invited to Stockholm to cure the king of Sweden, but the clergy got him expelled soon after. He then returned to Germany, where in 1733 he gave out that he should not die till 1808, which prediction he disproved the year following, being found dead in his bed at the age of 62.

DITHMAR, bishop of Merseburg, who died in 1628, aged 42. He wrote a Chronicle of the Emperors Henry I. Otto II. and III. and Henry II. which has been frequently printed.

DITHMAR (Justus Christopher), professor of history at Frankfort, died in 1737. He wrote some books on the history of Germany, which possess merit.

DITTON (Humphry), a learned mathematician, born at Salisbury, in 1675. He was brought up to the ministry among the dissenters, which profession he quitted, and became master of the mathematical school at Christ's hospital. He died in 1715. He wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, but he is best known by a treatise on the Law of Fluids, and another on the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

DIVINI (Eustachius), an Italian who distinguished himself by his skill in making telescopes. He contended with Huygens the merit of discovering Saturn's rings, and died somewhat about 1663.

DLUGOSS (John), archbishop of Leopold, in Poland, who died in 1480, aged 63. He wrote a history of his native country in Latin, printed at Frankfort, in 1711, folio.

DOBSON (William), an English painter, born in 1610. He imitated the manner of Vandyck with such success as to gain the favour of that master, who generously introduced him to Charles I. He was greatly employed by his majesty and his court, yet he died poor in 1647, owing probably to the troubles of the time. He painted both in history and portrait with great excellence.

DODART (Denys), a French physician, born at Paris in 1643, and died in 1707. He followed the notions of Sanctorius on insensible perspiration, and made a number of curious experiments on the subject. His son Claude was physician to the king, and died at Paris in 1720.

DODD (William), an unfortunate divine; born in 1729, at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, of which parish his father was vicar. In 1745 he went to Clare hall,

Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degrees in arts. In 1753 he entered into orders, and soon became a popular preacher in the metropolis, where he obtained a considerable reputation by his zeal in promoting charitable institutions, particularly the Magdalen hospital, of which he became preacher. Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's, made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecon. From 1760 to 1767, he superintended the Christian's Magazine, a work of considerable merit; and in 1765 he began to publish a Commentary on the Bible, with the notes of Mr. Locke, Dr. Waterland, and others, which was completed in 3 vols. folio, and dedicated to his patron, who died soon afterwards. In 1766 he took the degree of LL.D. at which time he was chaplain to the king. In 1771 he published his Sermons to Young Men, dedicated to his pupils, Charles Ernest and Philip Stanhope, now earl of Chesterfield. The year following he obtained the living of Hockliffe, in Buckinghamshire, but it was not adequate to his expence, which was very extravagant. When the rectory of St. George, Hanover-square, became vacant in 1774, he sent an anonymous letter to lady Apsley, offering the sum of 3000l. for the presentation. The letter was unfortunately delivered by her to the chancellor, who laid it before the king, and the writer being discovered, he was instantly struck out of the list of chaplains. This disgrace made him go abroad for some time. His pupil, whom he joined at Geneva, in order to console him, added the living of Winge to that of Hockliffe; however his habits of living were not changed. In 1777 he signed a bond forged as from his pupil lord Chesterfield, for the sum of 4200l. upon which he obtained a considerable sum; but the fraud being discovered, he was apprehended, tried, and condemned to death, February 24. Execution, however, did not take place till June 27th, owing to some doubts arising with regard to the admission of an evidence against him, who in fact was the principal in the crime. It must be admitted that the doctor's conduct was very reprehensible, but it is as certain that he had hard measure dealt him, for the very man who drew the instrument was allowed to be a witness against him. His behaviour previous to, and at the place of execution, was highly becoming. His Thoughts in Prison have gone through

DODD

numerous editions. Besides the works above mentioned, he translated the poems of Callimachus; published 4 vols. of sermons on the Miracles and Parables of our Saviour, a collection of poems, &c. He married imprudently in 1751, but it does not appear that he had any children.

DODDRIDGE (Philip), an eminent English divine, born in London in 1702, and educated first at a private school, and lastly at an academy kept by Mr. Jennings at Kilworth, in Leicestershire. He became a minister at Kilworth in that county, but on the death of Mr. Jennings he succeeded him in the academy, and shortly after he accepted a call from the dissenting congregation at Northampton, where his academy soon became flourishing. Here he laboured with great assiduity as a minister and instructor, generally admired and esteemed by men of every persuasion for the extent of his learning, the amiableness of his manners, and the piety of his disposition. This worthy man died at Lisbon, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, in 1751. He published an exposition of the New Testament, under the title of *The Family Expositor*, in 6 vols. 4to.; the *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, 8vo.; the *Life of Col. James Gardiner*, 8vo.; and various sermons and tracts, which were collected in 3 vols. 12mo.

DODOENS, or DODONÆUS (Rambert), a botanist of Malines, born in 1518. He became physician to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolph II. and died in 1585. He wrote the *History of Plants*, printed at Antwerp, in 1616, folio.

DODSLEY (Robert), a bookseller of considerable ingenuity. He was born at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, 1703, and received no other than a common education. He became footman to a lady, in which situation he amused himself with writing verses; and luckily his *Toyshop*, a dramatic piece, attracted the notice of Mr. Pope, by whose recommendation it was brought on the stage with great success. This was followed by the *King and Miller of Mansfield*; and the profits of these pieces enabled the author to engage in the business of a bookseller, in which he was greatly assisted by Mr. Pope and his friends. He rose at length nearly to the head of his profession, and continued to bring out several ingenious productions of his own, which added to his fame

DOE

and profit; among these we should mention his *Cleone*, a tragedy, and the *Economy of Human Life*. Before his death he collected his works into two volumes, 8vo. under the modest title of *Trifles*. Having acquired a handsome fortune in his business, he left it to his brother, and died at Durham in 1764.

DODSWORTH (Roger), an English topographer, born in Yorkshire in 1585, and died in 1654. He collected the antiquities of his native county in 162 folio volumes, which are now in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

DODWELL (Henry), a learned writer, born at Dublin in 1642. He received his education in Trinity college, where he was chosen scholar and fellow, but he quitted the college in 1666, on account of the statute which binds the fellows to enter into orders. The same year he went to Oxford for the benefit of the public library. In 1688 he was elected Camden's professor of history in that university, and presented with his degree of M.A. but on the revolution he was deprived of his place for not taking the oaths. He died in Berkshire, in 1711. He wrote a great number of books, which cannot here be enumerated. We shall therefore only mention the most eminent: 1. *De Veteribus Græcorum Romanorumque cyclis, obiterque de Cyclo Judæorum ætate Christi*, Dissertationes decem, cum Tabulis necessariis, 1701, 4to. 2. *An epistolary Discourse proving from the Scriptures and the first fathers, that the Soul is a principle naturally mortal; but immortalized actually by the pleasure of God, to punishment or reward, by its union with the divine baptismal Spirit*. Wherein is proved that none have the power of giving this divine immortalizing Spirit, since the Apostles, but only the Bishops, 1706, 8vo. This book occasioned a sharp controversy, and several able writers, as Dr. Clarke, Mr. Norris, and others, wrote expressly against it; but Mr. Dodwell attempted a sort of vindication of his notion in three treatises. 3. *Julii Vitalis Epitaphium, cum Notis Henrici Dodwellii & Commentario G. Musgrave*, 1711, 8vo. &c.

* **DOES** (Jacob van der), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1623, and died in 1673. He studied at Rome, where he adopted the manner of Bamboccio. He was of a gloomy temper, and hence his pictures are very brown and dark; however in the composition of

his landscapes his taste was noble, and the figures were done with great justness and delicacy.

* **DOES** (Jacob van der), the son of the above, was born at Amsterdam in 1654, and died in 1673. He studied under several great artists, both in his own country and in Italy. He painted several historical pieces in a grand style, and gave promising assurances of being an eminent artist.

* **DOES** (Simon van der), the son of Jacob the elder, was born in 1653, and died in 1717. He painted landscapes, cattle, and portraits, in a pleasing manner.

DOGGET (Thomas), an actor and dramatic poet. He performed comic characters at Drury-lane theatre with great applause, and at last he became joint manager of that house with Wilks and Cibber. He died in 1721. He was a zealous whig, and so attached to the house of Hanover as to leave by will a sum of money to provide a coat and badge, which are to be rowed for, from London bridge to Chelsea, by six watermen, yearly on the first of August, the day of the accession of George I. He wrote a comedy called the Country Wake, which has been altered to a farce, entitled, *Flora, or Hob in the Well*.

DOSSIN (Louis), a French jesuit, who wrote two elegant Latin poems, on the Art of Sculpture, and on Engraving, printed in 1 vol. 12mo. 1752. He died the year following, aged 32.

* **DOLABELLA** (P. Cornelius), a Roman, and the son-in-law of Cicero. He attached himself zealously to Julius Cæsar, by whom he was made consul. On the death of Cæsar he obtained the government of Syria, but having slain Trebonius, one of Cæsar's murderers, he was declared an enemy of the republic. Cassius besieged him in Laodicea, and Dolabella finding no hope of deliverance, killed himself in the 27th year of his age.

DOLBEN (John), an English prelate, born at Stanwick, in Northamptonshire, in 1624, and educated at Christ church college, Oxford. He served as a volunteer in the royal army, and at the restoration he was rewarded with a canonry of Christ church, and the deanery of Westminster. In 1666 he was preferred to the see of Rochester, from whence in 1683 he was removed to York. He died in 1681. Some of his sermons on public occasions are in print.

DOLCE (Carlo), a painter of Flo-

rence, who was born in 1616, and died in 1686. He painted a whole length of St. John, when he was but eleven years old, which was beheld with astonishment. He arose to a great height in his profession, and his pictures have always fetched a considerable price. He excelled on religious subjects.

DOLCE (Lewis), a Venetian writer, born 1508, and died in 1568. He wrote, 1. *Dialogo della Pittura*, intitolato l'Autino, 1557, 8vo.; 2. *Cinque primi Canti del Sacripante*, 1535, 8vo.; 3. *Primalcone*, 1562, 4to.; 4. *Achilles & Eneas*, 1570, 4to.; 5. *La Prima Imprese del conte Orlando*, 1572, 4to.

DOLÉT (Stephen), a learned Frenchman, born at Orleans in 1508. He set himself about reforming the French language, but having broached some blasphemous notions, he was seized and condemned to the flames, which he suffered in 1546.

DOMAT (John), a French advocate, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1615. He formed the design of reducing the laws into a systematic order, which so pleased Lewis XIV. that he allowed him a pension. The first volume appeared in 1689, and three others afterwards. He died at Paris in 1696.

DOMENICHINO, an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1611. He studied in the school of the Caracci, where his fellow pupils, from his slowness, called him in derision, the "Ox;" but one of his masters told them, that "this ox would in time make his ground so fruitful, that painting would be fed by what it produced." This prediction he completely fulfilled. He was no less skilled in architecture, and pope Gregory XV. appointed him the chief architect of the apostolical palace. He died in 1641.

DOMINIC (de Guzman), a Spanish priest, who is memorable for having founded the order of the predicants, and what is worse, the abominable inquisition. He was born in 1170, and died at Bologna in 1221. His order has produced a great number of eminent doctors, as Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, cardinal Cajetan, &c.

DOMINICHINI (Ludovico), an Italian writer, who published numerous translations of ancient authors. He was born at Placentia in 1574.

DOMINIS (Mark Antony de), archbishop of Spalato, in Dalmatia, who has procured a name by his unsettledness in religion. He was at Venice when Sir Henry Wotton was ambassador there.

from James I. and hearing a high character of his excellency's chaplain, Mr. Bedell, he became acquainted with him, and gave him a copy of his books, *De Republica Ecclesiastica*, in order that they might be printed in London. When Bedell returned to England, de Dominis came with him, and was received by the English clergy with great respect. James I. gave him the deanery of Windfor, but being disappointed of higher preferment, he began to enter into negotiations for making his peace with the papal court. Having received several flattering invitations, he left England and went to Rome in 1622, where, however, he was seized by the inquisition, and committed to prison. He died in confinement in 1625, and his body and books were burnt in Flora's Field.

* **DOMITIAN** (Titus Flavius), a Roman emperor, and son of Vespasian. He obtained the imperial dignity on the death of his brother Titus, and the commencement of his reign seemed auspicious to the happiness of the Romans; but he soon shewed the wickedness of his disposition, and gave way to incestuous and unnatural indulgences. He assumed to himself the title of deity, and at the same time amused himself in catching flies, and sticking them on a bodkin. His cruelties rendered him so odious, that he was afraid of his own shadow, and took a number of precautions to secure himself from assassination, which fate, however, he could not avoid, for he was slain A.D. 96, in the 45th year of his age, and the 15th of his reign. He was the last of the 12 Cæsars.

* **DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS**, general of Diocletian's army in Egypt. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Alexandria in 288, and died a violent death two years afterwards.

DONATO, an architect and sculptor of Florence of the 16th century. He executed some fine statues and elegant works for Cosmo de Medicis, and some of the Italian states.

DONATO (Alexander), an Italian Jesuit, who wrote a Description of ancient and modern Rome, 1639, 4to.; also poems printed at Cologne, 1630, 8vo. He died at Rome in 1640.

DONATO (Jerom), a Venetian nobleman of the 16th century, famous for his skill as a statesman, and as a man of letters. He was sent by the republic to effect a reconciliation between them and

pope Julius II. That pontiff asked him for the title to the claims of Venice to the sovereignty of the Adriatic. "Your holiness," said the ambassador, "will find it on the back of the record of Constantine's donation of the city of Rome, and its territories, to the pope."

DONATO (Marcellus), an Italian nobleman of Mantua, who died at the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote *Scholia* on the Latin writers of the Roman history, Frankfort, 1607, 8vo.

DONATUS, bishop of Casenoire, in Numidia, and the founder of a sect called by his name, in 311. He aided Majorinus, the candidate for the see of Carthage, in opposition to Cecilianus, who had been duly elected, for which Donatus was deposed and excommunicated by pope Miltiades.

DONATUS, another bishop, who held that the three persons of the Trinity were of the same substance, and yet that there was an inequality between them. He was banished from Carthage about 356, and died in exile.

DONATUS (Ælius), a grammarian of the 4th century, who was the preceptor of St. Jerome. He wrote a grammar and commentaries upon Virgil and Terence.

* **DONCKER** (Peter), a painter of Gouda, and the disciple of Jacques Jordans. He afterwards improved himself at Rome, and attained great excellence in his profession. He died in 1668. There was also a John Doncker of the same place, who promised well to have been a good painter, but he died young.

DONDUS, or **DE DONDUS** (James), a physician of Padua, who acquired the name of aggregator, on account of the numerous medicines he made. He was also well skilled in mechanics, particularly in horology. He died in 1350. He wrote, 1. *Promptuarium Medicinæ*, Venice, 1481. 2. *De Fontibus calidis patavini agri*, 1553.

DONEAU (Hugh), professor of law at Bourges and Orleans. He was a Calvinist, on which account he fled to Antwerp, in Germany, where he died in 1591, aged 64. He wrote, *Commentaria de Jure civili*, in 5 vols. folio. 2. *Opera Posthuma*, 8vo.

DONI (Anthony Francis), an ecclesiastic of Florence, who wrote some humorous pieces; as, 1. *Letters*, 8vo.; 2. *La Libreria*, 8vo.; 3. *La Zucca*, 1565, 8vo.; 4. *I Mondi Celesti, Terrestri ed Infernali*, 4to.; 5. *I Marmi civè Rag-*

gionamenti Fatti a i Marmi di Fiorenza, 4to. He died in 1574, aged 61.

DONI D'ATTICHI (Lewis), bishop of Autun, in France, where he died in 1664, aged 68. He wrote, 1. A History of the Minims, 4to.; 2. The Life of Queen Joan, founder of the Annonciades. 3. The Life of Cardinal de Berulle; 4. The History of the Cardinals, 1660, 2 vols. folio.

DONNE (John), an English divine and poet. He was born at London in 1573, and was descended by his mother's side from the family of sir Thomas More. He received his education both at Oxford and Cambridge, and then removed to Lincoln's-inn. His parents and friends were papists, and endeavoured to keep him in the same faith, but in vain; for being of an inquisitive mind he soon saw through the errors of popery, and at the age of 19 he embraced the protestant religion. Soon afterwards he went abroad, and on his return lord keeper Egerton appointed him his principal secretary; and about the same time he married a daughter of sir George Moore, who was so irritated at the match, that he not only prevailed upon the lord keeper to turn him out of his service, but got him imprisoned, together with the minister who performed the marriage, and the person who gave Mrs. Donne away. However they did not long remain in confinement, and at last a reconciliation was effected between the parties. He had great friends at court, who strongly solicited the king to bestow some place upon him; but James, who thought him better qualified for the church, refused. This led Mr. Donne to take orders, on which he was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and about the same time created D.D. by the university of Cambridge. In 1617 he was chosen preacher at Lincoln's-inn; and two years after he accompanied the earl of Doncaster, ambassador to Vienne, as his chaplain. In 1621 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and soon after vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West. He died in 1631, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Paul's. Dr. Donne was a man of great wit, learning, and gravity. His satires were highly praised by Dryden, and were rendered into modern English by Mr. Pope. Three volumes of his sermons were published after his death, and some miscellaneous essays. His son, John Donne, was educated at Oxford, but took the degree of LL.D. at Padua.

He died in 1662. He wrote some ludicrous trifles not worth mentioning.

DONNE (Benjamin), an English mathematician, born at Biddeford, in Devonshire in 1729. He kept a school in that town for some years, and while there made a complete survey of the county, for which he received a premium of tool. from the society for promoting arts and commerce. He also published his Mathematical Essays in 8vo. which had a favourable reception, and procured him the office of keeper of the library at Bristol, where he kept a flourishing academy for some years. In 1771 he printed an Epitome of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, 2mo. and in 1774 a work, entitled, The British Mariner's Assistant, being a collection of tables for nautical purposes. In 1796 he was appointed master of mechanics to the king. He died in 1798, leaving behind him the character of an ingenious and truly worthy man. Besides the books above mentioned, he wrote treatises on Geometry, Book-keeping, and Trigonometry.

DOOLITTLE (Thomas), a nonconformist minister; born at Kidderminster in 1636, and ejected from the living of St. Alphage, London, in 1662. He then kept an academy, and officiated to a congregation of dissenters till his death in 1707. He wrote a treatise on the Sacrament; and after his death was published a System of Divinity, in folio, with his Life prefixed.

DORBAY (Francis), a French architect, who designed several great works at the Louvre and the Thuilleries. He died at Paris in 1697.

DORFLING, a Prussian general, who rose to that station from the ranks. He was originally a taylor, and after his advancement some officers were observing, that he still carried the marks of his origin, which Dorfling overhearing, went up to them, and said, "Gentlemen, I was once a taylor, and cut out cloth, but now," clapping his hand upon his sword, "I wear an instrument with which I cut off the ears of those who insult me." He distinguished himself with great bravery against the Swedes in 1666, and arrived at last to the station of field marshal.

DORIA (Andrew), a naval commander of Genoa, born in 1468 of a noble family. He entered early on the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states. At length his own country re-

D O S

quired him against the rebels of Corsica, whom he vanquished, and reduced the island. He was then appointed commander-in-chief of the galleys, and obtained great success against the African pirates. When the revolution broke out in Genoa, he entered into the service of Francis I. of France, which he quitted for that of pope Clement VII. When Rome was taken he returned to the service of Francis, who allowed him a liberal salary. But not long after, to the surprise of every one, he abandoned France, and entered into the service of the emperor, which changed the French affairs in Italy. His new master offered to invest him with the sovereignty of Genoa, which he nobly refused, and only stipulated that the republic should continue under the imperial protection. In 1528 he delivered Genoa from the oppression of the French yoke, for which he was honoured by the senate with the title of the *father and saviour of his country*. He had also a statue erected to his honour, and a palace built for him. He still continued his services to the emperor, and made his name famous throughout the Mediterranean by his naval exploits, particularly against Barbarossa and the African corsairs. He died full of glory in 1560, aged 93.

DORIGNY (Michael), a French painter, and engraver in aqua fortis, born in 1617, and died in 1665. He was appointed professor in the academy of painting at Paris. His paintings are excellent; but he only engraved after his own pictures.

DORIGNY (Nicholas), a French engraver, of considerable eminence, whose finest pieces are, the bark of Lanfranc, the St. Petronilla of Guerchino, and the descent from the cross, after Volterra.

DORING, or **DORINK** (Matthias), a franciscan monk, born at Kiritz in Germany, and died in 1494. He is said to be the author of the *Miroir Historial* of de Beauvais, which work was filled with invectives against the Roman clergy, and the abuses of that church.

DORNAVIUS (Gaspar), an ingenious physician; born at Zigenrick, in Voightland, and died in 1631. He wrote some whimsical pieces; as, 1. *Amphitheatrum Sapientiarum Socraticarum*, 2 vols. folio; 2. *Homo Diabolus*, &c. 1618, 4to.

DOSITHEUS, an heresiarch of Samaria, who was reputed to have been a magician. He pretended to be the messiah, and had a woman with him whom he called the moon. He went into a cave,

D O U

where he starved himself to death, that his disciples might believe he was ascended to heaven. This sect lasted till the 6th century.

DOVE (Nathanael), an English penman, who wrote the *Progress of Time*, containing verses upon the 4 seasons and the 12 months, in 16 plates. He died in 1754, aged 44.

DOUGLAS (Gawin), a Scotch poet and bishop, was the younger son of the 6th earl of Angus, and born at Brechin in 1471. After going through his academical studies he went to Italy, where he acquired a taste for poetry. On his return to his own country he obtained some ecclesiastical preferment, and in 1515 the bishopric of Dunkeld. He had afterwards the rich abbey of Aberbrothick added to his bishopric. He died at London in 1522. His works are: 1. A Translation of Virgil's *Aeneis*; 2. *The Palace of Honour*, a poem; 3. *Aureæ Narrationes, Comediæ aliquot Sacræ*; 4. *De Rebus Scotticis Liber*.

DOUGLAS (William), a Scotch nobleman, of the 14th century. King Robert Bruce made a vow to go against the infidels, which not being able to fulfil, he ordered that his heart should be carried to Palestine after his death, and deposited in the holy sepulchre. On the king's death in 1327, Douglas and some others set out on this adventure, but they were all killed by the way.

DOUGLAS (James), an eminent anatomist, at the beginning of the present century. He wrote, 1. *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 8vo.; 2. *Miographiæ comparatæ Specimen*, 1706; 3. *Description of the Peritonæum*, 1730.

* **DOUGLAS** (admiral sir Charles), born in Scotland, and entered into the Dutch service, which he quitted for the English navy. When the American war commenced, he was appointed commodore of a squadron in the gulf of St. Lawrence, where he obtained great reputation. In 1787 he was made rear-admiral, and died in 1789.

DOUSA (James), a learned Dutchman, born in 1545. He became eminent both as a scholar and as a soldier, and obtained in 1574 the government of Leyden. The year following an university was founded there, and Dousa made the first curator. He died in 1604. His son James, born in 1572, distinguished himself while a mere child, by his Latin poems. He also wrote notes upon Plautus, and at the age of 16 published his book, *De Rebus Cælestibus*, and his

Panegyric on a Shadow. He became tutor to the prince of Orange, and librarian of the university of Leyden. He died in 1597.

DOUVRE (Thomas de), archbishop of York, in which station he was placed by William the Conqueror, whom he attended from Normandy. He was a great benefactor to his clergy, and rebuilt his cathedral. He died in 1100.

DOUVRE (Thomas de), nephew of the above. He was made archbishop of York in 1108. He had some sharp disputes with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, relating to the primacy. He died in 1114.

DOUVRE (Isabella de), of the same family as the preceding. She was mistress to Robert earl of Gloucester, bastard of Henry I. by whom she had a son who was made bishop of Bayeux, in 1133. She died in a religious retirement about 1166.

Dow (Gerard), an eminent painter, born at Leyden, in 1613. He was the disciple of Rembrandt; and acquired uncommon excellence in painting in miniature, and his pictures are so exquisitely touched, so transparent, and so wonderfully delicate, as to excite astonishment as well as pleasure. He died in 1674.

DOWELL (William Mac), a learned Scotchman, born in 1590, and educated at the university of St. Andrews. He took his degree of LL.D. at Groningen, and entered into the service of the count of Nassau, who sent him ambassador to England. Charles I. appointed him one of the council for Scotland, and Charles II. sent him ambassador to the United States. He died in London, but when is not known.

DOWNHAM (John), an English divine, author of an excellent book, entitled, *The Christian Warfare*, and other pious works. He was the son of the bishop of Chester, and was born in that city. He died in London about 1644.

DOWNING (Calibut), an English divine, who, being disappointed in his ambitious views, joined the parliament-party in 1640, and preached some violent sermons against the government. He died in 1644. His son, sir George Downing, was, at the restoration, made secretary to the treasury, and a commissioner of the customs.

DRABRICIUS (Nicholas), a German fanatic, born in 1587, at Stranitz, in Moravia. In 1636, he was admitted, a minister, but being driven from his own

country by the persecution against the Protestants, he went to Hungary, and turned tradesman. At the age of 50 he set up for a prophet, and gave out his visions in all the solemnity of scripture language. He was the great friend of Comenius, and, in conjunction with him, wrote the book entitled, *Lux in Tenebris*, which was printed at Amsterdam in 1657. What became of Drabricius does not appear; some say he was put to death, and others that he died in Turkey.

DRACO, an Athenian judge, famous for his rigid administration of justice, B.C. 623. He instituted laws of uncommon severity, which made one say that they were written in blood. Solon repealed all of them, except that which related to murder. His death was remarkable; for being at the theatre, the people received him with plaudits, and, according to the custom of the country, covered him with their garments, by which he was stifled.

DRAGUT-RAIS, or captain Dragut, the favourite and successor of Barbarossa, whom he equalled in skill and valour. He gave Doria considerable trouble, but after a series of daring exploits, he was killed before Malta in 1566.

DRAKE (Francis), a celebrated English commander. He was born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, 1545, and went to sea with his relation sir John Hawkins. In 1570, he went to the West Indies with two ships; and in 1572 he made another expedition, which proved very successful. He next served under Walter, earl of Essex, in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to queen Elizabeth, who granted him her protection, for it must be allowed that Drake was little better than a free-booter. In 1577 he made another voyage to the Spanish settlements in America, and sailed as far as to 48 degrees N. latitude, calling the country which he discovered New Albion. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth, Nov. 3, 1580; so that this voyage round the world took up two years and nearly ten months. His fame was now great; queen Elizabeth went on board his ship, and after dinner conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1585 he sailed again for the West Indies, where he took several places from the Spaniards, and returned laden with wealth. In 1587, he com-

D R A

manded a fleet of 30 sail, with which he entered Cadix, and destroyed above 10,000 tons of shipping, which he called, "burning the king of Spain's beard." The year following, he commanded as vice-admiral under lord Howard, and was highly instrumental in the destruction of the Spanish armada. After this he went to the West Indies with sir John Hawkins, but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done by them. Drake died on board of his ship off Nombre de Dios in 1596. He was representative for the town of Plymouth, to which he had been a great benefactor, in causing water to be conveyed to it from springs at eight miles distance.

DRAKE (James), an English physician and political writer. He was born at Cambridge in 1667, and educated at that university, where he took his degrees. Though he became a member of the royal society, and of that of physicians, yet he did not enter upon practice, but rather preferred writing for the booksellers. In 1703 he was tried and acquitted for a libel on the memory of king William. In the next year he published a bold pamphlet, entitled, *The Memorial of the Church of England*, which was written against occasional conformity, and gave such offence, that a proclamation was issued for discovering the author, but he kept concealed. He afterwards was prosecuted for the publication of a newspaper, called *Mercurius Politicus*; but though he was acquitted, it is supposed that the vexation threw him into a fever, of which he died in 1707. Besides the above performances, he published a system of anatomy, which was once in considerable esteem; a translation of Herodotus; a play, called *The Sham Lawyer*, &c.

DRAKE (Samuel), a learned antiquary, and fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, who published in 1729 archbishop Parker's *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*.

DRAKE (Francis), an eminent antiquary and surgeon at York, who published in 1736, *Eboracum, or the history and antiquities of that city*.

DRAKE (William), a learned physician, born at York in 1687, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. He wrote the history of his native city, in one volume, folio. He died in 1760.

DRAKE (Roger), a non-conformist divine, and D.D. He was a commissioner at the Savoy conference, and died some time after the restoration. He published a chronology, and some sermons.

D R E

DRABENBERG (Christian Jacob), the celebrated Norwegian centenary, born at Stravenger in 1624, and died at Aarhus in 1770. He led a single life till he was 113, and then married a widow of 60. He retained his mental faculties, and a vigorous health, to the last.

DRAKENBORCH (Arnold), professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, who published editions of Livy and Silius Italicus, with notes. He died in 1748.

* **DRAN** (Henry Francis le), a famous surgeon, distinguished for his skill in cutting for the stone. He died at Paris in 1770, aged 85. He wrote some books in the line of his profession.

DRAPER (sir William), a celebrated English general. He was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, after which he went to the East Indies, where he rose to the rank of colonel. In 1761 he was made a brigadier in the expedition to Bellisle. In 1763 he took Manilla, in conjunction with admiral Cornish; but the fort was preserved from plunder, on condition of paying a ransom of four millions of dollars, which was never discharged. However, the commander was created a knight of the Bath, and on the reduction of his regiment his majesty gave him the 16th regiment of foot. In 1769 he was engaged in a controversy with the famous JUNIUS, in defence of his friend the marquis of Granby. The same year he went to America for his health, and while there married the daughter of the chief justice of New York. In 1779, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca, and when that place surrendered to the enemy, he brought an accusation against general Murray, the governor, after whose trial general Draper was commanded by the court to make an apology to him, for bringing him to trial! Sir William died at Bath in 1787.

DRAYTON (Michael), an English poet, born in Warwickshire in 1563. He received his education at Oxford, but never took a degree. In 1593 he published a collection of pastorals, entitled, *The Shepherd's Garland*, which was followed by his poems of *The Baron's Wars*, and *England's Heroical Epistles*. In 1613 he published his *Poly Olbion*, or a Description of England, which is very accurate. He died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His works were re-printed in 1748, in one volume folio.

DREBEL (Cornelius), a celebrated Dutch philosopher, born at Alkmaer in 1572, and died at London in 1634. His

principal work is *De Natura Elementorum*, 8vo, and he is supposed to have been the inventor of the microscope and thermometer.

DRELINCOURT (Charles), a French protestant divine, born at Sedan in 1595, and died at Paris in 1669. He wrote a great number of excellent books, the best known of which is that entitled, *Consolations against the Fears of Death*, which has gone through numerous editions.

* **DRELINCOURT** (Charles), third son of the above. He was born at Paris in 1633, and took the degree of M.D. at Montpellier, in 1654, after which he was appointed physician to the army under the great Turenne. He was appointed professor of physic at Leyden, where he died in 1697. He wrote several pieces on medical subjects.

DRESSERUS (Matthew), professor of belles-lettres at Leipzig, was a native of Erfurt, in Thuringia, and died in 1607, aged 71. He wrote several books, which are now sunk into oblivion.

DREVET (Peter), the name of two French engravers, father and son, whose works are held in great esteem. They both died at Paris in 1739, the elder aged 75, and the younger 42. Claud Drevet, a relation of theirs, was also eminent in the same line.

DREUX DU RADIER, (Jean François), a French advocate, born in 1714, and died in 1780. He wrote several books, the principal of which are, 1. *Bibliothèque Historique & Politique du Poitou*, 1754, 5 vols. 12mo. 2. *L'Europe Illustre*, 1755. 3. *Tablettes Anecdotes des Rois de France*, 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

* **DREXELIUS** (Jeremiah), a jesuit of Aushburgh, and chaplain to the elector of Bavaria, died at Munich in 1638, aged 57. He left several pious works printed at Anvers, in 2 vols. folio. The best known of his pieces is that on *Hell Torments*, in which he calculates how many souls can be contained within a narrow compass, which he makes to be prodigious.

DRINKER (Edward), an American centenary, born in 1680, on the banks of the Delaware, where Philadelphia now stands. He served his apprenticeship to a cabinet-maker at Boston, from whence in 1745 he returned to his native place, where he remained till his death in 1782. He was four times married, and had eighteen children, all by his first wife; a little before his death one of his grand-children had a grand-child born,

which made the fifth in succession from himself. He possessed all his faculties; even that of memory, nearly perfect to the last; besides which he had a good bodily constitution. He had been the subject of seven sovereigns, and lived to see his country an independent republic.

DROLINGER (Charles Frederic), a German poet, and librarian to the margrave of Baden, died in 1742. His poetical works were printed at Bale in 1743.

DROUAI (Hubart), a French painter, born in Normandy in 1699, and died at Paris in 1767. He attained considerable eminence in his profession, and his character was very amiable.

DRUMMOND (William), a Scotch poet. He was the son of sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden, and was born there in 1585. He was destined for the law, and had an education accordingly; but Parnassus had more charms for him than the courts, &c. and the law was totally abandoned. In his retirement at Hawthornden he wrote several beautiful poems, but the death of a lady to whom he was about to be married affected him so much, that he went abroad, where he remained some years, and then returned to his own country. In his retirement he wrote his history of the seven kings of the name of James, and several pieces to promote peace and union in that turbulent time. He died in 1649, leaving a widow and three children. His works were printed in folio at Edinburgh in 1711.

DRURY (Robert), an English seaman, who in 1702 was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar, where he remained fifteen years. After his return to England, he published a very exact and curious account of that island, 8vo. 1729.

* **DRUSILLA** (Livia), the daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina. She was guilty of incest with her brother Caligula, who had so great a regard for her as to declare her his heiress and successor. She died A. D. 38, aged 29.

DRUSIUS (John), a learned protestant, born at Oudenard, in Flanders, in 1553. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, and learnt Hebrew at Cambridge. He was for some time professor of the Oriental languages at Oxford, but afterwards he went to Franeker, where he became professor of Hebrew, and died in 1616. He wrote several learned works. His son, John Drusus, who died in England at the age of 21, was uncommonly versed in the learned languages, particularly the Hebrew.

* **DRUSUS**, the son of Germanicus and Agrippina. He was in great favour with Tiberius for some time, and held several great offices; but his enemy Sejanus contrived, by his misrepresentations, to ruin him with the emperor, who ordered him to be confined and starved to death, A.D. 93.

* **DRUSUS** (M. Livius), a famous Roman, who revived the Agrarian law in a time of discontent. He also proposed that the Latins should be presented with the privileges of the Roman citizens. He was murdered as he was entering his own house by the adverse faction, B.C. 190.

* **DRUSUS** (Nero Claudius), the son of Tiberius Nero and Livia. He was adopted by Augustus, and was brother to Tiberius, who afterwards became emperor. He behaved with great bravery in the wars in Germany and Gaul, and received the honour of a triumph. He died B.C. 9, aged 30.

* **DRUSUS**, the son of Tiberius and Vipsania. He distinguished himself by his courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia, and filled some of the highest offices of the state; but having struck Sejanus, he out of revenge caused him to be banished, A.D. 23.

DRYANDER (John), a mathematician and physician of Wetteren, in the county of Hesse. He was a professor at Marburg, where he died in 1560. He wrote several books on physic and mathematics, which were once held in great esteem.

DRYDEN (John), a great English poet, was born of an ancient family in Northamptonshire in 1631, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1658 he wrote an elegy on Oliver Cromwell; and in 1660, a poem on the restoration of Charles II. His productions were now rapid, and procured him the place of poet-laureat on the death of Davenant in 1668. The same year appeared his essay on dramatic poetry, which was replied to by sir Robert Howard, and vindicated by the author. In 1669 he brought out his first play, entitled, *The Wild Gallant*, a comedy, which met with indifferent success. He was not discouraged, however, but went on in his dramatic career, and produced a great number of plays, some of which possess considerable merit. In 1671 he was exposed to ridicule on the stage in the character of Bays, in the duke of Buckingham's comedy of *The Rehearsal*. In

1679 appeared an essay on satire, written by the earl of Mulgrave and Mr. Dryden. This piece contained some severe strokes on the earl of Rochester, who employed three fellows to cudgel Dryden as he came out of a coffee-house in Covent-garden. In 1681 he published his *Abfalom and Achitophel*, which was a keen satire on the duke of Monmouth and his abettors. In 1682 he printed his poem, entitled, *Religio Laici*, intended for a defence of revealed religion. In 1684 he translated Maimbourg's history of the League, in which he had been employed by Charles II. on whose death he wrote his *Threnodia Augustalis*. On the accession of James II. he turned Roman catholic, which laid him open to the lashes of the wits; and some divines, as Stillingfleet and Burnet, handled him severely for his apostasy. Like most converts, Dryden chose to shew his sincerity by writing in defence of his new religion; but unfortunately he did it in such a manner as only to bring both himself and his faith into ridicule. His poem, called the *Hind and Panther*, is a most ridiculous attempt to vindicate the church of Rome, which is represented by the first beast, and the church of England by the latter. This poem was answered by Montague and Prior, in a piece, entitled, *The Hind and Panther*, transposed to the story of the Country Mouse and City Mouse. He was dismissed from the office of poet-laureat at the revolution, and was succeeded by Shadwell, whom he severely satirised in his *Mac Flecknoe*. In 1688 he published a translation of father Bouhours's *Life of St. Francis Xavier*; and in 1693 appeared his translation of Juvenal and Perseus. In 1693 came out his translation of du Fresnoy's *Art of Painting*; and two years after his translation of Virgil. In 1698 he published his *Fables, ancient and modern*. He died in 1701, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, where there is a monument to his memory erected by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. Mr. Dryden married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkshire, by whom he had three sons, Charles, John, and Henry. Charles was made usher of the palace to pope Clement XI. but returning to England he was drowned near Windsor in 1704. John wrote a comedy, called the *Husband* his own *Cuckold*; and Henry became a monk. Dryden was equally great in poetry and in prose. His dedications and prefaces are masterly pieces of criticism,

D U C

and his poetical diction is sublime and pure. He had a truly original genius, and the only complaint that can be made of him is, that he wrote too rapidly.

DUAREN (Francis), a learned Frenchman, who was professor of civil law at Bourges, where he died in 1559, aged 59. His works were printed complete at Lyons in 1579.

* **DUBOIS** (Simon), an eminent painter, born at Antwerp. He came to England, where he practised his art with great reputation. He painted portraits, battles, and cattle, in a good stile. He died in 1703.

DUBRAW, or **DUBRAVIUS SCALA** (John), bishop of Olmutz in Moravia, born in Bohemia, and died in 1553. He wrote a history of Bohemia with fidelity and accuracy, printed at Frankfort in 1688.

DUC (Fronton du), a French jesuit, born in 1558, and died at Paris in 1624. He published an edition of St. Chrysostome, and a tragedy on the Maid of Orleans.

* **DUC** (John le), a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1636. and appointed director of the academy of painting at that place in 1671. He was the disciple of Paul Potter, and equalled him in painting animals.

DUCAREL (Andrew Coltee), an eminent antiquary and civilian. He was born at Greenwich in 1714, and educated first at Eton, and then at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL.D. He became a member of doctors-commons in 1743, and in 1757 was appointed keeper of the Lambeth library. He obtained the situations of commissary and official of Canterbury, and commissary of the royal peculiar of St. Catherine's. The doctor was an indefatigable searcher into antiquities, and published a history of St. Catherine's near the Tower, a history of Croydon palace, &c. He died in 1785.

* **DUCART** (Isaac), an eminent flower painter, born at Amsterdam in 1630, and died in 1697. He generally painted on satin, giving his objects great lustre and beauty.

DU CAS (Michael), the author of a history of the Grecian empire, from the reign of Andronicus the elder, to the fall of that empire, which was printed at the Louvre in 1649.

DU CHAL (James), an eminent dissenting minister, born in Ireland in 1697, and educated at Glasgow, where he obtained

D U C

the degree of D.D. He became pastor of a congregation at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Ireland, where he succeeded Mr. Abernethy, first at Antrim, and lastly at Dublin. He died there in 1761. Three volumes of his sermons were printed in 1764.

DU CHANGE (Gaspard), a French engraver, born in 1660, and died in 1757. He executed many fine pieces after the greatest painters, which are held in high esteem among collectors.

DUCHAT (Jacob le), a learned Frenchman, born at Metz in 1658. He was a Protestant, and at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he fled to Berlin, where he died in 1735. He published new and improved editions of the Menippean satires, Rabelais's works, and assisted Bayle in compiling his dictionary.

DU CHE DE VANEY (Joseph Francois), a French writer, born at Paris in 1668, and died in 1704. He wrote the sacred dramas of Jonathan, Absalom, and Deborah, and some tragedies of great merit. He also wrote hymns and religious sonnets.

DUCK (Arthur), a learned civilian, born in Devonshire in 1580, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he was elected fellow of All Souls, where he took his doctors' degree. He was made chancellor of London, and master of the requests. He suffered greatly for the royal cause, and died at Chiswick in 1649. He wrote, 1. Vita Henrici Chichele; 2. De Usu & Autoritate Juris civilis Romanorum in Dominis principum Christianorum.

DUCK (Stephen), an English poet. This singular person was originally a thresher; but, by dint of close application, he made himself a tolerable scholar and poet. Some of his poetical essays being shewn to queen Caroline, she took him under her patronage, allowed him a pension of 30l. a year, and got him ordained. Duck afterwards obtained the living of Byfleet in Surrey, but in a fit of melancholy he drowned himself in 1756. A volume of his poems was printed and dedicated to his royal mistress.

DU CLOS (Charles Dineau), historiographer of France, born at Dinant, in Bretagne, in 1705. His learning recommended him to the French academy, by whom he was appointed perpetual secretary. He died universally esteemed in 1772. He wrote some ingenious works, the principal of which are, 1. Memoirs concerning the Manners of the

D U D

13th Century, 1 vol. 12mo.; 2. The History of Lewis XI. 3 vols. 12mo.; 3. The Confessions of Count ***, &c.

DUDITH (Andrew), a learned divine, born at Buda, in Hungary, in 1533. His merit procured him a bishopric, and he was sent to the council of Trent, where he formed an acquaintance with cardinal Pole. Afterwards he turned protestant, resigned his bishopric, and married. He died in 1589. He wrote several books on polemical divinity, physics, and poetry.

DUDLEY (Edmund), an eminent statesman, born in 1462, of an ancient family, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn. He was introduced when young at the court of Henry VII. with whom he became a favourite. In 1494 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grey, lord Lisle. In the parliament of 1504, he was speaker of the house of commons, and two years afterwards he obtained the stewardship of the rape of Hastings, in Suffex. On the king's death he and Empson were sent to the Tower, to gratify the popular resentment, and in 1510 they both lost their heads on Tower-hill. While in confinement Dudley wrote a piece entitled, *The Tree of the Commonwealth*, by Edmund Dudley, esq. late counsellor to king Henry VII.; the same Edmund being at the compiling thereof prisoner in the Tower, in 1 Henry VIII. This work is still in M.S.

DUDLEY (John), son of the above, and duke of Northumberland, was born in 1502. He grew into great favour with Henry VIII. who created him in 1542 viscount Lisle, and soon after knight of the garter. He also obtained several grants of church lands. In the next reign he was made earl of Warwick, and being sent against the Norfolk rebels, he prevailed upon them to submit to the king's authority, and to yield up their leaders. On the execution of sir Thomas Seymour, he was appointed lord high admiral, which was followed by other considerable honours and offices. In 1551 he was created duke of Northumberland. Two years afterwards he brought about a marriage between his fourth son, lord Guildford Dudley, and lady Jane Grey, eldest daughter of the duke of Suffolk, which proved his ruin; for he prevailed on the king to set aside lady Mary from the succession, on account of her religion, and to declare lady Jane Grey his successor.

D U D

On the death of Edward, the duke took every step to establish his daughter-in-law on the throne; but all proved ineffectual, and Mary was proclaimed. He was then at Cambridge, and finding opposition fruitless, he affected loyalty to the queen, but he was soon taken, tried, condemned, and executed on Tower-hill. His son and unfortunate spouse also fell victims to his inordinate ambition.

DUDLEY (Ambrose), son of the above, was born about 1530. He was attainted with his father and condemned, but in 1554 he received a pardon. In 1557 he went with his two brothers on an expedition to the Low Countries, and served in the Spanish army then before St. Quintin. Their behaviour in the great victory before that place was so gallant, that the queen restored them to their family honours. In the next reign he became a distinguished courtier, and was created earl of Warwick. He received a wound in the leg in defending New-Haven against the French, and though the limb was amputated, he died shortly after in 1589. He was usually called the good earl of Warwick.

DUDLEY (Robert), earl of Leicester, son of John duke of Northumberland, was born about 1532. He partook of his family misfortunes, and was condemned to death at the same time with his brother, but afterwards received the royal pardon. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he rose rapidly into favour, and had numerous honours and places heaped upon him. Her majesty proposed him to Mary queen of Scots for a husband, but this was rejected by that unfortunate princess with such spirit as proved fatal to her. Dudley appears to have indulged the ambitious idea of sharing his sovereign's bed; and to effect it, he is said to have murdered his own wife. In 1564 he was created earl of Leicester with great pomp, and the year following the king of France sent him the order of St. Michael. About 1572 he married privately lady Douglas, but he never acknowledged her for his wife. However he had by her a son called Robert, whom he used to call his *base son*. He afterwards married the countess dowager of Essex, and finding lady Douglas intractable to his proposals of a separation, he is said to have taken her off by poison. In 1575 the queen visited the earl at his castle of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, and was most magnificently entertained. In 1584 a book was printed, entitled,

Leicester's Commonwealth, which was a very severe attack upon his public and private character; but he still kept his ground in the queen's affections in spite of all these efforts of his enemies. The year following he was appointed governor of the protestant Low Countries at the request of the inhabitants; however his proceedings there did not satisfy the queen, and he returned to England the same year. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury, under the queen, who reviewed the troops in person. He died in September following, and was buried at Warwick with great magnificence.

DUDLEY (sir Robert), the son of the earl of Leicester, by the lady Douglas Sheffield, and born at Sheen, in Surrey, in 1573. His father, though he treated him as illegitimate, yet left him the bulk of his estate after the death of his uncle Ambrose. In 1594 he undertook a voyage to the South Seas, and returned the year following. In 1605 he commenced a suit to prove his legitimacy, but the countess dowager of Leicester instantly filed an information against him for a conspiracy, on which he went to Florence, where he met with a kind reception from the grand duke, who appointed him great chamberlain to his wife, the archduchess of Austria, sister to Ferdinand II. That emperor created him a duke of the holy Roman empire, on which he assumed the title of duke of Northumberland. He formed the scheme of draining the morasses between Pisa and the sea, by which means Leghorn has risen from a wretched condition to be one of the first ports in the world. He died at Florence in 1639. Sir Robert was a great mathematician, and well versed in philosophy, chemistry, and physic. He wrote several things, the chief of which is, *Del Arcano del Mare*, &c. Fiorenzi, 1630. When he left England his wife and four daughters remained at home, but a young lady accompanied him in the disguise of a page, whom he afterwards married by virtue of a papal dispensation. He had by her a son, who assumed the title of earl of Warwick, and four daughters.

DUFFET (Thomas), a dramatic author, of the last century, who travestied the plays of Dryden, Shadwell, and others, in pieces, entitled, *The Mock Tempest*, *Plyche*, *the Empress of Morocco*, &c.

DUGARD (William), an English schoolmaster, born at Bromsgrove, in

Worcestershire, in 1606, and educated at Sidney college, Cambridge. In 1644 he was chosen master of Merchant Taylors' school, London, of which he was deprived for his loyalty, and imprisoned in Newgate. In 1650 he set up a private school, and the same year was reinstated in his former place, of which he was again deprived by the governors in 1660. He then opened a school in Coleman-street, where he died in 1662. He wrote several books for the use of schools, which possess great merit.

DUGDALE (sir William), an English antiquary, born in Warwickshire in 1605, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. In 1638 he was made a pursuivant at arms, and devoted himself greatly to the study of antiquities. He was with king Charles I. in several engagements, and in 1642 was created M.A. by the university of Oxford. On the ruin of the royal cause he compounded for his estate, and went to London, where he was very busy in completing his *Monasticon Anglicanum*, the first volume of which appeared in 1655, and the second in 1661. The third volume appeared in 1673. In 1656 he printed the history of Warwickshire, and in 1658 the history of St. Paul's Cathedral. At the restoration he was made norroy king at arms, and in 1677 he was appointed garter principal king of arms, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He died at his seat in Warwickshire in 1686. Besides the works above mentioned he wrote, 1. *The History of embanking and draining of Fens and Marshes*, folio; 2. *Origines Juridicales*, or historical Memoirs of the English Laws, &c.; 3. *The Baronage of England*, 3 vols. folio; 4. *A short View of the late Troubles in England*, folio; 5. *The ancient Usage in bearing of Arms*, &c.

DUGUET (James Joseph), a French writer and ecclesiastic, born in 1649, and died at Paris in 1733. He wrote several books on practical divinity, which possess merit.

DUHAN (Lawrence), a licentiate of the Sorbonne, and canon of Verdun, who died in 1730, aged near 70. He wrote a piece entitled, *Philosophus in urramque partem*, 12mo.

DUISBOURG (Peter de), so called from the place of his birth in the duchy of Cleves. He wrote *Chronicle of Prussia*, from 1226 to 1325. He lived in the 16th century.

DUJARDIN (Charles), a Dutch painter.

DUN

er, born at Amsterdam in 1640, and died at Venice in 1674. He painted market-scenes, mountebanks, and robbers, with great life and force of expression. He also engraved in aqua fortis.

DUKE (Richard), an English poet and divine. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, at which university he took the degree of M.A. In 1683, being then fellow of Trinity college, he wrote a poem on the marriage of lady Anne and prince George of Denmark. He afterwards obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester, and the living of Witney, in Oxfordshire. He died in 1711. Mr. Duke published a volume of poems, and another of sermons.

DULLART (Herman), a Dutch painter and poet, born at Rotterdam in 1636, and died there in 1684. He was a disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated so closely that his works are often taken for those of that great master. He wrote some pieces of poetry, and had a good taste for music.

DUMEE (Joan), a learned French lady, born at Paris. She published in 1680 a work, entitled, *Discourses of Copernicus touching the Mobility of the Earth*, in which she explains the different motions of this planet with considerable skill.

DUMONT (John), baron of Carlsroon, and historiographer to the emperor. He resided in France, till the revocation of the edict of Nantes obliged him to fly to Holland. He wrote *Travels in France, Italy, Germany, Malta, and Turkey*, 4 vols. 12mo. 1699, and other works. He died in 1726.

DUN (David, lord), an ingenious Scotch nobleman, born in the county of Angus in 1670. In 1696 he was called to the bar in the court of session, and became eminent as an advocate. He was a great enemy to the union, but a warm friend to the persecuted episcopalian clergy. In 1714 he rose to the bench, and took the title of lord Dun, his family name being Erskine. He died in 1755. He wrote an excellent little book, called, *Lord Dun's Advices*, 12mo. 1752.

DUNBAR (William), a Scotch poet, born about 1465. He wrote several excellent poems for that age; as, the *Thistle and Rose*, in 1503; the *Friers of Berwick*, &c. He died about 1530. He seems to rank on an equality with Chaucer. A collection of his poems was published, with notes, by sir David Dalrymple.

DUN

DUNCAN (Mark), a Scotch gentleman, who became professor of philosophy at Saumur, in France, and principal of the college of calvinists. He also practised as a physician with reputation, and died in 1640. He wrote several books.

DUNCAN (Daniel), a French physician, born at Montauban, in Languedoc, in 1649. His family was originally from Scotland. He received his medical education at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degrees. He resided at Paris till the death of Colbert, who was his patron, and then went to reside on his paternal estate at Montauban; but when the persecution raged violently against the protestants in 1690, he disposed of his house and estate, and went to Geneva. He was afterwards called to the court of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, where he remained three years, and while there wrote a treatise on the abuse of hot liquors, which was printed at Rotterdam in 1705. The king of Prussia, hearing of his merit, invited him to Berlin, where he was appointed first physician to the royal household. However he did not long remain there, but went to the Hague, from whence, in 1714, he removed to London, where he died in 1735.

DUNCAN (William), a learned writer, born at Aberdeen in 1717. He received his education in his native city, and afterwards became professor of philosophy in the Marischal college there. He died in 1760. Mr. Duncan wrote an excellent treatise on logic, and translated several of the orations of Cicero, and also Caesar's commentaries.

DUNCOMBE (William), an English writer, born in Hertfordshire. In 1726 he married the sister of Mr. John Hughes, the poet, whose works he edited, as he did some others. In 1734 he produced, at Drury-lane, the tragedy of *Lucius Junius Brutus*. He died in 1769, aged 80.

DUNCOMBE (John), the son of the preceding, was born in 1730. At the age of 16 he was entered of Bene't college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and in 1750 was chosen fellow. In 1753 he entered into orders, and became assistant-preacher at St. Anne's, Soho. In 1757 archbishop Herring gave him the united livings of St. Andrew and St. Mary, Canterbury. In 1763 he married a daughter of Mr. Highmore, the painter. Archbishop Secker appointed him one of the six preachers in Canterbury cathedral in 1766, and his successor, Dr. Corwallis,

DUN

gave him the living of Herne, near Canterbury. He died in 1785. Mr. Duncombe wrote several fugitive poems, and a translation of Horace, part of which was done by his father.

DUNGAL, a monk of the 9th century, and conjectured to have been an Irishman. He was in some favour with Charlemagne, who consulted him about two eclipses of the sun, which happened in 810, and his answer is to be found in vol. X of the *Spicilegium* of d'Acheri. In the *Bibl. Pat.* is a tract by him against the worship of images.

DUNLOP (William), a Scotch divine, born at Glasgow in 1692. He took his degree of M.A. in 1712, and in 1716 he obtained the regius professorship of divinity at Edinburgh. He died in 1720. He wrote two volumes of sermons, and an essay on Confessions of Faith.

DUNLOP (Alexander), brother of the preceding. He was born in America in 1684, but received his education at Glasgow, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1750 he was appointed professor of Greek in that university, and in 1736 he published a Greek grammar. He died in 1742.

* **DUNN** (Samuel), an English mathematician, born at Crediton in Devonshire, where he kept a school for some years. He afterwards removed to Chelsea, where he opened a mathematical academy, and was appointed by the East-India company mathematical examiner of the officers who were candidates for their service. He wrote several mathematical treatises, and papers in the philosophical transactions, and died in 1792. He founded a mathematical school at his native town.

* **DUNNING** (John), lord Ashburton, an eminent English lawyer, born in Devonshire. He rose rapidly at the bar, and distinguished himself equally in the senate. The causes of the poor and oppressed he pleaded without a fee, and with as much warmth and power of eloquence as if he had received a considerable sum. He became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and recorder of Bristol. He died in 1783.

DUNOD DE CHARNAGE (Francis Ignatius), professor of law at Besançon, where he died in 1751. He wrote, 1. A History of the Sequani, or Memoirs of the Count of Burgundy, 3 vols. 4to. 2. History of Besançon, 2 vols. 4to. and some law treatises. Peter Dunod, a jesuit, of the same family, published in 1697, The

DUP

Discovery of the Town of Antré in Franche Comté.

DUNOIS (John), count of Orleans and Longueville, the natural son of Louis duke of Orleans, was born in 1407. He early devoted himself to arms, and distinguished himself with great courage against the earls of Warwick and Suffolk, whom he defeated. He also gallantly defended Orleans against the English till it was relieved. He afterwards took a number of places from the enemy; for all which services he received liberal grants and honours. He died in 1468.

DUNS (John), commonly called *Duns Scotus*, a famous divine of the order of St. Francis, and born at Dunstons in Northumberland. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he acquired a great reputation as a disputant; and, according to the custom of the age, was called the "subtil doctor." He opposed the notions of Aquinas, which produced two parties, the Thomists and the Scotists. He died at Cologne in 1308. His works were printed at Lyons in 10 vols. folio, 1639.

* **DUNSTAN** (St.), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 924, under the reign of Athelstan, who was his relation. He retired from court in disgust, and became a monk. Edmund, successor of Athelstan, drew him from his retreat, and was guided by his advice. He was made bishop of Worcester, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. The pope sent him the pallium, and made him legate for the holy see in England. Edwin having succeeded Edmund, Dunstan took the liberty of reproving him for his scandalous life, on which the king banished him. His exile, however, was not of long duration, and he died in the quiet possession of his archbishopric in 988. Dunstan founded the famous monastery of Glastonbury.

DUNTON (John), a noted bookseller, born at Grassham in Huntingdonshire in 1659. After carrying on business with repute above twenty years, he failed, and then commenced author. He set up the *Athenian Mercury*; which work was afterwards re-printed in 4 vols. 8vo. under the title of *The Athenian Oracle*. In 1710 he published his *Athenianism*, or the Projects of Mr John Dunton. He also wrote a book, called, *Dunton's Life and Errors*. He died about 1725.

DUPATY, president in the parliament of Bourdeaux, died at Paris in 1782. He wrote *Historical Reflections on Pena*

DUP

Laws, a work of great merit; also *Academical Discourses and Letters on Italy*, in 2 vols. 8vo.

DUPIN (Lewis Ellis), a learned French writer. He was born at Paris in 1657, and after going through a regular education, was received a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1684. About this time he commenced his *Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques*; the title of which, in 1686, on occasion of some complaints, he was obliged to alter to *Bibliothèque Nouvelle*. Besides this great work, which is a body of ecclesiastical history, he wrote a great number of others, but all on theological subjects. He died at Paris in 1719.

DUFLEIX (Scipio), historiographer of France, born at Condom in 1666. He wrote a work on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he took to the chancellor Seguier to have licensed, but that magistrate threw it into the fire. This so preyed upon his mind, that he died from mere vexation in 1661. He wrote, 1. *Memoirs of the Gauls*. 2. *History of France*, 6 vols. folio. 3. *Roman history*, 3 vols. folio. 4. *A Course of Philosophy*, &c.

DUFLEIX (Joseph), a celebrated French merchant, who in 1730 was sent as director of the colony of Chandernagore, which was in a declining state. Dupleix, by his vigorous exertions, soon brought it to a flourishing state, and he carried on an extensive commerce through all parts of the Indies. For these services he was made, in 1742, governor of Pondicherry, which he defended 42 days against two English admirals in 1748. He was created a marquis by the French king, and a nabob by the mogul for this defence. However he was recalled in 1753, and died soon after of vexation at the disgrace which had been put upon him.

DUPORT (James), an English divine, Greek professor of Cambridge, and master of Magdalen college in that university. His knowledge of the Greek language was very profound, and he wrote some learned works. He was made dean of Peterborough, and died in 1680. Some of his lectures on Theophrastus's characters were printed by Neeham, in his edition of that work in 1712.

DUPPA (Brian), a pious English prelate, born at Lewisham, in Kent, in 1589, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, of which he was afterwards dean. In 1638, he was appointed tutor to Charles, prince of Wales, and about the same time made bishop of Chichester, from whence,

DUR

in 1641, he was removed to Salisbury. He attended Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, and is supposed to have assisted him in his Eikon Basilike. He led a retired life till the restoration, when he was made bishop of Winchester and lord almoner. He died in 1662. A little before his death Charles II. visited him, and kneeling down by his bedside, craved his blessing, which the expiring bishop gave him with great solemnity. He published a few devotional works, but his greatest works were those of charity.

DUPRAT (Anthony), a French statesman. He rose from being an advocate to some of the first posts in the kingdom, being made president of the parliament of Paris in 1507, and chancellor of France in 1515. He was appointed tutor to the count of Angoulême, afterwards Francis I. He was the sole author of the famous Concordat, which rendered him so acceptable to the court of Rome, that he obtained several ecclesiastical preferments, and lastly a cardinalship. He died full of crimes and diseases in 1535.

DUPRE DE GRUYER (John), a hermit of Switzerland, who is said, with the help only of his servant, to have built the hermitage of Fribourg, the chimney of which runs to the height of 90 feet.

DUPRE (Mary), a learned French lady of the 17th century. She was born at Paris, and educated by her uncle in the Latin and Greek languages, the art of rhetoric and philosophy. She wrote some poetical pieces of considerable merit.

DUPRE D'AUNAY (Louis), a French author, who died in 1758. He wrote letters on the generation of animals; reflections on the transfusion of blood, &c.

DUPRE DE ST. MAUR (Nicholas Francis), a French writer, who died at Paris in 1774, aged 80. He was a member of the French academy, and translated into his own language Milton's *Paradise Lost*, with Addison's critique. He also wrote an essay on the coins of France, inquiries concerning the value of monies, &c.

DURANT (Gilles), sieur de la Bergerie, a French advocate and author, who wrote an elegy on the Death of an Ass, which had joined the League in 1590, and some other ludicrous pieces.

DURANTI (John Stephen), first president of the parliament of Thoulouse in 1581. He was butchered by the leaguers in 1589. He wrote *De Ritibus Ecclesiarum*, printed at Rome in 1591.

DUR

DURBACH (Anne Louisa), a German poetess, born in 1722. Her birth was very mean, and her occupation that of a keeper of cattle; yet she found means to cultivate her mind by reading, and composed some poems which attracted notice, and procured her friends, who conducted her to Berlin, where she was liberally entertained and encouraged in her poetical pursuits. She died about 1780.

DURELL (John), an eminent divine, born at Jersey in 1626, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He was ordained by a Scotch bishop, and at the restoration obtained some considerable church preferment. In 1677 he was made dean of Windsor, and died in 1683. He wrote several polemical treatises.

DURER (Albert), an eminent painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1471. His first work was the three graces, which was engraved in 1497. He engraved more than he painted, so that his pictures are wonderfully scarce and highly valued. In the palace at Prague is a piece by him representing Adam and Eve, and another of Christ bearing the cross. The people of Nuremberg still shew, with pride, in the senator's hall, his portraits of Charlemagne and some other emperors. However, he has gained the greatest name by his engravings, which are numerous and valuable. He was the first who engraved upon wood. The emperor Maximilian had a great regard for him, and conferred on him a pension and patents of nobility. He died at Nuremberg in 1528. Durer wrote a book on the rules of painting, and some other works.

DURET (Louis), an eminent physician of the 16th century. He practised at Paris with the greatest reputation, and was in the service of Henry III. who allowed him a large pension, and was present at the marriage of his daughter. He died in 1586, aged 59. Duret was a zealous Hippocratican, and wrote a comment on one of the works of Hippocrates, printed at Paris in 1621. His son followed his father's profession with success, and died in 1629, aged 66.

D'URFEY (Thomas), a facetious English poet, born at Exeter in 1628. He wrote a great number of plays and songs, all of which are tinged with the licentiousness of the reign of Charles II. who used to treat our bard with great familiarity. He resided frequently with the earl of Dorset at Knole, where is a portrait of him painted when he was asleep after dinner, for Tom had such an ordinary

DUV

visage, that he could not bear to have his likeness taken. His ballads, &c. were printed in 6 vols. 12mo. under the title of *Pills to purge Melancholy*. He died in 1723.

DURHAM (James), a Scotch divine, born in 1620, and educated at St. Andrews. On being ordained, he settled at Glasgow, and was greatly followed as a preacher. He died in 1658. Mr. Durham wrote a commentary on Solomon's Song, another on the Revelations, and several sermons.

DURINGER (Melchior), professor of ecclesiastical history at Berne. He fell from the top of his house when it was on fire, and died almost directly, in 1723, aged 76. He was a man of great learning, but very hypochondriacal.

DURY (John), in Latin **DUREUS**, a Scotch divine, who laboured all his life to bring about an union between the Lutherans and Calvinists, but in vain. He wrote several pieces in behalf of his project, and was in all points an amiable and pious man. He died after 1674.

* **DUSART** (Cornelius), a painter, who excelled in representing conversations, dancings, and taverns. He was a native of Haerlem, and the disciple of Adrian Ostade; born in 1665, and died in 1704.

DUVAL (Peter), geographer-royal of France, born at Abbeville, and died at Paris in 1683, aged 65. He was the nephew of the celebrated Sanson, and published a number of treatises and maps; the best known of his works is *La Geographie Francoise*, &c.

* **DUVAL** (Nicholas), a Dutch painter, born in 1644, and died in 1732. He studied in Italy to great advantage under Pietro da Cortona, whose manner he adopted. He was greatly employed by king William III. who appointed him director of the academy at the Hague.

DUVAL (Valentine Jamerai), an extraordinary person, born in 1695, in the province of Champagne. At the age of 12 he became servant to a peasant, but in 1709 he quitted his master, and went towards Lorraine. On the road he was seized with the small-pox, and must have perished had he not been relieved by a poor shepherd. As soon as he recovered, he pursued his route as far as Clezantine, a village on the borders of Lorraine, where he entered into the service of a shepherd, with whom he continued two years. He next united himself with a hermit, who sent him to the hermits of St. Anne, near Luneville. These bro-

E A C

thers, who were only four, entrusted him with the care of their small spot of ground and cattle, and finding in him a desire of learning, kindly assisted him. He made a rapid progress in his studies, for whatever money he got was all laid out in books. One day he was found under a tree, deeply engaged in contemplating some maps, when he was discovered by two noblemen, who were so pleased with his conversation, that they determined on placing him in a situation where his studies might be followed to greater advantage. They introduced him to the duke of Lorraine, who took him under his patronage, and placed him in the college of Pont à Mousson. After remaining here two years, he went to Paris in the suit of the duke of Lorraine, who shortly after made him his librarian, and gave him the professorship of history in the academy of Luneville. His lectures were attended by numerous audiences, among whom was the illustrious Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, of whom Duval was very fond, and frequently foretold his future greatness. To shew his gratitude to his original benefactors, he rebuilt the hermitage of St. Anne's, adding a chapel and some pieces of ground to it. His patron, the duke, dying in 1738, he was succeeded by his son Francis, who exchanged that duchy for the grand dukedom of Tuscany, and consequently removed to Florence, whither Duval accompanied him. On the marriage of that prince with the heiress of the house of Austria, he went to reside at Vienna, and was attended thither by the faithful Duval. The emperor took a great delight in his conversation, and perceiving his love of antiquities, appointed him keeper of his cabinet of medals. This worthy and ingenious man died universally esteemed and regretted in 1775.

* **DUVENEDE** (Marc van), an eminent historical painter, born at Bruges in 1674, and died in 1729. He was the disciple of Carlo Maratti, and on his return to his own country he was greatly employed in painting for churches. Several of his works are to be seen at Bruges.

DYCHE (Thomas), an English divine and schoolmaster, at Stratford-le-Bow, in

E A C

Middlesex. He published an English dictionary, spelling-book, and several school books of considerable utility. He died about 1750.

DYER (Sir James), an English judge, born at Roundhill, in Somersetshire, about 1511, and educated at Broadgate-hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In 1552 he was called to the degree of a serjeant at law, and in 1556 he was made one of the justices of the common pleas, of which court in 1559 he was appointed chief justice. He died in 1581. Sir James was the author of a large book of reports, which is still in great request, and has been highly praised by sir Edward Coke.

DYER (William), a non-conformist divine, who was ejected from the living of Cholesbury in Buckinghamshire, in 1662, and afterwards turned quaker. He died in 1696, aged 60. He wrote some religious treatises, the best known of which is that entitled, *The Believer's golden Chain*.

DYER (John), an English poet, born in 1700 at Aberglasney in Caermarthen-shire, and educated at Westminster school. He was bred to the law under his father, but that profession he abandoned for painting. To perfect himself he went to Italy, where he projected his beautiful poem, entitled, *The Ruins of Rome*, which he published in 1740. He had before favoured the public with an elegant descriptive piece called *Grongar Hill*. Not long after his return he entered into orders, and obtained the living of Calthorp in Leicestershire, which he exchanged in 1757 for Belchford in Lincolnshire. He also had the rectory of Coningsby in the same county, to which was afterwards added Kirkby-on-Bare. In 1757 appeared the *Fleece*, a poem, which possesses great merit. He died the year following, and was buried at Coningsby. Mr. Dyer left a widow and four children.

DYNAMUS, a rhetor of the 4th century, born at Bourdeaux, which place he was obliged to quit on the charge of adultery. He then went to Spain, where he died in 360.

E.

EACHARD (Dr. John), an English divine, born in Suffolk about 1636. He

was a member of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen master in

1675. He wrote the *Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion* enquired into, which made a great noise, and occasioned some controversy. The author's design was to expose the absurd manner of preaching then in vogue. He also published some other pieces. Dr. Eachard died in 1697. His works were printed complete in 1774.

EARLE (William Benson), a benevolent English gentleman, born at Shaftesbury in 1740, and died at Salisbury in 1796. He left above 7000*l.* to charitable purposes, and above 1500*l.* to the scientific and agricultural societies.

EBERTUS (Theodore), a learned man of Frankfort-on-the-Oder in the 17th century, who wrote several profound works; as, 1. *Chronologia sanctionis Linguae octorum.* 2. *Poetica Hebraica*, 1628, 8vo. &c.

EBION, the founder of a sect called after his name in the first century. St. John is said to have written his gospel against the errors of Ebion, who denied the divinity of Christ, and received only a mutilated copy of the gospel of St. Matthew.

ECCARD (John George d'), a German historian and antiquary, born in 1670. He succeeded Leibnitz in his professorship at Hanover, which, however, he quitted in 1723, and embraced the Roman catholic religion. He then settled at Wurzburg, where he died in 1730. He wrote some learned works on the history of Germany in Latin.

ECHELLENSIS (Abraham), a Maronite, who was professor of the Oriental languages at Rome in the 17th century. He translated Apollonius's conics from the Arabic into Latin, and assisted le Jay in his Polyglot Bible. He died in 1654.

ECCLES (Solomon), an English musician of great note, who turned quaker and destroyed his instruments. He became quite a frantic enthusiast, and pretended to the gift of prophecy, and the power of working miracles, but at last he settled in a state of deism, and died at the close of the last century.

ECHARD (James), a French dominican, who died at Paris in 1724, aged 60. He wrote an account of the learned men of his order, printed in 2 vols. folio, 1719.

ECHARD (Laurence), an English divine and historian, born in Suffolk about 1671, and brought up at Christ college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1695. On entering into orders,

he obtained two livings in Lincolnshire; and in 1706 published his *History of England*, to the end of the reign of James I. In the two next volumes, he brought the history down to the establishment of William and Mary. This work was followed by an ecclesiastical history, a history of Rome, a gazetteer, and other books, which shew his great industry and impartiality. In 1712 he was made archdeacon of Stowe, and some time after he obtained three livings in Suffolk. He died in his chariot of a consumption in 1730.

ECKIUS (John), a divine of the Roman church, who was professor at Ingoldstadt, and greatly opposed Luther and the reformation. He disputed with that great reformer in 1518, at Leipsic, and afterwards with other protestants. He also wrote several polemical treatises, and died in 1543, aged 60.

ECLUSE (Charles de l'), a physician of Arras, and professor of botany at Leiden, who died in 1609, aged 84. His works on botany were published at Antwerp, in 2 vols. folio, 1601.

ECLUSES DES LOGES (Pierre), a doctor of the Sorbonne, who obtained the prize of eloquence from the French academy in 1743. He died in 1775. He published an edition of Sully's *Memoirs*, with remarks.

EDELINCK (Gerard), an eminent engraver, born at Antwerp in 1641. He resided in France, where he executed some fine pieces, as the picture of the holy family by Raphael, and the tent of Darius by le Bruin. He was patronized by Louis XIV. and died in 1707.

EDEMA (Gerard), a Dutch landscape painter, who went to America on purpose to observe the plants and insects of that country. He came to London in 1670, and became famous for painting landscapes. He died about 1700.

EDER (George), a learned German lawyer of the 16th century, who wrote several books, the best of which is that entitled, *Oeconomia Bibliorum seu partitionum biblicarum.*

* **EDGAR**, king of England, succeeded his brother Edwin in 959, at the age of 16, but was not crowned till he was 30. The moderation of his reign procured him the name of Peaceable. He vanquished the Scots, and laid Wales under a yearly tribute of a certain number of wolves' heads, which effectually cleared the country of those animals. He subdued one part of Ireland, and fitted out a great fleet of ships, which defended his

EDM

kingdoms from invasion. On the death of his queen Egelfrida, he sent earl Athelwold to see whether the report of the beauty of Elfrida was true. The earl fell in love with the lady, gave his master a false report, and married her. He was afterwards slain in hunting, and Elfrida became the wife of Edgar, who died in 975, aged 33.

* **EDGAR**, the 89th king of Scotland, and son of Malcolm III. Henry, king of England, married his sister, which produced a peace between the two countries in his reign, which lasted ten years. He died in 1107.

EDMER, or **EADMER**, an English benedictine monk, who became bishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, about 1120. He wrote the history of his own time in six books, from 1066 to 1122, called *Historia Novorum*; also, the lives of St. Anselm, St. Wilfred, and other pieces.

EDMONDES (sir Thomas), an English statesman, born at Plymouth, in Devonshire, about 1563. He was patronized by sir Francis Walsingham, who sent him on several embassies, but his allowance was so scanty that he was reduced to the utmost distress. He was knighted by James I. who employed him in several negotiations, made him comptroller of his household, and a privy counsellor. In 1618 he was appointed treasurer of the household, and in the two first parliaments of Charles I. sat as representative for the university of Oxford. He died in 1639. Several letters of his are in *Sawyer's Memorials of Affairs of State*, and other collections.

EDMONDES (Clement), son of the preceding, was born in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford. About 1601 he was made remembrancer of London, master of the requests, and one of the clerks of the council. He was knighted in 1617. He translated the *Commentaries of Cæsar* into English, with observations, and died in 1622.

* **EDMUND** (St.), king of the east Angles, was so illustrious for his piety as to obtain a name in the Roman calendar. In 870 he was defeated and taken prisoner by the Danes under Ivar, who demanded of him the resignation of his kingdom, and on his refusal he caused him to be fastened to a tree; and to be shot to death with arrows, after which his head was taken off. The remains of the unhappy monarch were interred at St. Edmund's Bury.

* **EDMUND I.** king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Ethelstan in 941. He drove the

EDW

Danes from the kingdom of Mercia, subdued Northumberland, and gave Cumberland to the king of Scotland, in consideration of his assistance. He was stabbed at a feast in Gloucestershire by a robber, whom he had sentenced to be banished, in 948.

* **EDMUND II.** or *Iron Side*, third son of king Ethelred, whom he succeeded in 1016; but being opposed by Canute, he agreed to a participation of the kingdom. Edmund dying the same year, Canute took the whole to himself.

* **EDWARD the Elder**, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 900, and subdued the Danes who were settled in the north of England, and extended his dominions as far as Scotland. He died in 925.

EDWARD the Younger, son of Edgar the Great, king of England, born in 962, and crowned in 975. He was basely murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe Castle, after a reign of 3 years. The church of Rome esteemed him a martyr.

* **EDWARD**, king of England, called, on account of his piety, "the Confessor," was the son of Ethelred. He succeeded Canute II. in 1041. He was very partial to the Normans, whom he employed and preferred in preference to his own subjects, which opened the way to the Norman conquest. He conquered Macbeth, the Scottish tyrant, and reduced the Welch. He was weak enough to consult William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, which furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward, which happened in 1066. He rebuilt Westminster abbey, in which he was the first who was buried. He was canonized by pope Alexander III.

* **EDWARD I.** king of England, called Longshanks, succeeded his father Henry III. in 1272. He was a very wise and enterprising prince. He made his eldest son prince of Wales, and brought Scotland into subjection. Edward died at Carlisle in 1307, aged 68, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His laws entitle him to the name of the English Justinian. He had two wives, Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Castile, and Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France.

* **EDWARD II.** king of England, was the son of the preceding, and born at Caernarvon. He was governed by his favourites, Gaveston and the Spencers, which occasioned the barons to rise against

him. After having resigned his crown he was confined in Berkley Castle, Gloucestershire, where he was murdered in a shocking manner, in 1327, aged 42.

* EDWARD III. the son and successor of the above. His reign was active and glorious. He took Berwick from the Scots, and obliged them to acknowledge Edward Baliol for their king, who did him homage for his crown. He laid claim to the crown of France, and fought for it in the heart of that country, where he gained the ever-memorable battles of Cressy and Poitiers, the first in the reign of Philip, and the last in that of John, whom he took prisoner and sent to England. Edward also about the same time defeated David Bruce, king of Scotland, and took him prisoner. This unanimous prince died in 1377. As his gallant son Edward the Black Prince died before him, he was succeeded by his grandson Richard II.

* EDWARD IV. son of Richard duke of York, succeeded Henry VI. in 1461. He obtained the crown by six battles fought by his father, and maintained it by seven of his own. As soon as he was firmly seated in the throne, he married lady Elizabeth Grey, which disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the king-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and defeated Edward's forces near Banbury in 1469. Soon after he took Edward prisoner, who effected his escape, however, and afterwards obtained a victory over Warwick at Stamford Wells. That nobleman fled to France, from whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry; Edward on this escaped beyond sea, and Warwick released Henry from the Tower, and set him once more on the throne. Edward returned with succours from the duke of Burgundy, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. He shortly after defeated Warwick, who was slain in the battle. Another victory at Tewksbury secured to him the quiet possession of the throne. He died in 1483, aged 41.

* EDWARD V. king of England, son of the preceding, whom he succeeded when he was but 12 years of age. Richard duke of Gloucester, his uncle, took the guardianship of him and his brother into his own hands, and placed them in the Tower, where they were smothered in their beds, in 1483. Their bodies were discovered in 1678, and removed to Westminster abbey.

* EDWARD VI. the son of Henry

VIII. by Jane Seymour. He ascended the throne in 1547, at the age of ten years. He was a prince of promising talents, virtue, and piety. The reformation begun by his father went on vigorously in his reign, through archbishop Cranmer and the protector. He died at Greenwich in 1553, aged 16. He founded the hospitals of Christ church, London, and St. Thomas, Southwark.

* EDWARD, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour. He was the eldest son of Edward III. and born in 1330. He accompanied his father to France when he was but 16 years old, and distinguished himself there above all the warriors of his age, particularly at the battle of Cressy. He there took the standard of the king of Bohemia, embroidered with three ostrich feathers, and having this motto, ICH DIEN. This he always wore, and it has continued to be the arms of the princes of Wales ever since. He also won the victory at Poitiers, where he took John king of France and his son prisoners, and brought them to London. This prince married the lady Joanna, daughter of Edmond, earl of Kent, brother to Edward II. a widow, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards Richard II. Edward died, to the grief of the whole nation, in 1376.

* EDWARDS (William), a Welch architect, and bridge builder. This extraordinary man was only a common mason, but by the strong force of genius he acquired an uncommon skill in building bridges, a proof of which is that called Pont y tu Pridd, on the river Taafe. It is the segment of a circle, the chord of which at the surface of the water is 147 feet. He was afterwards employed in building a number of bridges in various parts of the kingdom. He also exercised the calling of a methodist preacher, and died in 1789.

EDWARDS (Richard), an English writer, born in Somersetshire, in 1523, and educated at Oxford. Queen Elizabeth made him a gentleman of her chapel, and teacher of music to the children of the choir. He wrote several poems to be found in a collection called, A Paradise of dainty Devises, 1578. He died in 1566.

EDWARDS (Thomas), an English divine; he was brought up at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. When the troubles broke out in the reign of Charles I. Edwards joined the presbyterian party, and acted with great violence

EDW

against the royalists, as he afterwards did against the independents. He had a long and bitter controversy with the heads of those sectaries, and many heavy accusations did he bring against them, for which in return they as liberally abused him. His polemical pieces went under the title of *Gangræna*, in 3 parts. When the independents got the upper hand he went to the Hague, where he died in 1647.

EDWARDS (John), an eminent divine of the church of England. He was the son of the preceding, and was born at Hertford, in 1637. He received his education first at Merchant Taylors' school, London, and from thence removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow, and proceeded to his degrees in arts. He afterwards quitted that college, and went to Trinity hall. In 1676 he married, and soon after was presented to the living of St. Peter's, Colchester, where he was greatly beloved by his parishioners. He did not continue there above three years, but removed to Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. and employed himself in writing. He published a prodigious number of books, many practical, but most of them controversial. He had indeed good talents for a controversialist, and was deeply versed in ecclesiastical history and theology. His opinions were moderately calvinistic; but many of his books may be read to advantage, particularly his *Preacher*, in three volumes, which no theological student should be without. He died in 1716.

EDWARDS (Dr. Jonathan), an English divine of the 17th century, who wrote several pieces against the arians and socinians. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, of which he was elected principal in 1686; but the time of his death is not recorded.

EDWARDS (George), an English ornithologist, born at Stratford, in Suffex, in 1694. He was bred to trade, but on the expiration of his apprenticeship he renounced the shop, and went abroad. In 1716 he visited Holland, and two years afterwards he went to Norway. On his return to England he was appointed librarian of the college of physicians, where also he had apartments allotted to him. He published the *History of Birds*, in 4 vols. 4to. to which he afterwards added 3 vols. more, entitled, *Gleanings of Natural History*. He died in 1773.

EDWARDS (Thomas), a learned Eng-

EGE

lish writer, who died at Turrick, in Buckinghamshire, in 1757, aged 58. He wrote the celebrated *Canons of Criticism*, printed first in 1747, against Dr. Warburton; also various poems in *Dodley's*, *Peaich's*, and *Nichols's* collections.

EDWARDS (Thomas), an English divine, born at Coventry in 1729, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1755 he printed a new translation of the *Psalms*, according to bishop Hare's system of Hebrew metre. In 1758 he was chosen master of the grammar school at Coventry, and at the same time presented to the rectory of St. John Baptist in that city. The year following he published a book, entitled, *The Doctrine of irresistible Grace* proved to have no Foundation in the New Testament. In 1762 he vindicated bishop Hare's system against Dr. Lowth, in which he had the worst of it. In 1766 he took his doctor's degree. In 1770 he obtained the valuable living of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, where he died in 1785. Besides the above works, he published selections from *Theocritus*, with a great number of notes, and some other pieces.

ECKHOUD (Anthony van den), a painter, born at Brussels in 1656. He was brother-in-law to Lewis Deyster, and painted in conjunction with him, Deyster painting the figures, and Eckhour the fruit and flowers, which he executed in a fine taste. On his voyage to Italy, the ship put into Lisbon, where he settled, and married a young lady of family and fortune. This excited a spirit of revenge in some rivals, and he was shot as he was riding out in his coach in 1695, but the assassins were never discovered.

* ECKHOUD (Gerbrant van der), an eminent Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1621. He was a disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated with wonderful success. He even excelled his master in the power of painting the mind in the countenance. He was besides very happy in the composition of historical subjects. He died in 1674.

* EGBERT, first king of England, and last of the Saxon heptarchy. He was the nephew of king Ina, and proclaimed king of Wessex in 800. In 828 he united all the other kingdoms under him. He distinguished himself greatly against the Danes, and governed with great wisdom and moderation. He died in 838, and was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf.

EGERTON (Thomas), lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I. He

was the natural son of sir Richard Egerton in Cheshire, and born in that county about 1540. He received his education at Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, and in due course was called to the bar. In 1592 he received the honour of knighthood, and was made attorney-general; soon after master of the rolls, which was followed by the office of lord keeper of the great seals. In 1603 he was created baron Ellesmere, and appointed lord chancellor of England. In 1616 he was made viscount Brackley, and died the same year at York-house in the Strand. The present duke of Bridgewater is his descendant, and enjoys his estate.

EGERTON (John), an English prelate. He was the son of Henry Egerton, bishop of Hereford, and born in London in 1721. He received his education first at Eton, and next at Oriel college, Oxford. In 1745 he entered into orders, and the same year obtained the living of Rofs in Herefordshire. The year following he was collated to a prebend in Hereford cathedral. In 1748 he married lady Anne Sophia, daughter of the duke of Kent, and the same year was made chaplain to the king. In 1750 he obtained the deanery of Hereford, and in 1756 was consecrated bishop of Bangor, about which time he was created by the university of Oxford LL.D. In 1768 he was translated to Litchfield and Coventry, and in 1717 he was removed to the see of Durham. He was a very public-spirited, liberal, and exemplary prelate. His charities were extensive, and he contributed largely to several important public works in his diocese. This excellent bishop died in London in 1787, and was interred in St. James's church near to his father. A few sermons of his, on public occasions, are in print.

EGGELING (John Henry), a learned man, born at Bremen in 1630. He travelled through various parts of Europe to improve his knowledge, and on his return to his native place he was appointed secretary to the republic. He died in 1713. He published some pieces on medallic history, and other antiquarian subjects.

EGMONT (Lamoral count), an eminent lord of the Low Countries, born in 1522, and served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II. and distinguished himself very gallantly at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557. But the duke of Alva, tearing his power, and that his designs were in favour of the prince

of Orange, caused him to be beheaded at Brussels in 1568, together with Philip de Montmorency, count de Horn.

EGMONT (Justus van), an eminent painter, born at Leyden in 1602. He resided long in France, where he was appointed painter to the king, and one of the elders of the academy of painting and sculpture. He died at Antwerp in 1674. Egmont excelled in historical subjects.

EGNATIUS (John Baptist), a learned Venetian, born in 1473. He was a scholar of Politian, and attained so great an eminence as a teacher, that the republic conferred several marks of distinction on him, and exempted him from all manner of taxes. He entered into orders, and his life was an ornament to his profession. He died at Venice in 1553.

* **EGYPT**, is one of the most ancient kingdoms in the world, and here the Israelites were held in bondage from the death of Joseph, 1635, to 1491 B.C. In 1445 Lower Egypt was conquered by the Canaanites, who fled from Joshua when he took their country. Upper Egypt at that time was divided into numerous kingdoms, which were united under Misphragmuthosis about 1157, and the Canaanites or Shepherd kings, as they are called, were driven from Egypt by Amosis in 1070. About 1000, Sesostris, king of Egypt, made extensive conquests, and carried his arms as far as Spain, but he did not retain any of the places he conquered. In 974 he took and plundered Palestine, Syria, and Persia. In 947 the Ethiopians conquered Egypt; in 944 they retired to Memphis, being driven thither by Osarsiphus, king of Lower Egypt; but in 930 they conquered the whole country. In 738 Egypt was divided into several small kingdoms, and in 751 Sabacon, the Ethiopian, subdued it. In 671 it was conquered by Asserhaddon, king of Assyria, but in 668 it revolted from the Assyrian yoke. In 655 Psammeticus became king of all Egypt. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, subdued Egypt in 566, but about the end of that monarchy the Egyptians regained their liberty. About 534 they appear to have been subject to Cyrus, and were reduced by Cambyfes in 525; and though it frequently revolted, yet this country was always recovered by Persia, and made part of that empire, when Alexander the Great put an end to it in 331 B.C. In 30 B.C. it was reduced to a Roman province, and continued to be so till it was conquered by the Saracens A.D. 640. In 868 Al Tolun, the son of Ahmed, a Turkish slave, being entrusted by the

caliph of Bagdad with the government of Egypt and Syria, set up for himself, and maintained his authority notwithstanding all attempts to depose him; but in 904, Mahomet, general of the caliph Al Moez, recovered Egypt to the caliphate. In 933 Mahomet, the son of Tagi, surnamed Al Ashked, seized Syria and Egypt, in the caliphate of Al Radi, and retained the whole, except a small part which Obeidallah Al Mohdi, the first of the Fatemite dynasty (the seat of whose empire was at Cairwan near Tunis), had conquered in 910. His successor, Abu Temin Mahud, conquered the rest of Egypt about 970, by his general Jaawar, who built Grand Cairo, where his master soon afterwards established his court. The Fatemite dynasty expired in 1176, when the kingdom was usurped by the famous Saladin, who began the dynasty of the Ajobites. In 1245 the Mamalukes, who were Tartar soldiers employed by the princes of this family, seized the kingdom, and held it till they were subdued by Selim I. emperor of the Turks. [See ALI BEY.]

EISEE (Charles), a skilful artist of Brussels, who died in 1778. His designs for the plates of Fontaine's Tales, Ovid's Metamorphoses, and Voltaire's Henriade, shew great taste.

EISENGREIN (Martin), a German divine, born at Stutgard, and became vice chancellor of the university of Ingolstadt. He died in 1578. Before his death he renounced the protestant religion, and embraced popery. Like most other converts, he manifested his zeal by abusing the party he had abandoned, in several publications.

EISENSCHMIDT (John Gaspar), a German physician and mathematician, born at Strasburg in 1656, where he died in 1712. He wrote, 1. A treatise on the Weights and Measures of various Countries, and of the Coins of the Antients. 2. A treatise on the Figure of the Earth.

ELBENE (Alphonfus d'), an illustrious Florentine, and bishop of Albi, who died in 1608. He wrote several genealogical and historical books in Latin. His nephew, Alphonfus d'Ebene, succeeded him in his bishopric, which, however, he was obliged to quit when the troubles broke out in Languedoc. He died at Paris in 1667.

ELBŒUF (Rene de Lorraine, marquis d'), the 7th son of Claud, duke of Guise, died in 1566. Charles, his grandson, who died in 1657, married first Catherine Henriette, daughter of Henry IV.

and 2dly. Gabrielle d'Estrees. His posterity in the male line ceased in the person of Emanuel Maurice, duke of Elbœuf, who died in France, aged 86, at the beginning of the present century. To this nobleman is attributed the discovery of the city of Herculaneum; for a countryman having found some curious pieces of antiquity in digging a well, brought them to the duke, who purchased the ground of him, and set people to work, by which many fine marbles were discovered.

ELBRUCHT (John van), a Dutch painter, born about 1500. He settled at Antwerp, where there is a fine picture of his in the chapel of the Fishmongers, representing the miraculous draught of fishes. He drew landscapes and sea-pieces with great force and beauty.

ELEANOR, duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father William IX. in 1137, at the age of 15, and the same year married Lewis VII. king of France, who conducted her to the Holy Land. The king having listened to the persuasions of Peter Lombard, and shaved his beard, rendered himself so contemptible in the eyes of his consort, that it occasioned a divorce in 1152. She next married Henry II. duke of Normandy, afterwards king of England, which gave rise to a long succession of wars between France and England. Eleanor had four sons and a daughter by Henry, and died in 1204.

* ELEUTHERIUS, a faint and pope, was born at Nicopolis, and elected to the papal chair in 170. He combated the errors of the valentinians with great zeal. He died in 185.

ELIAS (Matthew), an eminent painter, born at Cassel in 1658, of poor parentage, and originally employed in attending cattle; but as Corbein the painter passed the road, he saw the boy drawing a fortification on the ground, which led him to take him under his care and instruction. Elias soon gained the affection and esteem of his master by evincing superior talents to his fellow-students. At the age of 20 Corbein sent him to Paris for further improvement. For some years he continued at Paris, but afterwards he went to Dunkirk, where he painted a grand altar piece, representing the death of St. Barbe. Some of his portraits are in high estimation, but he failed in the draperies. He died at Dunkirk in 1741.

ELIAS (Levita), a rabbi of the 16th century, who taught Hebrew with great reputation at Rome and Venice. He

wrote, 1. *Lexicon Chaldaicum*. 2. *Tractatus doctrinae*. 3. *Collectio locorum in quibus Chaldaei paraphrases interjecit nomen Messiae Christi*. 4. *Several Hebrew grammars*. 5. *Nomenclatura Hebraica*.

ELICH (Lewis Philip), a strange writer of the 17th century. He was a native of Marburg, where he wrote a defence of the notion of witchcraft; but, having broached some strange opinions, he was obliged to quit that place. He afterwards turned Roman catholic, and published some other books not worth mentioning.

ELICHMAN (John), a learned physician of Silesia, who was skilled in sixteen languages. He wrote a letter in Arabic, *De usu Linguae Arabicae in Medicina*, Jena, 1636. He also published a dissertation, *De termino vitae secundum mentem orientalium*, 1639. His Latin translation of the *Tablature of Cebes* appeared after his death, with the Arabic version, and the original Greek, at Leyden, in 1640.

ELIEZER, a Jewish rabbi, said by some to have been cotemporary with Christ, but placed by others in the 7th century. He wrote chapters on sacred history, translated by Vorstius into Latin, 1644, 4to.

* **ELIJAH**, an eminent prophet of Israel, in the reigns of Ahab and Ahaziah. He was greatly persecuted by Jezebel, the wife of the former monarch, but he escaped all her machinations, and was caught up into heaven in a chariot of fire, about 895 B.C.

ELIOT (Thomas), an English writer in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a native of Suffolk, but resided chiefly at Cambridge, of which place he was sheriff. He compiled a Latin and English Dictionary, and died in 1546.

ELIOTT (Sir John), a Scotch physician, born at Peebles, of humble parentage. His learning was but scanty, and he was bred a surgeon, in which capacity he went out in a private ship of war, which luckily took a valuable prize, and thereby enabled Elliott to commence physician. His countryman, Sir William Duncan, took him by the hand, and introduced him to good practice, so that in no great length of time he realized 5000*l.* a year by his profession, and obtained the rank of baronet. Sir John died in 1787, leaving a handsome fortune to his family.

ELIOTT (George Augustus), a celebrated English general, who was the son of Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobbs, in Rox-

burghshire, and born there about 1718. When young he was sent to Leyden, and from thence to the military school in Picardy, where he laid in a stock of knowledge suited to that line of life of which he was destined to be a distinguished ornament. He afterwards entered into the Prussian service as a volunteer, and returned to Scotland in 1735. Not long after this he was received into the 13d regiment of foot, from whence he passed into the engineer corps at Woolwich. His uncle next procured him an adjutancy in the 2d troop of horse grenadiers, which he accompanied to Germany, and was at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded. In this regiment he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and soon after was appointed aid-du-camp to George II. In 1759 he quitted that regiment in order to raise the 1st regiment of light horse, called Elliott's. He went with this cavalry to France, with the rank of brigadier-general, and afterwards to Germany, where they behaved with the greatest gallantry and discipline. Being recalled from Germany he was sent to the Havannah, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. On the peace his regiment was reviewed in Hyde-park by the king, who expressed his approbation of their conduct by conferring on them the title of the king's royal regiment of light dragoons. In 1775 general Elliott was appointed commander of the forces in Ireland, but before he could enter upon his station he was ordered to Gibraltar, for which important post no man could have been found better fitted. He was very abstemious, neither eating animal food nor drinking wine, his constant food being vegetables, and his drink water. He never allowed himself but four hours' sleep at a time; and he was so accustomed to hardness that it was become quite habitual. Such a man could not easily be starved into a surrender, nor be caught by surprize. His military discipline had also a direct tendency to bring his people into habits congenial to those of their general. Thus it was that he was enabled to defend that important fortress against the most formidable operations that ever were made for the capture of a place. The eyes of all Europe were fixed upon Elliott and his brave garrison, which baffled the united efforts of France and Spain, and have gained the most elevated place in modern military history. On his return to England the general was raised to the peerage by the

title of lord Heathfield baron Gibraltar. He married Anne, daughter of sir Francis Drake of Devonshire, who died in 1769, leaving one son, the present lord Heathfield, and a daughter married to Mr. Fuller of the county of Suffex. This gallant veteran died at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1790, of a second stroke of the palsy. His remains were brought to England; and buried in a vault at Heathfield in Suffex, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

* **ELIOTT** (Richard), an English divine, born at Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. and then entered into orders. He became chaplain to St. George's hospital, Hyde-park-corner, from whence he was dismissed in 1759 for preaching and printing a sermon on Salvation by faith without works. This discourse occasioned a controversy between the author and Dr. Dodd. He afterwards adopted the semi-arian doctrine, and quitted the church. He then took a meeting-house in Glasfhouse-yard, Aldersgate-street, where he officiated to a small congregation till his death, which happened suddenly in the pulpit, in 1789. He remained firm to the calvinistic principles, with the exception of the trinitarian doctrine, to the last. He published some controversial tracts, a volume of discourses, and many single sermons.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by his second wife Anne Boleyn, and was born in 1533. Her mother at her death recommended her to the particular care of Dr. Parker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who instructed her in the principles of true christianity. At the accession of Mary she was committed to the Tower, and bishop Gardiner laboured earnestly to have her put to death, but Philip of Spain saved her life, with the prospect of marrying her in case his wife should die. She commenced her reign in 1558, and possessed all the accomplishments of person and mind necessary to render her the favourite of a gallant nation. The exiled protestants hastened home at the news of her accession, and all the friends of the reformation were elated with joy at having a princess who was known to be a favourer of that cause. Elizabeth, however, conducted herself with admirable prudence and moderation, not willing to irritate the ancient nobility too much at once. She even affected a desire to be on good

terms with pope Paul IV. but that haughty pontiff treated her in so rude a manner, that she had a good pretence for breaking with the papal see entirely. Before she came to the crown, the king of Sweden made her an offer of marriage, which she declined accepting; and afterwards Philip of Spain made her proposals, which she also refused. Her declaration was to have inscribed on her tombstone, "Here lies a queen, who reigned so long, and lived and died a virgin." This aversion of the queen to matrimony has been a curious subject of investigation to historians. The real reason appears to be this, that she was unwilling to have any restraint upon her Amazonian mind. It is certain she was not constitutionally indifferent; for she was fond of being admired, and prided herself much upon her beauty, and the other accomplishments of her sex. Some have gone so far as to attack her chastity, but evidently without justifiable grounds. That she had favourites, such as Leicester and Essex, is certain; but they who have been the most inquisitive in examining into secret history, have not been able to discern any thing like a criminal intercourse between the queen and those noblemen. A writer, who was little disposed to conceal any discovery of this kind, has given this account of her: "I do not know whether she was so chaste as is reported; for, after all, she was a queen, she was beautiful, young, full of wit, delighted in magnificent dress, loved entertainments, balls, pleasures, and to have the best shaped men in her kingdom for her favourites. This is all I can say of her to the reader." (Leti's Hist. d'Eliz.) But surely if this is the whole ground for charging her with unchastity, what shall we say of her successor, who chose his favourites exactly on account of the same qualifications? We shall not enter into the historical particulars of her reign, they being too numerous for our limits, and besides the principal of them will be found related in the lives of the great men whom she employed. All writers agree that she was a woman of a strong mind, and well versed in the science of politics. She knew how to manage, or at least to govern, parties; and though sometimes she was obliged to have recourse to severe measures, it must be alleged in her behalf, that the opposite factions of papists and puritans were extremely turbulent and dangerous. The greatest blot in her character, and that which has sullied her glory the most, is the ex-

cution of the unfortunate queen of Scots. Elizabeth shewed in this affair both cruelty and meanness. After the perpetration of the act she threw the fault on the secretary, and thus by a poor artifice wanted to form a cloke for her conduct, but it was too thin to conceal her turpitude. The glory of her reign has generally been attributed to the excellence of her ministers, and the valour of her commanders. But did she not evince superior sagacity in employing such men, and attaching them to her interests? She did not leave the affairs of her kingdom to the management of her ministers, without examining into their measures, and holding frequent conferences with them. Elizabeth seems to have been born for the exact period in which she lived, and perhaps no sovereign of any age or country ever had the confidence of their subjects so much as this renowned princess, or one that turned it so much to the public advantage. Her arms flourished, commerce was extended, learning was patronized, and probably it would not be too much to say, that her's was the Augustan age of English literature. She reigned exactly 44 years, 4 months, and 6 days, and died, to the regret of the whole kingdom, in 1603, aged 70.

ELIZABETH of Austria, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II. and wife of Charles IX. king of France, was married at Mezieres, in 1570. She was greatly troubled at the abominable massacre of St. Bartholomew, which has covered her consort with eternal infamy. She took little part in public affairs in his reign, and thereby retained his affection to the last. In his expiring moments he recommended her most tenderly to Henry IV. his successor. She kept up a friendly correspondence with Margaret queen of Navarre, after her return to Vienne, and sent that princess two books of her writing, one on the Word of God, and the other a relation of the chief events in France, during the time she resided there. She died in a convent of her own foundation, in 1592, aged 38.

ELIZABETH (Petrovna), daughter of Peter the Great, czar of Russia, was born in 1709. Various princes courted her in marriage, but none succeeded. In 1741 she ascended the imperial throne, and united in herself the opposite extremes of a voluptuary and a devotee. She did not disguise her amorous propensities, and was yet very exact and rigid in her religious observances. She

has been called humane, because she suffered no capital punishments in her reign; but it will be found that this appellation does not properly apply to her, when the horrid cruelty inflicted on two ladies of her court is considered. These were the countesses Bestuchef and Lapookin, who were sentenced to receive each 50 strokes of the knout in the public square of Petersburg, their tongues to be cut out, and afterwards to be banished to Siberia. Their crime was that of having remarked too freely on the amours of the empress. She died in 1761.

ELLER DE BROOKHUSEN (John Theodore), physician to the king of Prussia, born at Pletzkau, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg, in 1689. He died at Berlin in 1760. He wrote a treatise in Latin on the Knowledge and Treatment of Diseases.

ELLIGER (Ottomar), an eminent painter, born at Gottenburg, in 1633. He was brought up under Daniel Seghers, the jesuit, at Antwerp; and excelled in painting fruit and flowers.

ELLIGER (Ottomar), the son of the preceding, was born at Hamburg in 1666. He studied under Leireff, but he did not slavishly copy his manner. Nature was his model, and hence his pictures are highly valued by all persons of taste. He painted for the elector of Mentz two grand pieces, one representing the death of Alexander, and the other the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus. He died in 1732.

ELLIS (Clement), an English divine, born in Cumberland in 1630, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1660, he obtained the living of Kirkby western in Nottinghamshire, and in 1693 a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell. He died in 1700. He wrote the Scripture Catechist, and other books on practical divinity.

ELLIS (John), an English poet, born in London in 1698, and brought up to the business of a scrivener. In 1750 he became a member of the common-council, and was for many years deputy of his ward. He was also four times master of the scriveners' company. Mr. Ellis was a lively and ingenious man, and no greater proof of his merits need be given than that he was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. He wrote several pieces to be found in Dodsley's collection. He also published separately, 1. The Surprize, or Gentleman turned Apothecary, a tale from the Latin in Hudibrastic verse,

1739. 2. A Travesty of Maphæus, with this whimsical title,

The canto, added by Maphæus
To Virgil's twelve books of *Æneas*,
From the original bombastic,
Done into English Hudibrastic,
With notes beneath, and Latin text
In every other page annex.

He died in 1791.

ELLYS (Anthony), an eminent English prelate, born in 1693, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge. In 1724 he became vicar of St. Olave Jewry, and rector of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane. In 1725 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester, and in 1752 the bishopric of St. David's. He died at Gloucester in 1761. He published some single sermons, and after his death appeared his *Traacts on the Liberty, spiritual and temporal, of the Protestants in England*, 1765, 4to.

ELMACINUS (George), an Egyptian author of the 13th century. He wrote a *History of the Saracens*, from Mohammed to A.D. 1118. Though he was a christian, he was honourably employed by the mohammedan princes. On this account he speaks in such high terms of the mussulmans, and even of Mohammed himself, as to have made some persons believe him not to have been a christian. His history was translated from the Arabic into Latin by Erpenius, and printed in both languages at Leyden in 1625, folio.

ELMENHORST (Geverhart), a learned critic of Hamburg, who died in 1621. He wrote notes on Minutius Felix, and other ancient authors.

ELMENHORST (Henry), the author of a treatise in vindication of public spectacles, written in German, and printed at Hamburg in 1688.

ELPHINSTONE (William), a Scotch prelate, born in the county of Stirling, in 1432. After obtaining the bishopric of Aberdeen, he was sent ambassador to France, and in 1489 to the court of Henry VII. of England. In 1495 he was made lord chancellor of Scotland. He died about 1513. This bishop was a man of great learning and public spirit, and a liberal benefactor to the university of Aberdeen.

ELSHEIMAR (Adam), an eminent painter, born at Frankfort-upon-the-Maine in 1574. He became excellent in painting landscapes, histories, and night-pieces, but his productions are scarce and valuable. He died in 1610.

ELSTOB (William), a learned English divine, born at Newcastle in 1673,

and educated at Eton. He went from Eton to Catherine hall, Cambridge, but that country not agreeing with his health he removed to Queen's college, Oxford. In 1702 he obtained the living of St. Swithin, London, where he died in 1714. He translated into Latin, Lupus's Saxon Homily; and wrote an Essay on the great Affinity and mutual Agreement of the two Professions of Law and Divinity. He also formed the design of an edition of the Saxon laws, with notes, &c. but did not live to complete it.

ELSTOB (Elizabeth), sister of the above, and eminent for her skill in the Saxon language. She was born in 1683. After her brother's death she kept a school at Evesham, in Worcestershire. Queen Caroline allowed her a pension of 20 guineas a year. She died in 1756. The Saxon Homily, published by her brother, has her English translation of it, besides his Latin one. In 1715 she published a Saxon grammar, and had designed other learned works.

ELSWICH (John Herman d'), a lutheran divine, born at Rensburg in Holstein, in 1684, and died at Stade in 1721. He published some learned books of other scholars, with notes by himself.

ELSYNGE (Henry), clerk of the house of commons in the reign of Charles I. He was born at Battersea in Surrey, in 1598, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. Archbishop Laud procured him the place of clerk of the house, which he resigned, when he saw that it was determined to bring the king to trial. He died in 1654. He wrote an excellent book, entitled, *The ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England*, 1668, and some other tracts.

ELWES (John), an extraordinary miser. His family name was Meggot, which he altered in pursuance of the will of sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him a fortune of at least 250,000l. He was then above forty, and was possessed of nearly as much of his own. Till this time he had been well known in the fashionable world, especially in the most noted gaming houses. After sitting up a whole night at play for thousands (says his biographer), in elegant apartments, ornamented with the most splendid decorations, and with waiters at his call, he would walk out about four in the morning, and proceed to Smithfield to meet his own cattle, which were coming to market from Thaydon-hall, in Essex. This singular man would stand there, often in

EME

the cold and rain, disputing with a cattle butcher for perhaps a shilling. Sometimes, when the cattle happened not to arrive at the hour he expected, he would walk on in the mire and dirt to meet them; and more than once he has gone the whole way to his farm without stopping, which was seventeen miles from London. He would walk home in the rain in London sooner than pay a shilling for a coach; he would sit in wet clothes sooner than have a fire to dry them; he would eat his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction, sooner than have a fresh joint from the butcher; and he wore a wig for a fortnight which he picked up from a rut in a lane. In 1774 he was chosen knight of the shire for Berkshire, and his conduct in parliament was that of an independent country gentleman. He died in November, 1789, aged about 77, leaving a fortune of 500,000*l.* besides entailed estates.

ELXAI, or ELXÆUS, the founder of a sect among the Jews, called by his name, in the second century. He directed his followers always to look towards Jerusalem when they prayed, and he professed himself an enemy to continence, obliging all his followers to marry. This sect was not extinct till the 4th century.

ELYS (Edmund), an English divine and poet, born in Devonshire, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. In 1655 he published some divine poems, and in 1658 his *Miscellanea* in Latin and English verse. The year following he succeeded his father in the rectory of East Allington in Devonshire. At the revolution he became a non-juror, and died about 1693. He was a man of learning, and his letters are very judicious.

ELZEVIERS, famous printers at Amsterdam and Leyden. There were five of this name, Lewis, Bonaventure, Abraham, Lewis, and Daniel. Lewis began to be known at Leyden in 1595, and was the first who made the distinction between the *v* consonant and the *u* vowel. Daniel died in 1680. He published a good catalogue of books printed by his family; it was printed at Amsterdam in 7 vols. 12mo. 1674.

EMELRAET, a Flemish painter of the last century. After studying at Rome, he returned to his own country, and settled at Antwerp, where he employed himself in painting church-pieces and landscapes in an excellent style.

EMERI (Sebastian), advocate of the parliament of Paris, who for writing a satire against Poyet, chancellor of France,

EMI

was banished from court. He then retired into a monastery, where he led a life of strict devotion, and died at the close of the 16th century.

EMERSON (William), an English mathematician, born in 1701, at Hurworth, in the county of Durham. He kept a school for some time, but afterwards left it off, contented with a small paternal estate of about 70*l.* a year. He was a general scholar, and a profound mathematician; but a man of singular character and habits. He had but one coat, which he always wore open before, except the lower button; no waistcoat; his shirt quite different from those commonly used, having no opening before, and being buttoned close at the collar behind; a sort of flaxen wig, without a crooked hair in it. One hat lasted him nearly the whole of his life. He always walked to London when he had any thing to publish, and carefully revised every sheet himself. He was wont to study hard for a considerable time, and then would betake himself to the ale-house, to get some person to drink with and to talk to. The duke of Manchester was extremely fond of his conversation, and used frequently to visit him. Sometimes he would ask him to go into his coach, but Emerson always answered, in his rough manner, "Damn your whim-wham, I had rather walk." This ingenious, but eccentric man, died in 1782, at his native village. His various works on the mathematics were published in 10 vols. 8vo. 1775, under the general title of *Cyclomathesis*. His algebra, fluxions, and mechanics, are the most esteemed.

EMILIANO (John), an Italian philosopher and physician, of the 16th century. He published at Venice, in 1584, a tract entitled, *Historia Naturalis de Ruminantibus, et Ruminacione*, &c.

EMILIUS (Paulus), a celebrated Roman commander, born of an equestrian family. He rose to the most distinguished places in the republic, and served them with honour. He reduced the barbarians who had revolted in Spain, and on account of his victories against the Macedonians, obtained the surname of *Macedonicus*. He took Perseus, king of that people, prisoner, and treated him with tenderness and respect. After settling the government of Macedonia he returned to Rome, where he obtained a triumph. Though immense riches had been acquired in this conquest, Emilius contented himself with the library of

EM L

Perseus. In the office of censor, which he afterwards served, he conducted himself with the greatest prudence and moderation. He died 168 B.C. aged 72; and his death was lamented not only by his countrymen, but foreigners.

EMLYN (Thomas), an English divine, born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1663. He was bred to the ministry among the nonconformists, and in 1683 became chaplain to the countess of Donegal, with whom he went to Belfast, in Ireland. About the end of king James's reign the family of the countess was broken up, and Mr. Emlyn returned to London. In 1689 he undertook the pastoral charge of the dissenting congregation at Lowestuff, in Suffolk; and while there he studied the trinitarian controversy, which ended in his becoming a complete arian. In 1691 he removed to Dublin, where he became co-pastor with Mr. Boyse of the society in Wood-street. In 1702 his troubles began on account of his opinions, and the Dublin ministers suspended him from his ministerial function, on which he went to London, where he published an account of his case. Not long after he thought proper to return to Dublin, and printed a book in vindication of his sentiments, which no sooner came out than the dissenters procured a warrant from the lord chief justice for apprehending the author and his books. His trial came on June 14. 1703, and he was found guilty. The sentence was, that he should suffer a year's imprisonment, pay a fine of 1000l. to the queen, and lie in prison till paid; and that he should find security for his good behaviour during life. As soon as this sentence was passed he was led round the four courts to be exposed, with a paper on his breast. He remained in confinement two years, and then his fine being lowered to 70l. he obtained his discharge. Shortly after his release he returned to London, where he gathered a small congregation, to whom he officiated without any stipend. In a few years this society dissolved, and Mr. Emlyn went into retirement, where he employed himself in writing books chiefly in defence of the unitarian doctrine. Dr. Samuel Clarke, from a congeniality of sentiment, formed an intimate friendship with our author, and consulted him frequently on matters of importance. He died in 1743, and his funeral sermon was preached by his friend Dr. James Foster, at Barbican. He left a son, Sollom Emlyn, who be-

EM P

came an eminent counsellor, and published sir Matthew Hale's History of the Pleas of the Crown, with notes, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1756.

* **EMMA,** daughter of Richard II. duke of Normandy, and mother of Edward the Confessor, king of England. She was first married to Ethelred, who was obliged to go to Normandy with his sons Alfred and Edward, when the Danes invaded the kingdom. After his death she married Canute, and gave her consent to the exclusion of Ethelred's sons from the throne. In the reign of her son she was an associate in the government, till the earl of Kent contrived to prepossess Edward against her. In this exigence she applied to her relation, the bishop of Winchester, which occasioned another slander to be invented by her enemy, that she had a criminal intercourse with this prelate. She was sentenced to prove her innocence, according to the custom of the times, to walk barefoot over nine burning ploughshares, which she is said to have done without being hurt.

EMMIUS (Ubbo), a learned professor of Groningen, born in 1547. In 1579 he became rector of the college at Norden, but was dismissed in 1587 because he would not subscribe the Augsburg confession. In 1594 he was chosen rector of the college of Groningen, which flourished greatly under his care. He died in 1625. Emmius wrote several books; as, 1. *Decades rerum Friscarum*, &c.; 2. *A History of William Lewis count of Nassau*; 3. *Vita & Sacra Eleusinina Davidis Georgii*, &c.; 4. *Vetus Græcia illustrata*.

EMPEDOCLES, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum, in Sicily, who lived 444 B.C. He was a follower of the Pythagorean doctrines, and wrote a poem upon them, in which he described the various transmigrations he had himself undergone. He was a man of great virtue and moderation, and refused the sovereignty of his country which had been offered him. He taught rhetoric with great success in Sicily, and was a good performer on the lyre. It is said, that Empedocles wishing to be thought a deity, threw himself into the crater of Ætna, that his death might be unknown; but one of his sandals being afterwards thrown up, discovered that he had perished in the flames.

EMPEREUR, an eminent French engraver, whose best pieces are the triumph of Silenus, after Vanloo; the bathers

ENG

after the same master; Aurora and Tithonous, after Pierre, and others.

EMPEREUR (Constantine I'), Hebrew professor at Leyden, died in 1648. He was deeply versed in Jewish and talmudical learning, and published several books in great esteem. The chief of them is his *De Menturis Templi*, 1630, 4to.

* **EMPOLI** (Jacopo da), an eminent historical painter, born in 1554 at Empoli. He studied the works of Andrew del Sarto with great success, and thereby acquired an excellent manner of design, and an agreeable tone of colouring. He died in 1640.

EMPORIUS, a learned rhetor of the 6th century. Some writings of his on his art were printed at Paris in 1599, 4to.

* **EMPSON** (Sir Richard), the son of a sieve-maker at Towcester, in the county of Northampton, who arose to be a favourite with Henry VII. and on account of his oppressions rendered himself odious to the whole nation. He was beheaded with his coadjutor Dudley, in 1510.

ENCOLPIUS, a Greek author, who wrote the history of his master the emperor Alexander. Our countryman, Thomas Elliot, published a book, which he pretended to have translated from a manuscript of this history at Naples, but it is generally concluded to be a forgery, and that the manuscript is lost.

* **ENFIELD** (William), an eminent dissenting minister, born at Sudbury in 1741. He was educated at Daventry academy, under Dr. Caleb Athworth, and in 1763 he was ordained minister of a congregation at Liverpool, where he married. While here he published two volumes of sermons, which met with a good reception. About 1770 he removed to Warrington, where he discharged the office of tutor, and officiated to the congregation of dissenters. During his stay at Warrington, he published a number of esteemed works, as the *History of Liverpool*, *Institutes of Natural Philosophy*, &c. In 1785 he was invited to take upon him the charge of the principal congregation at Norwich, which he accepted, and continued there till his death, Nov. 3, 1797. Besides the works above mentioned, Dr. Enfield published, *The Speaker*, a school book of general use; a volume of *Prayers and Hymns*; *biographical Sermons*; and a *History of Philosophy*, in 2 vols. 4to.

ENGELBRECHT (John), a German visionary, who pretended to be a messenger of God, and to have views of heaven

ENG

and hell, and conversation with the angels; nay, he went so far as to maintain that Jesus Christ had appeared to him, and shewed him his five wounds. He died in 1641. A mystic divine of our church has translated the mad reveries of this enthusiast for the edification of our countrymen, in 2 vols. 12mo.

ENGELBRECHTSEN (Cornelius), a celebrated painter, born at Leyden in 1468, and was the first who painted in oil in that country. Several noble pictures by this artist are still preserved in the churches of Leyden and Utrecht. He died in 1533.

ENGHELRAMS (Cornelius), an eminent painter in water colours, born at Malines in 1527. His chief works are in the church of St. Rombout, where he has represented the works of mercy. Several of his paintings are scattered throughout Germany, but they are all of the religious kind. He died in 1583.

* **ENGLAND**. The aboriginal inhabitants of the British islands were called Britons, and sprung from the same stock as the Gauls, that is, Celtic. The Romans first conquered this part of the island; for though Cæsar had invaded it in 54 B.C. yet he made no conquest. In 43, under Claudius, the conquest was begun, but it was not completed till 78, under Domitian. In 410 the Romans abandoned the country, and the old inhabitants being harassed by the Scots and Picts, called to their aid the Saxons from Germany, who conquered the whole except Wales, whither many of the natives retired. The Saxons, who came over in great numbers, formed seven kingdoms, which having some kind of union were called the heptarchy. Kent was the first, and began in 455 under Hengist, and out of it in 527 was formed the kingdoms of Essex by Erchenwin. Both these kingdoms were conquered by Egbert, king of Wessex, in 825. In 491 the kingdom of Sussex was formed by Ella, but from the year 760 it became a province to Wessex. This kingdom was formed under Cerdic in 519, and Egbert, one of its kings, completed the conquest of the whole heptarchy about 827. The kingdom of Northumberland began under Ida in 547. It was some time divided into two separate kingdoms, and was the last that was conquered by Egbert. The kingdom of East Anglia was formed by Uffa in 571, and in 792 it was conquered by Mercia. This last kingdom was founded by Crida in 585, and about 825 it was conquered by Egbert. About 866 the Danes, under king Ivar,

E N N

made a descent on England, and conquered Northumberland. Soon after they made themselves masters of East Anglia, and in 873 of Mercia. About 877 they were possessed of the whole kingdom, but soon after king Alfred totally defeated them, and compelled them either to quit the island, or to become his subjects. Those who accepted the latter condition settled in East Anglia. They usually, however, revolted at the commencement of every new reign, and about 1003 Swein, king of Denmark, conquered all the northern parts of England, and on king Ethelred's retiring to Normandy, the whole kingdom submitted to the invader. On his death the Danes proclaimed his son Canute, who did not however obtain full possession till 1017. The Saxon line was restored again in the person of Edward the Confessor in 1041; but the Normans, under William the Conqueror, subdued the kingdom in 1066, and his descendants have been in possession of it ever since. In 1283 Wales was subdued by Edward I. Llewellyn, their last king, being defeated and slain.

ENGLISH (Esther), a remarkably fine penwoman in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and James I. Some of her performances are still extant in several collections. One of them is very curious; it is entitled, Oedonaries upon the Vanitie and Inconstancie of the World; written by Ester Inglis, the first of January, 1600. It is done on an oblong 8vo. in French and English verse; the French in print hand, and the English in Italian or secretary, and is ornamented with flowers and fruits, painted in water colours, and on the first leaf is her own picture in a small form. At the age of 40 she married a Mr. Kello, by whom she had a son who was in orders. From one of her pieces it appears, that bishop Hall, of Norwich, was her particular friend.

ENIEDIM (George), a learned sociinian of Hungary, who wrote, *Explicatio locorum Scripturæ veteris & novi Testamenti ex quibus dogma Trinitatis stabiliri solet*, 4to. He died in 1597.

ENNIUS (Quintus), an old Latin poet, born in Calabria B.C. 237. He was brought to Rome by M. P. Cato, and had a house on the Aventine Mount, where he was visited by all the men of genius of the city. He afterwards obtained his freedom in consideration of his great merit. He died at the age of 70, and was magnificently interred in the

E N T

Appian-way. Scipio Nasica erected a monument to his honour, and thereby did an honour to himself. Ennius was a perfect master of the Greek, and wrote Latin with great purity. He was the first who wrote heroic verses in that language, and greatly polished the Latin poetry. His fragments were collected by the two Stephens, and were published by Columna, an Italian nobleman, at Naples, in 1590.

ENNODIUS (Magnus Felix), a learned Italian prelate, born about 473. About 511 he was elected bishop of Pavia, where he died in 521. His works, which serve to illustrate the history of that period, were printed at Tournay in 1610, and at Paris the year following, in 8vo. Another edition appeared at Venice in 1729, in folio.

ENSENADA (Zeno Somo de Silva, marquis de la), a Spanish statesman, who rose from obscurity to the first offices in the government, and to the rank of nobility. His modesty equalled his talents, and as a proof of it he took the title of *Ensenada*, which signifies "Nothing in itself." He fell into disgrace through the intrigues of the duke of Huescar; but the king still retained a great regard for him, and though he did not reinstate him in his place of prime minister, he shewed him many marks of private esteem. He died in 1755.

ENT (George), an eminent English physician, born at Sandwich, in Kent, in 1604. He was educated at Cambridge, but took his degree of M.D. at Padua. On his return to England he entered into good practice, and became president of the college of physicians. King Charles II. honoured him with knighthood. He died in 1689. Sir George wrote, 1. *Apologia pro Circulatione sanguinis contra Aemilium Parisanum*, 1641. 8vo. 2. *Animadversiones in Malachiam Thurstoni M.D. distribam de Respirationis usu primario*, 1679.

ENTICK (John), an English divine, who published a History of the War which ended in 1763, 5 vols. 8vo.; a History of London, 4 vols. 8vo.; an edition of Anderson's History of Free-masonry; a Latin and English Dictionary; an English Spelling Dictionary, and other works. He died in 1780.

ENTINOPE, of Candia, an architect of the 5th century, who was one of the chief founders of the city of Venice. When the Goths invaded Italy in 495, Entinope fled into the marshes on the borders of the Adriatic, where he built

E P A

a house, and his example was followed by other fugitives. His house was afterwards converted into a church, and dedicated to St. James.

ENZINAS (Francis), the brother of the learned John Dryander, was born at Burgos, in Spain, about 1515. He renounced popery at Wittemberg, and translated the New Testament into Spanish, for which he was thrown into prison. After 15 months' confinement he contrived means to escape, and got to Geneva, where he died. After his death appeared his History of the Low Countries, and of the Religion of Spain, in 8vo.

EOBANUS (Elias), a professor of the belles-lettres at Erfurt, at Nuremberg, and Marburg. He died in the latter place in 1540, aged 52. He was a good poet and an honest man, but a hard drinker, and he is said to have beat another votary of Bacchus in drinking a bucket of strong beer. His poetry was published at Halle in 1539, 8vo.

EON (de l'Etoile), a French fanatic of the 12th century, who pretended to be the son of God and the judge of the quick and dead. He died in prison, and some of his followers were burnt at the stake.

* **EPAMINONDAS**, a Theban general of a distinguished family, illustrious for his talents and his virtues. He contracted a close friendship with Pelopidas, who by his advice delivered Thebes from the Lacedæmonians. This produced a war, in which Epaminondas took a leading part, being appointed head of the Theban armies. He defeated the Spartans at the battle of Lænctra, about 371 B.C. and then entered Lacedæmonia with 50,000 men. On his return to Thebes he was seized as a traitor who had broken the laws of his country, for while he was carrying his arms into the enemy's country, he had neglected the law which forbade any citizen from exercising sovereign power more than a month. On hearing the sentence of death, Epaminondas calmly expressed a wish that this inscription might be put upon his tomb, "Here lies Epaminondas, who suffered death for saving his country." This keen reproof touched his judges, and he was pardoned. He was again placed at the head of the troops, and assisted the Eleans against the Spartans. But while fighting on the plains of Mantinea, he received a wound, and expired in triumph when he heard that the Thebans were the victors, B.C. 363. His coun-

E P I

try had reason to lament his loss, for he was the soul of the republic, which after him fell again into a state of dependence.

* **EPAPHRODITUS**, the apostle or bishop of Philippi in Macedonia. The Christians of that city, hearing that St. Paul was a prisoner at Rome, sent Epaphroditus with money for his support, which commission he executed with zeal. He fell sick at Rome, and on his recovery returned to Philippi with an affectionate epistle from the apostle to the Philippians, A.D. 62.

EPHORUS, an orator and historian of Cumæ in Æolia. He was the disciple of Isocrates, who advised him to write a history, which he did, beginning at the return of the Heraclidæ to Peloponnesus, and ending at the 20th year of Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. He also wrote some other pieces, but all his works are lost.

* **EPHRAIM**, the son of Joseph, born in Egypt about 1710 B.C. When Jacob was at the point of death, Joseph brought in his two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, that the holy patriarch might give them his blessing. Jacob, though blind, gave the precedence to Ephraim the younger, and placed his right hand upon his head, and his left upon that of Manasseh. The tribe of Ephraim became more powerful and numerous than that of Manasseh, after the settlement of the Israelites in Canaan.

EPHREM (St.), a christian father of the 4th century, was born at Edessa in the time of Constantine. He early devoted himself to a monastic life, and became superior of a society of monks. He wrote a great number of religious pieces and discourses in the Syriac language, but they have all been translated. The best edition of his works is that of Oxford, in 1708, in folio. He died in 778.

EPICHRMUS, a poet and philosopher of antiquity, born in the isle of Coos, but carried when a child to Sicily, which made him pass for a native of that island. Pythagoras was his master, and he and Phormus are said to have been the inventors of comedy in Syracuse. He composed several plays, which have been lost for ages. Horace mentions it as commendable in Plautus, that he had imitated Epicharmus. He also wrote on medicine and philosophy, and Aristotle attributes to him the invention of the letters Θ and Χ. He died, aged 90 or 97.

EPICIE, an eminent French engraver.

E P I

He engraved a number of fine portraits, but his capital performance is the *shaw* having the picture of his mistress taken, after Carlo Vahloo.

EPICTETUS, an ancient stoic philosopher of Hierapolis, in Phrygia. He was the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero; but when, or by what means, he obtained his liberty does not appear. When Domitian banished the philosophers from Rome, he went to Nicopolis, but returned on the death of that tyrant, and was in great esteem with Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He preferred poverty to riches, and resided in a cottage which had no furniture but an earthen lamp, which sold after his death for 3000 drachmas, near 100*l.* sterling. Here he wrote his *Enchiridion*, or *Compendium of the Stoic Philosophy*. It abounds in the purest maxims of morality, expressed with energy and plainness. The best edition of his works is that of Upton, in 2 vols. 4*to.* London, 1739. Mrs. Carter has given a good translation of Epictetus into English.

EPICURUS, a famous philosopher, born at Gargetta in Attica, about 340 B.C. From his youth he devoted himself to the pursuit of knowledge, and at last fixed his residence at Athens. Here he founded a new sect, and gained a great number of followers by the pleasantness of his manner and his virtuous deportment. He thought that the happiness of men consisted in pleasure; nor, however, that which proceeds from sensual indulgence, but from the sweet enjoyment of the mind, and the practice of virtue. His doctrine was severely attacked by the other philosophers, particularly the stoics, and they brought against Epicurus and his disciples the most atrocious charges of immorality. He paid little attention to their calumnies, and his life proved the most effectual refutation of the slanders with which he was attacked. He died of a retention of urine 270 B.C. and in the 72*d* year of his age. He wrote no less than 300 volumes, none of which have reached us. His followers, in process of time, degenerated from the pure sentiments of their master, and substituted the gratification of the senses for the practice of virtue.

EPIMENIDES, a Cretan poet and philosopher, who is said to have lived 289 years, and by others 157. He wrote a poem, from which St. Paul quotes this remarkable passage: "The Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, slow allies."

EPIPHANIUS, a father of the church, who exerted himself with great zeal

E R A

against the writings of Origen. About 367 he was chosen bishop of Salamis. He died in 403. His works were published by Petavius, in 2 vols. folio, 1622.

EPIPHANIUS, the scholastic who translated, at the request of his friend Cassiodorus, the Ecclesiastical Histories of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret. He lived in the 6*th* century.

EPIPHANIUS, an heresiarch, and the son of Carpocrates. He maintained that a community of women was the re-establishment of primitive order, and that our natural desires are natural rights, which cannot be restrained without injustice. He opposed his system to that of the gospel, and after his death he was worshipped by his followers as a deity.

EPISCOPIUS (Simon), a learned divine, born at Amsterdam in 1583. When the disputes broke out between the calvinists and a minians, he joined the latter, and on the death of Arminius became their leader. In 1612 he was chosen divinity professor at Leyden, but he met with considerable trouble on account of his opinions. In 1615 he was at Paris, which gave his enemies an opportunity of reporting that he had been concerting there the ruin of the protestant church and the united provinces. He was at the synod of Dort as the principal of the remonstrant party, where he behaved with great spirit. This arbitrary assembly deposed Episcopius and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them from the republic. He then went to Antwerp with several others of his party, and employed himself there in writing against popery. In 1626 he returned to Holland, and was made minister of the church of the remonstrants at Rotterdam. In 1634 he removed to Amsterdam, where he was chosen rector of the Remonstrant's college. He died in 1643. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio; the first in his life-time, and the second posthumous.

EPPENDORF (Henry), a German nobleman, born at Friburg in Misnia, who distinguished himself by a sharp controversy with Erasmus, which was wholly of a personal nature. Eppendorf called Erasmus a bastard, and he returned the compliment by stigmatizing him as a notorious liar.

ERASISTRATUS, a celebrated physician of antiquity. He is said to have discovered the passion of Antiochus Soter for his mother-in-law Stratonice, by the agitation of his pulse. He and Herophilus of Chalcedon are mentioned as

the first who dissected human bodies to improve themselves in anatomy. To Erasistratus also is attributed the discovery of the lacteal vessels.

ERASMUS (Desiderius), an illustrious writer of the 16th century. He was born at Rotterdam in 1467. His father, Gerard, fell in love with the daughter of a physician, and had two children by her without the ceremony of wedlock. The eldest died in his infancy, but the youngest lived to perpetuate the memory of this amorous intercourse. Gerard's friends were highly irritated at this illicit connection, and were determined to break it off; on which he withdrew privately into Italy, where he kept concealed for some time. When his retreat was discovered, his friends contrived to send him an account of the death of his mistress, which grieved him so much that he resolved to quit the world, and take upon him the ecclesiastical state. How great was his surprise on his return to his own country to find his Margaret alive! However he adhered to his vows, and Margaret herself resolved to lead a life of celibacy ever after. Erasmus was called Gerard, which he afterwards altered to Desiderius, which in Latin, and Erasmus in Greek, signify the same thing as Gerard in Dutch, that is, amiable. His father took great pains in his education, and at nine years of age sent him to Dauter, in Gelderland, where he made so great a progress in his studies, that his masters predicted, "he would some time prove the envy and wonder of all Germany." He had for his schoolfellow there pope Adrian VI. who always proved his great friend. His mother, who was very fond of him, died at Dauter of the plague, and Gerard was so grieved at her death as to survive her but a short time. He was then removed from Dauter to Tergou, where his guardians used him ill, and wanted to place him in a monastery, that they might divide his little patrimony. They sent him first to a convent of friars at Bois le Duc, where he lived three years; and then removed to another near Delft, and afterwards to a third at Stein, near Tergou. Here he entered among the regular canons in 1486; but for one of his turn a monastic life must have been most intolerable. Happily for him his fame as a Latin scholar recommended him to the bishop of Cambray, who wanted such a person to go with him to Rome. Erasmus went to Cambray, but the journey was

dropped. However, being now free from the cloister, he resolved not to go back again. He was then in deacon's orders, and in 1492 was made priest. He continued with the bishop of Cambray till 1496, and then went to Paris, where he employed himself in educating youth. He had there, among other English pupils, William Blunt, lord Montjoy. In 1497 he quitted Paris, and returned to Cambray, where he was kindly received by the bishop. This year he made his first visit to England, where he met with a liberal reception from the most eminent scholars of the age, as Colet, Grocyn, Linacer, More, and others. Under these able men he studied Greek, of which he was before ignorant. He left England at the close of 1497, and went to Paris, where he did not stay long on account of the plague. In 1498 he finished his *Adagia*, applying himself in the mean time closely to the Greek language, in which he made a great proficiency. In 1499 he went again to England, but did not remain there long. The year following he published his *De Copia Verborum*, added to another piece, entitled, *De Conscribendis Epistolis*. In 1502 we find him at Louvain, where he studied divinity under Dr. Adrian Florent, afterwards pope Adrian VI. The next year came out his *Enchiridion Militia Christiani*, in which he shewed himself adverse to the mummery of the Romish religion. Not long after this he was again in England, for which country he had a great predilection, and indeed with reason, for no-where had he met with so many or such good friends and patrons as here. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and then went to Bologna, where he was when Julius II. made his grand entrance into that city. He continued at this place for some time, and then went to Venice, where Aldus Manutius printed a new edition of his *Adagia*, and some other pieces. From Venice he went to Padua, to direct the studies of Alexander, natural son of James IV. king of Scotland, and then nominated to the archbishopric of St. Andrews. Leaving his pupil at Sienna, Erasmus went to Rome, where he met with a generous reception from all sorts of people. Many pressing invitations were made to him to settle there, but he waved them, and journeyed towards England, where he arrived in 1510. On his arrival he lodged with sir Thomas More, and while there, wrote his *Encomium Mo-*

rise, or Praise of Folly, which was soon afterwards printed in France. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, invited him to Cambridge, where he was made lady Margaret's professor of divinity, and also Greek professor, but how long he continued there is not known. In 1514 he was at Basil busied in preparing his New Testament, and Epistles of Jerome, for the press, which came out the year following. This was the first time the New Testament was printed in Greek. The reformation now began under Luther, and the contest between the two parties raged with violence. Erasmus was of a pacific temper, and though he approved of Luther's general principles and object, yet he was afraid to irritate the court of Rome. In 1519 Luther sent him a courteous letter, and Erasmus answered him affectionately. Afterwards the reformer attacked him in sharp terms for his lukewarmness, and Erasmus replied. He went somewhat farther, and to court the favour of his patrons wrote a book against Luther on Free-will, and highly extolled Henry VIIIth's book against that divine. It is certain that Erasmus approved of the reformation in his heart, but he had not courage to express himself openly; the consequence was, that he was disliked by both parties. In 1522 appeared his Colloquies, which gave the monks great offence, and were condemned by the faculty of theology at Paris. When Adrian VI. ascended the papal chair, Erasmus sent him a congratulatory epistle, which the pope answered in flattering terms, and at the same time invited him to Rome. Erasmus was fearful of venturing thither after what he had written, and excused himself as well as he could. He died at Basil in 1536, and was buried in the cathedral of that city, where his tomb yet remains. The inhabitants of Rotterdam still shew the house where he was born with veneration; and there is a statue erected to his memory in the open part of the city. His works were printed at Leyden, in 1706, in ten volumes, folio, under the care of John Le Clerc.

ERASTUS (Thomas), a famous physician and divine, born at Baden, in Germany, about 1524. He received his education at Basil, from whence he went to Italy, where he studied philosophy and physic. On his return to his own country he practised as a physician with reputation, and became medical professor at Heidelberg. He afterwards quitted that

university, and went to Basil, where he died in 1583. He wrote some books on physic, but he is best known by a treatise entitled, *De Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica*, in which he denies that the church has power to inflict censures. This book was printed after his death, and was answered by several divines.

ERATOSTHENES, a Greek of Cyrene, who was librarian of Alexandria, under king Euergetes, son of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He died 194 B.C. He was called the cosmographer, because he was the first who discovered the method of measuring the bulk and circumference of the earth. What remains to us of his writings appeared from the Oxford press, in 1672, 8vo.

ERCHEMBERT of Lombardy, who from being a soldier turned monk in the monastery of the benedictines, at Monte Cassino. He wrote a Chronicle or History of the Lombards, of which an abridgement was published at Naples, in 1620, 4to. Erchembert flourished in the 9th century.

ERCILL-YA-CUNIGA (don Alonzo d'), a Spanish soldier and poet. He was at the battle of St. Quintin, in 1557; and afterwards went to South America, where he distinguished himself against the revolted Indians of Peru and Chili. He wrote a poem on the subject of this war, called *Araucana*. It was first printed in 1597, but the best edition is that of Madrid, 1632.

ERCKERN (Lazarus), a German, who wrote on Metallurgy, for which he was well qualified, being superintendant of the mines of Hungary, Germany, and the Tyrol. His book was printed at Frankfort in 1694, in Latin.

ERCOLE, an Italian painter, the son of Carlo Antonio, and a disciple of his uncle Julio Cesare. He died in 1676, at the age of 80.

EREMITA (Daniel), a writer of the 17th century. He was a native of Antwerp, and became secretary to the duke of Florence. He turned Roman catholic, but his morals did no honour to his conversion. He afterwards became a deist, and died at Leghorn in 1613. His *Opera Varia* was printed at Utrecht in 1702, in 8vo. The best part of the collection is that entitled, *De Aulica Vita ac civili*, Lib. 10.

* ERIC XIII. king of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, obtained the first kingdom after Margaret, called the Semiramis of the North, and the latter in 1412. He was however deprived of both by his

subjects in 1438, and spent the remainder of his days in obscurity.

* **ERIC XIV.** son and successor of Gustavus I. king of Sweden. He courted the hand of Elizabeth, queen of England, and being refused he married the daughter of a peasant. This alienated from him the hearts of his subjects, and together with his cruelties, occasioned a revolt. Eric was taken prisoner, and compelled to renounce his throne, in 1568. He was then thrown into a prison, where he ended his days.

ERIGENA (John Scorus), a learned man of the 9th century, born, according to the general account, in Scotland. His thirst for knowledge was so great, that he travelled into many countries to improve himself; and, according to some, he went to Athens, where he acquired the Greek and Oriental languages. Charles the Bald, king of France, invited him to his court, where he lived several years on terms of the greatest familiarity with that munificent prince. He here composed a great number of books, which procured him both friends and enemies. Some of the clergy pretended to have discovered in them the heresy of Pelagius. It is certain that he opposed the doctrine of absolute predestination, and the real presence in the eucharist. At the request of his patron he translated the works of Dionysius into Latin, which drew upon him the resentment of the pope, to avoid the fury of which he left France, and crossed over to England. His greatest work was that on the Division of Nature, or the Nature of Things, of which an edition was printed at Oxford, in 1681, by Dr. Thomas Gale. Some writers say, that Erigena was employed by king Alfred in restoring learning at the university of Oxford, and that he afterwards taught in the abbey of Malmesbury, where he was murdered by his pupils on account of his severity. Others say that he died a natural death in France about 874.

ERINNA, a Grecian poetess, who was contemporary with Sappho, and wrote several pieces, a few fragments of which may be seen in the *Carmina novem Poetarum Fœminarum*, Antwerp, 1568, 8vo.

ERIZZO (Lewis and Marc Antony), two brothers of Venice, who caused their uncle, a rich senator of Ravenna, to be murdered, in 1546, that they might gain possession of his wealth. Being discovered by an accomplice, they were sentenced to death; Lewis was beheaded; but the

other died in prison. Paul Erizzo, of the same family, was governor of Negropont, which he defended gallantly against the Turks, and at last surrendered on condition that his life should be spared. The sultan, Mahomet II. dis-regarding his promise, caused him to be sawn in two; and with his own hands cut off the head of his daughter, because she would not comply with his libidinous wishes, A.D. 1469.

ERIZZO (Sebastian), a learned Venetian nobleman, who died in 1585. He wrote; 1. *A Treatise on Medals*, Venice, 4to. 1571; 2. *Des Nouvelles en Six Journées*, 1567, 4to.; 3. *Trattato della via Inventrice e dell' Instrumento de gli Antichi*, 1554, 4to.

ERKIVINS of Steinbach, a German architect, who erected the famous tower of Strasburgh, and died in 1305.

ERLACH (John Lewis), a noble Swiss soldier, born at Berne, and distinguished himself in the service of France. He obtained several victories, and was made commander-in-chief of the army by Lewis XIV. on the defection of Turanne. He died at Brisach the year following, aged 55.

EROSTRATUS, or **ERATOSTRATUS**, an obscure Ephesian, who to acquire a sort of immortality set fire to the famous temple of Diana, 356 B.C. In order to counteract his ambitious object the magistrates of Ephesus passed an edict, prohibiting any one to pronounce his name.

ERPENIUS (Thomas), a learned Dutchman, born in 1584. He was educated at Leyden, where he acquired a prodigious stock of learning in a short space of time, after which he travelled into several countries, and perfected himself in the oriental languages. He returned to Leyden in 1612, and was chosen professor of the oriental tongues, which office he discharged with great reputation. He died in 1624. He wrote a great number of works, wholly on subjects connected with his professorship.

ERSKINE (Ralph), a Scotch divine, born in 1628, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. He sided with the presbyterians, which brought him into trouble at the restoration; and to avoid persecution he went to Holland. On his return he was sent to prison, where he continued three years, and then regained his liberty. In 1699 he was appointed minister of Churnside, in the county of Berwick, where he died in 1696.

ESA

ERSKINE (Ebenezer), son of the preceding, was born in the prison of the Bass, while his father was prisoner there in 1680. He was educated at Edinburgh, and in 1701 took his degree of M.A. The year following he was ordained minister of Portmoak, in the county of Fife, which place he left for Stirling in 1728. In 1734 he became a seceder, and died at Stirling in 1755. Five volumes of his sermons are in print, and much admired by a particular class of people.

ERSKINE (Ralph), another son of Mr. Ralph Erskine, was born in 1682, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1711 he was ordained, but in 1734 he joined his brother, and seceded from the church of Scotland. He died in 1751. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio, in 1760.

ERSKINE (James), lord Alva, a Scotch judge, was born at Edinburgh in 1720, and nominated one of the barons of the exchequer of Scotland in 1754. In 1761 he was appointed a judge of the supreme civil court of Scotland, on which occasion he took the title of lord Alva. He died in 1796.

ERYCEIRA (Ferdinand de Meneses count d'), a Portuguese historian. He was born at Lisbon in 1614, and devoted himself to military service, in which he distinguished himself as an able general at Tangier. He wrote, 1. *The History of Tangier*, printed in folio, in 1723; 2. *The History of Portugal*, from 164 to 1651, in 2 vols. folio; 3. *The Life of John I. king of Portugal*.

ERYCEIRA (Francis Xavier, Méneses, count d'), great-grandson of the above, was born at Lisbon in 1673. He also was a soldier and a writer, and died in 1743. His works are; 1. *On the Value of the Coins of Portugal*, 4to. 1738; 2. *Reflections on academical Studies*; 3. *Parallels of illustrious Men, and of illustrious Women*; 4. *A Translation of the Henriade*.

ERYTROPILUS (Rupert), a German divine of the 17th century. He was minister at Hanover, and wrote a *Commentary on the History of the Passion*, and a book entituled, *Catenæ Aureæ in Harmoniam Evangelicam*.

ES (James van), a painter of Antwerp, who distinguished himself by an excellent manner of painting fish, birds, flowers, and fruit-pieces. In representing shell-fish he is inimitable.

* **ESAU**, the son of Isaac and Rebecca, born about 1836 B.C. He sold

ESP

his primogenitureship to his brother Jacob, who by deceit procured from him his father's blessing. Enraged at this fraud, he would have slain Jacob had he not fled into Mesopotamia. On his return from thence Esau met him, and behaved very generously to him. Esau died at Seir, in Idumea, 1710 B.C.

ESCALO (Maffin de l'), sovereign of Verona, to which office he was elected in 1259. This elevation excited considerable jealousy in the minds of some persons, and they caused him to be assassinated in 1273. His descendants, however, retained their authority in Verona, and some of them exercised it with a high hand.

ESCALQUENS (William), capitoul of Toulouse in 1326, who caused himself to be laid in a coffin, and carried to church with all the pomp of a funeral ceremony, after which he gave a dinner to the company who had attended him. This affair made a great noise, and the archbishop convened a synod on the occasion, in which it was decreed that no such mummery should be practised in future. It was renewed however by Charles V. about 200 years after.

ESCOBAR (Bartholomew), a learned Spanish jesuit, who went to the Indies, and died at Lima, in 1624, aged 66. He wrote several religious pieces.

ESCOBAR (Marine d'), the foundress of a religious order in Spain, called the *Reconciliation of St. Bridget*. She died in 1633, aged 79. Father Dupont wrote her life in folio, but the book is very scarce.

ESCOBAR (Anthony), a Spanish jesuit, who took the surname of de Mendoza. He died in 1669, aged 80. Several heavy books of theology by him are in print, not worth mentioning.

ESCOUBLEAU (François de), archbishop of Bourdeaux, and a cardinal, who died in 1636, aged 53. His eminence was a very zealous prelate, was highly esteemed at the court of Rome, and therefore no more need be said of him.

ESCONBLEAU (Henry d'), brother of the preceding, and his successor in the archbishopric of Bourdeaux. He had more of the soldier in his composition than the churchman; and attended Lewis XIII. to the siege of Rochelle, and the count d'Harcourt to that of the Isles de Lérins. This haughty and turbulent prelate died in 1645.

ESPAGNAC (John Baptist, baron d'), a gallant French general, born in 1713, and died at Paris in 1783. He served

ESP

with great glory under Mareſchal Saxe, and wrote a number of books on the military art, and a hiſtory of the Mareſchal, in 3 vols. 4to.

ESPAIGNANDEL (Matthew l'), an eminent ſculptor of the laſt century. Though a proteſtant he was employed to decorate many of the churches in Paris with his works. He alſo executed ſeveral fine pieces at Verſailles.

ESPAGNET (John d'), a learned Frenchman of the 17th century. He was preſident of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and published a book, entitled, *Enchyridion Phyſicæ Reſtitutæ*. He alſo wrote another called, *Arcanum Hermeticæ Philoſophiæ Opus*, which is appended to the former.

ESPAÑOLET (Joſeph Ribeira l'), a Spaniſh painter, born at Xativa, in Valencia, in 1580. He imitated the manner of Caravaggio, but ſurpaſſed him in ſome things. While he was poor he painted well, but as ſoon as he became eaſy in his circumſtances he grew lazy. He died at Naples in 1656. The pope conferred on him the order of knighthood. Eſpagnolet alſo engraved in aquafortis.

ESPARRON (Charles d'Arcuffia, viſcount d'), a Provençal nobleman, who published a treatiſe on Hawking and Falconry, Rouen, 4to. 1644.

ESPEEN (Zeger Bernard van), a learned profeſſor at Louvain, who oppoſed the formulary and the bull *Unigenitus*, and thereby brought himſelf into great trouble. He went to Amersfort to avoid his enemies, and died there in 1728, aged 83. His works, which are wholly on the canon law, were printed at Paris, in 4 vols. folio, 1753.

ESPENCE (Claude d'), a French divine and doctör of the Sorbonne, born in 1511. He accompanied the cardinal of Lorraine to Rome, where the pope would have made him a cardinal in order to retain him, but this he reſuſed. He died at Paris in 1571. His Latin works, all on theological ſubjects, were printed at Paris in 1619, folio.

ESPERIENTE (Philip Callimachus), a learned Italian, who formed a ſociety at Rome, all the members of which were to adopt Greek names, in conſequence of which he took that of Callimachus. This aſſembly was perſecuted by Paul II. who thought it was a cloke for ſeditious purpoſes. Eſperiente becoming obnoxious as the founder fled to Poland, where he was employed by king Caſimir to educate his children. He died at Cracow in 1496. He wrote, 1. *Com-*

EST

mentarii rerum Perſicarum. 2. *Hiſtoriæ de iis quæ à Venetiſ tentata ſunt, Perſis & Tartariſ contra Turcas movendis*, &c.

ESPRIT (James), a member of the French academy, and a writer of merit, died in 1678, aged 67. His works are, 1. *Paraphraſes on ſome of the Pſalms*. 2. *The Fallacy of human Virtues*, 2 vols. 12mo.

ESSARS (Pierre des), a French nobleman, who ſerved in the army of the king of Scotland againſt the Engliſh, and was taken priſoner in 1402. On his return to France he obtained ſeveral important places, but at laſt he fell into diſgrace, and loſt his head in 1413.

ESSARS (Charlotte des), counteſs de Romorentin, daughter of Francis des Eſſars, lieutenant-general for the king in Champagne. She became miſtreſs to Henry IV. by whom ſhe had two children, who were afterwards legitimated. She next lived with the cardinal de Lorraine, and had a ſon by him called the chevalier de Romorentin. In 1630 ſhe married the marquis de l'Hôpital. She was a woman of great intrigue, and died in 1651.

ESSENES, a Jewiſh ſect, the origin of which is enveloped in darkneſs. They were divided into two parties, the practiſes and theoretics. The firſt reſided in cities, and worked at their callings; the others led a contemplative life. The practiſes had two meals a day, the others only one. Some of them married, while others again lived in celibacy. The Eſſenes had their goods in common, wore white apparel, forbade ſwearing, drank only water, and were rigid obſervers of the Sabbath.

ESSEX (James), an Engliſh architect, born in 1723. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great knowledge of Gothic architecture: and the repairs and improvements of King's college chapel, Cambridge, and Ely and Lincoln cathedrals, will be perpetual monuments of his genius. He wrote ſome papers in the *Archæologia*, and in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. He died at Cambridge in 1784.

ESTAMPES (Anne of Piſſeleu, duchefs of), miſtreſs of Francis I. king of France, and even continued to be ſo after her marriage to the duke of Eſtampes. She carried on a correſpondence with the emperor Charles V. and informed him of every tranſaction that related to the armies, and particularly where the magazines of proviſions were, by which means he obtained the greateſt advantages, and threatened France with

EST

utter ruin. After the death of Francis she retired to her country seat, where she died.

ESTAMPES (Leonor d'), archbishop of Rheims in 1641. He distinguished himself against the jesuits in an assembly held in 1626, wherein two works, composed by members of that society, against the authority of the kings of France in ecclesiastical affairs, were condemned.

ESTCOURT (Richard), an actor and dramatic writer, born at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire. He ran away from his friends, and joined a party of strolling players, but being pursued and taken, he was conveyed to London, and bound apprentice to an apothecary. His attachment to the stage however continued, and he went over to Ireland, where he performed with applause. On his return to London he was engaged at Drury-lane, where he never rose to any eminence. As a companion he was greatly esteemed, and when the beef-steak club was instituted, which consisted of the first wits of the kingdom, Estcourt was appointed providore, and used to wear a golden gridiron at his breast, as a badge of his office. He died in 1713. He wrote two dramatic pieces: 1. *The Fair Example*, a comedy. 2. *Prunella*, an interlude.

* **ESTHER**, a Jewess of the tribe of Benjamin, and cousin to Mordecai. Ahasuerus, king of Persia, married her after having repudiated his queen Vasthi. That prince had a favourite minister called Haman, who out of resentment against Mordecai, plotted the destruction of all the Jews in the empire, which being communicated to the queen, she applied, in much sorrow, to Ahasuerus, who revoked the decree, and ordered Haman to be hanged on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai. In memory of this deliverance, the Jews celebrated the yearly feast of Purim. Historians are not agreed as to the king who is called Ahasuerus in scripture, but it was most probably Darius, son of Hystaspes.

* **ESTHER**, another fair Jewess of the 14th century, who became the mistress of Casimir III. king of Poland, and obtained from that monarch many great privileges for the Jews.

ESTOILE (Pierre de l'), a French writer, and grand-auditor of the chancery of Paris, died in 1611. After his death were published, 1. *His Journal of Henry III.* 4 vols. 8vo. 2. *Journal of Henry IV.* 2 vols. 8vo.

EST

ESTOILE (Claude de l'), son of the preceding. He was member of the French academy, and wrote some plays and poems. He died in 1652, aged 54.

ESTOUTEVILLE (William d'), archbishop of Rouen and a cardinal. He reformed the university of Paris, and was a great patron of learned men. He died at Rome in 1483, aged 80.

ESTRADES (Godfrey, count d'), a French general and statesman. In 1661 he was sent ambassador to England, where he negotiated the sale of Dunkirk. He was again in London in the same capacity in 1666, and strenuously maintained his right of precedence against the Spanish ambassador. The year following he went to Holland, and concluded the treaty of Breda. In 1673 he was at the conference at Nimeguen to settle a general peace. He died in 1686, aged 79. The negotiations of the count d'Estrades were printed at the Hague in 1742, in 9 vols. 12mo.

ESTREES (John d'), grand-master of the artillery of France, born in 1486, and died in 1567. He distinguished himself at the taking of Calais, and on several other occasions.

ESTREES (François Annibal d'), duke and marshal of France. He was son of the above, and born in 1573. At first he embraced the ecclesiastical state, and was appointed bishop of Laon; but he abandoned the church for a military life, in which he acquired a great reputation. He died at Paris in 1670. He wrote, 1. *Memoirs of the Regency of Mary de Medicis*, printed at Paris in 1666, 12mo. 2. *Relation of the Siege of Mantua*, 1630.

ESTREES (Cæsar d'), cardinal and abbot of St. Germain des Prés, born in 1628. He was the son of the preceding, and was raised to the see of Laon in 1653. Lewis XIV. employed him in several negotiations, particularly at Rome. He died in 1714.

ESTREES (Gabrielle d'), sister of the duke d'Estrees, and mistress of Henry IV. who intended to have made her his wife, when her death put an end to the design in 1599. It is said that she was poisoned.

ESTREES (Victor Marie d'), vice-admiral of France, born in 1660. He bombarded Barcelona and Alicant in 1691. In 1701 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the naval forces of Spain by Philip V. In 1703 he was made marshal of France, and was created a grandee of Spain, and knight of the

golden fleece. The marshal was a man of letters as well as a soldier, and a member of several learned societies. He died in 1737.

ESTREES (Louis Cæsar, duke d'), marshal of France and minister of state, born in 1695. He was the son of de Courtanvaux, a colonel in the army, and of the daughter of John, count d'Estrees, vice-admiral of France. He distinguished himself greatly in Flanders under marshal Saxe, and on the breaking out of the war in 1756, he was appointed to the command of the army in Germany, where he obtained signal advantages over the duke of Cumberland. He was afterwards recalled, and was made a duke in 1763. He died in 1771.

* **ETHELBERT**, king of England, and second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother in 860. He was a virtuous prince, and greatly beloved by his subjects.

* **ETHELBERT**, king of Kent in 560. He married Bertha, daughter of Caribert king of France. That princess laboured to convert the king to christianity, which however was not accomplished till Austin the monk came to England, being sent hither by pope Gregory. Ethelbert died in 616, aged 56.

* **ETHELRED**, king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother Edward the Martyr in 978. His kingdom was greatly harassed by the Danes, to whom he meanly paid a tribute, which he levied on his subjects. This tax was called *Dane gelt*. However he was at last roused into revenge by the insolence of the invaders; but, instead of resisting them bravely in the field, he caused them to be treacherously massacred in one day. Swein, king of Denmark, afterwards entered his kingdom, and compelled him to fly to Normandy, but his death happening soon after, Ethelred returned, and died in 1016.

* **ETHELWOLF**, king of England, came to the crown in 838. He was a mild and religious prince, and went to Rome with his youngest son Alfred, afterwards so renowned. He died in 857, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHEREGE (George), an English dramatic writer, born about 1636, of an ancient family in Oxfordshire. In 1664 he produced a comedy, called, *The comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub*, which introduced him to the friendship of the greatest wits of the age. Encouraged by the favourable reception of this piece, he brought out another in 1668, entitled,

She would if she could, which also met with considerable success. In 1676 appeared his *Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter*, which seems to be his best performance. He received the honour of knighthood about 1683, and married a rich old widow. He was a man of licentious morals, and broke his neck, it is said, by falling down stairs when intoxicated at Ratibon. His songs are very sprightly.

ETHRVG (George), or Etheridge, an English physician, born at Thame in Oxfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, of which he was elected fellow in 1539. About 1553 he was appointed king's professor of Greek, but in queen Elizabeth's reign he was turned out on account of his religion. He then practised as a physician with great repute at Oxford, and also educated the sons of catholic gentlemen. He was besides a good mathematician, and well skilled in music. He died about 1588. There are some musical compositions and Latin poems by him still extant in MS.

* **ETHIOPIA** and **ABYSSINIA**. Sesostris, king of Egypt, conquered this country in the reign of his father Ammon, about 1008 B.C. On his death, in 956, the Ethiopians regained their liberties, and in 947 invaded Egypt in their turn, and drowned king Orus in the Nile, which put an end to what was called the reign of the gods in Egypt. The next year, however, Zerah, the Ethiopian monarch, was defeated by Asa, king of Judah; and the Egyptians, aided by the Jews and Phœnicians, set Osarsiphus on the throne, and expelled the Ethiopians out of Lower Egypt. In 671 Ethiopia was subdued by Asserhaddon, king of Assyria, but it revolted on his death in 668. Cyrus obtained a great part of the country about 534, but at the time of his death the Ethiopians were in a state of independence, since Cambyles made an unsuccessful expedition against them in 525. Ptolemy Euergeres invaded Ethiopia about 246 B.C. but he did not retain any possessions there; and Ailius Gallus, the Roman general, did the same against queen Candace with no other effect. The history of this country becomes very obscure from that period. In 960 a woman, called Fredda Gabey, put to death del Noad the king, and placed her son on the throne, which terminated the Solomonic race, or those kings who descended from Solomon and the queen of Sheba (i. e. Ethiopia according to

some). This race, however, was restored by Icon Amlac in 1300, and the kingdom continues in that family to the present time. Nubia, which once belonged to this kingdom, is now distinct from it. The jesuits made an attempt to convert the Abyssinians to popery, but without success.

ETSLAGER (Christopher), a learned man of the present century, who is known by a book entitled, *Synopsis rei numismat. veterum*, Steyer 1724, 12mo.

ETTMULLER (Michael), a physician of Leipzig, where he was chosen assessor of the medicinal faculty, and professor of botany and anatomy. He died in 1683, aged 39. He wrote several esteemed books on medical subjects.

ETTMULLER (Michael Ernest), son of the preceding, born at Leipzig in 1673. In 1702 he was made professor-extraordinary of medicine at Leipzig, which was followed by several other honourable appointments. He died in 1732. He published his father's works, and several esteemed pieces of his own.

* EVAGORAS I. king of Cyprus, who recovered Salamis from the Persians, and made war against that people with the help of the Egyptians, Arabians, and Tyrians. After obtaining some advantages, he was defeated and lost all his dominions, except the town of Salamis. He was assassinated soon after by an eunuch, 374 B.C.

* EVAGORAS II. grandson of the preceding, and son of Nicocles. His reign was very unpopular, and his uncle Protagoras thence took occasion to deprive him of his throne. Evagoras fled to Artaxerxes Ochus, who made him governor of an extensive territory; but his conduct being very oppressive, his patron caused him to be put to death.

EVAGORAS, a Greek writer in the time of Augustus. He was a native of Lindus, and wrote, 1. *A History of the Kingdoms of Egypt*. 2. *The Life of Timagenes*. 3. *De artificio Thucydidis Oratorio*. 4. *Lexicon in Thucydidem*.

EVAGRIUS, a Greek writer of the 5th century, who wrote a book, called, *Altercatio Symonis Judæi & Theopholi Christiani*, which is still extant.

EVAGRIUS, patriarch of Antioch, to which place he was raised by Paulinus in 380. His election was confirmed by pope Siricius in the council of Capua, in 390. He died in 392. None of his works have reached us.

EVAGRIUS SCHOLASTICUS, an old

ecclesiastical historian of Epiphania in Syria Secunda. He flourished in the 6th century, and filled several offices at Antioch with reputation. He wrote six books of ecclesiastical history, from 431 to 594, which were printed first by R. Stephens at Paris in 1544. An edition appeared at Cambridge in 1720, in folio.

EVAGRIUS (Ponticus or Hyperbortita), a monk of the 4th century, who was born near the Pontus Euxinus. He embraced the monastic life at Jerusalem, from whence he removed to Syria, where he embraced the notions of Origen, and wrote several books.

EVANGELISTA, a capuchin and general of his order at Canobbio, in the duchy of Milan. He died in 1595. We have by him, 1. *Consulta varia in jure Canonico*. 2. *Annotationes in LL. decretalium*, 1591.

EVANS (Arise), a Welch astrologer. He was educated at Oxford, and on entering into orders obtained a curacy in Staffordshire, from whence he was obliged to remove on account of his irregularities. He then went to London, where he taught the mathematics, and practised judicial astrology. He also obtained fame as a necromancer, and it is said that lord Bothwell and sir Kenelm Digby once employed him to raise the devil, who carried Evans forcibly out of the room, and left him at Battersea. He died in the time of the great rebellion. Lilly was his pupil.

EVANS (Cornelius), an impostor, was born at Marseilles, though his father was a Welchman. In 1648 he came to Sandwich, and passed himself for the prince of Wales, to whom he bore a great resemblance. After carrying on this farce with bold assurance for a few weeks, he was discovered and sent to London, where he was committed to Newgate, from whence he effected his escape, but what became of him afterwards is not known.

EVANS (Abel), commonly called Dr. Evans the epigrammatist, was one of the Oxford wits, and intimate with the most eminent poets of the age. He was a member of St. John's college, and took his degree of D.D. in 1711. He was vicar of St. Giles, Oxford, and on terms of friendship with Mr. Pope. Some of his poems are in Mr. Nichols's collection.

EVANS (John), a dissenting minister, born in Flintshire in 1680, and ordained pastor of a congregation in Shropshire

EUC

in 1704. He afterwards became minister of Dr. Williams's meeting in Westminster, and obtained his degree of D.D. from an university in Scotland. He published a valuable set of sermons on the Christian Temper, in 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1732.

EVANTIUS, an old Latin poet, who wrote, 1. *De ambiguis five hybridis Animalibus*, which is usually printed with Petronius. 2. *Achrosticon in funus genitoris sui Nicholai*.

EVANTIUS, bishop of Vienne in the 6th century. He is also called Evantus and Avenius. After assisting at several councils he died in 586.

EVAX, an Arabian king of the first century, who is said to have been well skilled in physic. Pliny attributes to him a book, entitled, *De simplicium effectibus*.

EUSCEUS, a poet of the isle of Pharos, who flourished in the reign of Philip of Macedon. He wrote, *Parodiarum Homeracarum libri sex*, which are lost.

EUBULIDES, a philosopher and dramatic writer of Mileto, was a disciple of Euclid, and preceptor to Demosthenes and Alexinus. He wrote comedies, and a book against Aristotle.

EUBULIDES, a cynic philosopher and historian, who wrote a book concerning Diogenes and Socrates, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius.

EUBULUS, an Athenian comic poet, who wrote a great number of plays, some fragments of which may be found in the collections of Stephens, Grotius, and others.

EUBULUS, a platonic philosopher of Athens, mentioned by Porphyry in his *Life of Plotinus*.

EUCADIUS (Augustinus), a Latin historian, who wrote, 1. *Vitæ viri imperatorum*. 2. *Descriptio Danubii*, which is still in MS. in the imperial library at Vienna.

EUCHARIUS, or **HOUGHARIUS** (Eli-gius), a divine and poet of Ghent of the 16th century. He wrote, 1. *The Lives of St. Levinus, St. Coleta, and Bertulfus*. 2. *A Comedy of the Patience of Chryseleis*, and other works.

EUCHERIUS, archbishop of Lyons. He obtained so great a name for his piety as to be canonized. He died about 454. This prelate wrote several devotional pieces in the ascetic style.

EUCLID, an eminent philosopher of Megara, and the disciple of Socrates. Although he was extremely partial to his

EUD

master, he differed from him in the manner of teaching; for, instead of instructing his pupils in morals, he confined their attention wholly to the subtleties of logic. Hence his followers became noted wranglers, and were less desirous of discovering truth than puzzling block-heads.

EUCLID, a famous mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished B.C. 300. He immortalized his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometers who had preceded him, as Thales, Pythagoras, and others. King Ptolemy became one of his pupils, and his school became so famous, that Alexandria continued for ages the great university for mathematicians. The latest edition of his works is that of Gregory, Oxford, folio, 1703.

EUDÆMON (John Andrew), a jesuit who died at Rome in 1625. He was a Calabrian, and wrote a tract, entitled, *Admonitio ad regem Ludovicum XIII.* 1625, 4to.

EÜDES (John), founder of a religious society called after his name. He was an eloquent preacher, and died at Caen in 1680, aged 79.

EUDOCIA, a learned Athenian lady, the daughter of Leontius, and born about 400. Her father left her only 100 pieces of gold, bequeathing the rest of his property to her two sons. On this she went to law with her brothers, and having lost the cause, she went to Constantinople to lay her complaint before Theodosius the younger. Here she became the favourite of Pulcheria, sister of that emperor, and in 421 embraced the christian religion. The same year she was married to the emperor, who afterwards repudiated her in an idle fit of jealousy. She then went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion. She died about 460. Several writings are attributed to her, but none have reached us.

EUDOCIA, or **EUDOXIA**, widow of the emperor Constantine Ducas, on whose death, in 1067, she assumed the imperial throne. Romanus Diogenes, a general of the empire, attempted to wrest the sceptre from her, on which she condemned him to death, but having caught a sight of him, her hatred turned to love, and she not only pronounced his pardon, but took him for her husband in 1068. Three years afterwards her son Michael obtained the throne, and shut

her up in a convent, where she amused herself in writing on the pagan mythology. This MS. was in the late French king's library, and does credit to her talents.

EUDOCIA (Feodorevna), first wife of Peter I. czar of Russia, and daughter of the boyard Feodor Lappokin. Peter married her in 1689, but a few years afterwards she was compelled to go into a nunnery, occasioned by her complaints of his infidelity. An attempt was afterwards made to prove that she carried on a criminal intercourse with a general Glebof, who was in consequence put to a dreadful death, maintaining her innocence and his own to the last. As to the empress she was put into a rigid place of confinement, but on the accession of her grandson Peter II. she was released, and was present at his coronation. She ended her days in a monastery, where, however, she suffered no restraint, in 1731, aged 59.

EUDORUS, an Aristotelian philosopher of Alexandria, who wrote a book concerning the Nile, another on the doctrine of the Pythagoreans, &c.

EUDOXIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, to which see he was preferred by the emperor Constantius, after having been deposed from the bishopric of Antioch for arianism. He died in 370.

EUDOXUS of Cnidus, a city of Caria in Asia Minor. He was an eminent astronomer, and is celebrated as such by Cicero. He studied in Egypt with Plato thirteen years, and afterwards opened a mathematical school at Athens. It is said that he passed a great part of his time upon a high mountain, where he contemplated the stars as from an observatory.

EVELYN (John), an ingenious writer of the last century. He was born at Wotton, in Surrey, in 1620, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. In 1644 he went on his travels, and improved himself greatly in the knowledge of antiquities and the arts. About 1650 he married a daughter of Sir Robert Browne; the English ambassador at Paris, and thereby became possessed of Sayes Court, a seat in the county of Kent, whither he retired, and composed several books, political and philosophical. He was not, however, so absorbed in study as to neglect public affairs, for on the death of Richard Cromwell he laboured zealously in bringing about the restoration. On the king's return he was

honoured with particular marks of his attention; and at the establishment of the royal society he became one of the first members. In 1662 appeared his *Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper*, with an ample enumeration of the most renowned masters and their works; to which is annexed, a new manner of engraving, or mezzo-tinto, communicated by his highness prince Rupert, to the author of this treatise, 8vo. In 1664 Mr. Evelyn was appointed one of the commissioners to take care of the sick and wounded; and the same year came out his great work, entitled, *Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees*, folio, which work has gone through several editions. At his entreaty it was that lord Henry Howard presented the university of Oxford with the Arundelian marbles, for which that learned body returned Mr. Evelyn their thanks. He was appointed one of the commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, and paid considerable attention to that great work. In 1669 he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. by the university of Oxford, and about the same time was appointed one of the commissioners of the new board of trade. At the accession of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and after the revolution he was appointed treasurer of Greenwich hospital. In 1697 appeared his *Numismata, or Discourse of Medals*, in folio. This ingenious and indefatigable man died in the 86th year of his age, in 1706, and was buried with his ancestors at Wotton. He wrote a great number of books besides those above mentioned.

EVELYN (John), son of the preceding, and born at Sayes Court, in Kent, in 1654. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and while there wrote a Greek poem, which is prefixed to his father's *Sylva*. In 1673 he published a translation of father Rapin's poem on Gardens, into English verse. He also wrote some poems, which are inserted in Dryden's *Miscellanies*, and translated the *Life of Alexander* from Plutarch, printed in the 4th volume of Plutarch's *Lives*, by several hands. He became one of commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and died in London in 1698.

* **EVERDINGEN** (Cæsar van), an eminent Dutch painter, born at Alkmaar in 1606, and died in 1679. One of his finest performances is the victory

of David over Goliath, painted on the folding doors of the organ in the great church at Alkmaar.

* **EVERDINGEN** (Albert van), the nephew of the preceding. He excelled in painting landscape, and died in 1675, aged 54.

EUGENE (Francis), prince of Savoy, was born in 1663. His father was Eugene Maurice, general of the Swiss and Grisons, governor of Champagne in France, and earl of Soissons; and his mother was niece to cardinal Mazarine. He was intended for the church, but the death of his father altered the design, and he resolved to follow a military life. His mother having been banished into the Netherlands, and perceiving little prospect of rising in France, he went to Vienna with his brother Philip, and met with a gracious reception from the emperor. Prince Philip soon after fell in an action with the Turks, and left the command of his regiment to his brother. He distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Buda, that when the duke of Lorraine afterwards presented him to the emperor, he said, "May it please your majesty, this young man will one day be the greatest general of his age." When Lewis XIV. declared war against the emperor, the prince was sent with an army into Italy, where he blocked up Mantua, and prevented the French who were there from acting offensively. After the separate peace between France and Savoy, the former power made great offers to Eugene if he would quit the imperial, and enter into the French service. But all these he nobly refused. In 1697 he obtained the chief command in Hungary, where he obtained a decisive victory over the Turks near Peterwaradin. The booty on this occasion is said to have amounted to several millions sterling. On the death of the king of Spain the emperor laid claim to that throne, and a new war broke out. Prince Eugene was sent to Italy, where he laid a deep scheme to seize upon Cremona, and to take marshal Villeroy and his whole garrison prisoners. The first part of his project failed, but he succeeded in carrying off the marshal. He gathered innumerable laurels in this war, and proved so formidable a foe to Lewis XIV. that a base attempt was made to take him off. In 1710 a letter was sent to him with an enclosed paper, which was poisoned to such a degree, that it made the prince, and those who were present, ready to faint; and being given

to a dog, killed him immediately. In 1712 he visited England, where he was received in a manner suited to his uncommon merits. The queen made him a present of a sword worth 5000*l.* which he wore on her birth-day. It redounds to his honour, however, that though the duke of Marlborough was at that time in disgrace, the prince would take up his residence at no other house than under the roof of his old friend. In 1714 he concluded preliminary articles of a general peace with marshal Villars at Rastadt; and on his return to Vienna he was welcomed as the saviour of the empire. In 1716 the Turks began to make preparations for war, on which the prince instantly marched into Hungary, attacked their camp, and gained a complete victory. He also took the fortress of Temeswar, and the city of Belgrade. This illustrious hero died at Vienna in 1736, aged 73. The prince was not only a great warrior, but he was liberal, humane, and devout. He always carried about with him Thomas a Kempis de Imitatione Christi, being of opinion that a good christian always made a good soldier.

* **EUGENIUS I.** a pope and saint, according to the Roman calendar. He was vicar-general of the church during the captivity of pope Martin, and his successor in the pontifical chair in 654. He died in 657.

* **EUGENIUS II.** pope. He succeeded Paschal I. in 824, and died in 827. This pope was a man of humility and of simple manners, but very superstitious.

* **EUGENIUS III.** pope. He ascended the papal chair in 1145. The Romans were at that time in a turbulent state, and finding that he could do little good with them, Eugenius retired to Pisa, and from thence to Paris. In 1148 he assembled a council at Rheims, and shortly after another at Treves, which produced nothing of consequence. He returned to Italy, and died at Tivoli, in 1153. Many miracles were said to have been wrought at his tomb, which his catholic biographers relate with great gravity, and enrol him on account of them in the number of saints.

* **EUGENIUS IV.** (Gabriel Condolmere). He was a Venetian by birth, and passed through several ecclesiastical offices before he attained the cardinalship from Gregory XII. his uncle. He succeeded Martin V. in 1431, and the same year the council of Basil assembled. This pope and the members of that

Assembly differed in their judgment. Eugenius issued a bull against them, which they disregarded, and at last he was under a necessity of confirming their decrees. He afterwards called a council at Ferrara, to endeavour a reconciliation between the Greek and Latin churches. At this council appeared John Paleologus, emperor of the East, with Joseph, patriarch of Constantinople, and 21 bishops; but the plague breaking out at Ferrara, the council was removed to Florence, where after several vain disputes about the primacy, the procession of the Holy Ghost, purgatory, and other points, a sort of union was agreed to which neither of the parties meant to keep. Another council at Basil deposed Eugenius, notwithstanding all his labours in behalf of the Roman church, and elected Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy, who took the name of Felix V. Eugenius, however, triumphed over his adversaries, and died at Rome in 1447, aged 64. He exclaimed on his death-bed, "O Gabriel, better had it been for thee to have been neither a cardinal nor a pope, but to have passed all thy days as a pious monk in thy cloister!"

* EUGENIUS, an obscure man, who from being a grammarian and rhetorician, was proclaimed emperor at Vienne, in Dauphiny, by count Arbogastus, after the death of Valentinian the Younger, in 392. He declared himself for paganism, and conducted his army to the Rhine, where he made peace with the petty princes of France and Germany. He then crossed the Alps, and made himself master of Milan. But in 394 he was defeated and slain by the emperor Theodosius.

EULER (Leonard), a great mathematician, born at Basil in 1707. His father was of the church, and intended him for the same profession, but his attachment to mathematical studies was so great that he could not be persuaded to enter upon that of theology. About 1727 he was invited to Petersburg, where he became adjutant to the mathematical class in the academy of sciences, and in 1733 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy. Before this he had published a great number of mathematical papers on the most useful and difficult subjects. In 1741 he accepted an offer made him by the king of Prussia to assist him in the formation of an academy at Berlin. In 1744 he published his theory of the planetary and cometary motions, the theory of magnetism, and other

esteemed works. He continued writing till his death, which happened suddenly in 1783.

EULOGIUS, patriarch of Alexandria in 581. He was very intimate with pope Gregory the Great, and wrote some books against the novatians and other heretics. He died in 608.

EULOGIUS the martyr of Cordova. He was elected archbishop of Toledo, but before his consecration could take place he was put to death by the Saracens, in 859. Some works of his are extant.

EUMATHIUS, a Greek writer, whose age is unknown. He wrote the *Loves of Ilikenias and Iliene*.

EUMENES, an eminent general under Alexander the Great, after whose death he became very powerful, but at last was conquered by Antigonus, and basely put to death, 316 B.C. He was a man of strict probity, mild, wise, and generous.

EUMENES I. king of Pergamus, succeeded his uncle Philetarus the eunuch, B.C. 263, and reigned 22 years.

EUMENES II. son of Attalus I. nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father in 197 B.C. He assisted the Romans against Antiochus the Great, and reigned 38 years with great reputation.

EUMENIUS, a celebrated orator, who flourished about 297. Some orations of his may be seen in the *Panegyrici Veteres*.

EUNAPIUS, a writer and physician of the 4th century. He wrote a book of the *Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists*, in which he speaks rancorously of christianity. He also composed the *History of the Cæsars*, which is lost, but the substance of it may be seen in Zosimus.

EUNOMIUS, an heresiarch of the 4th century. He was a native of Cappadocia, but on becoming the secretary of Aëtius he began to refine upon his master's errors, and produced a sect called eunomians. In 360 he was made bishop of Cyzicum by Eudocius bishop of Antioch, who was afterwards obliged to depose him by order of Constantius. He led a wandering life from that period, and underwent considerable hardships till his death in 394. He denied the essential deity of Christ.

EUPHEMIA (Flavia Ælia Marcia), first the mistress and then the wife of the emperor Justin I. She died about 523. Her disposition and conduct rendered her deserving of the honour which she received.

EUPHEMIUS, patriarch of Constan-

tinople, about 439. He had some disputes with the popes about admitting certain names into the calendar of saints, and the popes being supported by the emperor Anastasius, he was sent into exile, and died at Ancyra, in 515.

EUPHORION, a Greek poet and historian, born at Chalcis in Eubœa, B.C. 274. The time of his death is unknown, and only a few fragments of his poems are come down to us. There were two others of the same name, the first was a son of Æschylus, and wrote some tragedies; the other was the author of epigrams in the Anthologia.

EUPHRATES, a heretic of the 2d century. He held that the serpent which deceived our first parents was Christ himself under that form, and therefore he and his followers paid reverence to serpents. There were besides two philosophers of this name, one a platonist, under Perdiccas; and the other a stoic, under Adrian.

EUPHRANOR, an Athenian painter and sculptor, who lived about 352 years B.C. He also wrote some books on the arts which he professed, but all his works are lost.

EUPOLIS, a comic poet of Athens, who lived about 435 B.C. Some say that Alcibiades caused him to be cast into the sea for writing a play against him, and others that he perished by shipwreck in a military expedition to the Hellespont. Only some fragments of his remain.

EVREMONT ST. (Charles de St. Denis, lord of), a celebrated French writer. He was born in Normandy in 1613, and being a younger son was designed for the law. After going through the necessary course of studies, he abandoned that profession, and adopted the military life. In 1640 he was at the siege of Arras, and not long after the duke of Enguien made him lieutenant of his guards on purpose to have him near his person. This post, however, he lost in 1648, on account of some satirical expression which he had made use of, for though the duke could give he did not like to take a joke. When the civil war broke out he received the commission of a major-general, with a pension of 3000 livres a year. In 1657 he fought a duel with the marquis de Force, on which account he was obliged to keep himself concealed till his friends could obtain a pardon. In 1659 he served in Flanders, and soon afterwards attended cardinal Mazarine when he went to con-

clude a peace with the prime minister of Spain. While this negociation was going on, he wrote a confidential letter to the marquis of Crequi, in which he charged the cardinal with having sacrificed the welfare of France to his own private interests. This letter somehow or other got into the hands of some of Mazarine's friends after his death, and was made such use of by them, that the author was glad to escape from France. He was well known and esteemed in England, and thither he repaired. After staying here some time he went to Holland, with a view of settling there, but at the express invitation of Charles II. he returned to England, where he spent the remainder of his days very agreeably, and died in 1703. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey, where there is a monument to his memory. St. Evremont was a man of infinite wit, and considerable ingenuity. His works were printed in 1748, in 3 vols. 8vo.

EURIPIDES, a Grecian tragic poet, born in the island of Salamis, about 480 B.C. He studied at Athens under Anaxagoras the philosopher, and Prodicus the rhetorician. He also applied himself with great success to painting. Euripides was twice married, but was very unfortunate in both his wives. He left Athens, as some say, in disgust, and went to the court of Archelaus king of Macedonia, where he perished in a shocking manner; for being walking in a wood, in a pensive manner, he was attacked by the king's hounds, and torn to pieces. This happened in his 75th year; and so greatly was his loss felt, that the Athenians universally went into mourning. He used to compose his works in a lonely cave in the isle of Salamis. Of all his tragedies only 19, and part of another, are extant, out of 84. The best edition is that of Barnes, at Cambridge, in 1694, folio; and that of Musgrave, at Oxford, in 1778, 4to. Euripides has been well translated into English by Woodhull and Potter.

EURYDICE, wife of Amyntas II. king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip. She conspired against her husband, from a criminal love which she had for her daughter's husband. The plot, however, was discovered by Amyntas, who forgave her. On the death of that monarch, Alexander ascended the throne, but he perished through his mother's ambition, as also did Perdiccas. But Philip pre-

seized his crown from all her attempts, on which she fled to Iphicrates the Athenian general, but the time and manner of her death are unknown.

EURYDICE, a daughter of Amyntas, who married Aridæus, the natural son of Philip. On the death of Alexander the Great, Aridæus ascended the throne, but he was governed by his wife. Olympias, the mother of Alexander, conquered the usurpers, and put them to death.

EUSDEN (Laurence), an English poet, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became chaplain to lord Willoughby de Broke, and in 1718 obtained the laureathip, which raised him several enemies, particularly Pope, who gave him a place in the Dunciad. He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1730. Some of his poems are in Nichols's collection, and are not void of merit.

EUSEBIA (Aurelia), the wife of the emperor Constantius. She was strongly attached to arianism, and exerted all her influence over her husband in favour of her party. She died about 360, without having had any issue.

EUSEBIA, abbess of St. Saviour, at Marseilles. When the Saracens invaded Provence in 731, she is said to have cut off her nose, in which she was followed by the nuns, to prevent being violated by the barbarians, who finding them in that mangled state put them all to death. The same thing is told of the abbess and nuns of Coldingham in England.

EUSEBIUS (Pamphilus), an ecclesiastical historian, born in Palestine about 267. He received deacon's orders from Agapius bishop of Cæsarea, where he had been educated. In the time of Dioclesian's persecution he greatly assisted the suffering christians by his pious exhortations, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name out of veneration he assumed. However he has been charged with having temporized in his own conduct at that time, but apparently on no just grounds. When peace was restored to the church, Eusebius was chosen bishop of Cæsarea, about 313. Shortly after this he was engaged in the dispute kindled by Arius, with whom he sided at first, but rather from a dislike of persecution, than from an approbation of that heresiarch's notions. He assisted at the council of Nice, and also at that of Antioch, where he was appointed bishop of that see, which he declined accepting. The emperor Constantine

had a very particular esteem for him, and shewed him several tokens of favour. He died about 338. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History, the Life of Constantine, and other works. The best edition of his *Præparatio & Demonstratio Evangelica* is that of Vigerus, folio, 2 vols. 1628; and of his Ecclesiastical History that of Cambridge, folio, 1720.

EUSEBIUS, a Greek by birth, succeeded Marcellus as bishop of Rome in 310, and died the same year.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Berytus, of Nicomedia, and lastly of Constantinople. He was a turbulent arian, and a great persecutor of Athanasius. He died in 341.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Emesa in Syria, of whom some homilies are still extant. He also was an arian, and died in 360.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Vercelli in Piedmont, and a zealous defender of Athanasius, for which he was banished with some others, but after the death of Constantius he returned to his see, and died in 371.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Samosata. He was at first an arian, but afterwards became a zealous opposer of that sect. He was banished by the emperor Valens, and in 378 he was killed by a tile which was thrown down upon his head by a woman of the arian persuasion.

EUSTACHIUS (Bartholomew), an eminent Italian physician of the 16th century. He settled at Rome, where he formed his anatomical tables in 1552, but they were not published till 1714. A second edition appeared in 1728. Boerhaave published this author's *Opuscula Anatomica*, in 1707.

EUSTATHIUS, a saint of the Roman calendar, and bishop of Antioch, in 325. He was a strenuous opponent of the arians, for which he was banished by Constantius, and died at Trajanopolis in 360. All his writings are lost.

EUSTATHIUS, archbishop of Thessalonica, was born at Constantinople, and lived at the close of the 12th century. His Commentaries upon Homer were printed, with an edition of that poet, at Rome, in 1550; and those upon the *Pierres de Dionysius*, at Paris, in 1577, and at Oxford, in 1697, 8vo.

EUSTOCHIUM, the daughter of Paula an eminent Roman lady, and like her mother distinguished for her knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages. She resided in the monastery at Bethlehem, but was driven from it by a persecution, and died about 419.

EUSTRATIUS, bishop of Nice, in the 12th century, and eminent for his theological and philosophical writings. His Commentaries, in Greek, on Aristotle's latter Analytics and Ethics, are extant, and have been several times printed. There was another writer of the same name, who was a priest at Constantinople in the 6th century. His works, however, are all lost.

EUTHYCRATES, a Greek sculptor, son and disciple of Lyfippus. He executed many fine pieces of statuary mentioned by Pliny.

EUTHYMIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, in 906. The emperor Leo VI. having deposed Nicholas Mysticus, placed Euthymius in his room; but Alexander II. the successor of Leo, banished the new patriarch, and restored Nicholas. He died in 911, and was interred at Constantinople.

EUTHYMIUS (Zigabenus, or Zigadenus), a Greek monk, who wrote, at the command of the emperor Alexius Comnenus, a work entitled, *Panoplia Dogmatica orthodoxæ Fidei*, or the whole Armour of the Doctrine of the orthodox Faith. He died after 1118.

EUTOCIUS, of Ascalon in Palestine, a Greek mathematician of the 6th century. He wrote Commentaries on Apollonius's Conics, to be found in Halley's edition of that work; and also Commentaries on Archimedes.

EUTROPIUS (Flavius), a Latin historian of the 4th century. He was secretary to Constantine the Great, and afterwards served under Julian in his expedition against the Persians. Some have supposed that he was a senator and a heathen, but others have conjectured that he was a christian. He wrote an Epitome of the History of Rome, from Romulus to the Emperor Valens; the best edition of which is that of Havercamp, 8vo. 1719, and 1762.

EUTROPIUS, the eunuch, and minister of the emperor Arcadius, who in 399 made him consul. His conduct in this situation was so wanton and oppressive, that at length his master was obliged to deprive him of his place, and banish him from his presence. He was afterwards tried, condemned, and beheaded.

EUTYCHES, a Greek monk, and abbot of a convent near Constantinople. Through the warmth of his zeal in opposing nestorianism he broached a new heresy, by utterly denying the human nature of Christ, and asserting that his body was only an aerial vehicle put on to

deceive the eye. For this he was deposed, but his doctrine occasioned some violent disputes for years afterwards.

EUTYCHIANUS (Pope), succeeded Felix in 275, and suffered martyrdom in 283. He was a native of Tuscany, and a warm defender of the rights and orders of the church.

EUTYCHIUS, patriarch of Constantinople. He reprov'd Justinian when that emperor fell into an error, and on that account was deposed in 564, but Tiberius II. restored him in 578, and he died in 580.

EUTYCHIUS, a christian physician and divine, born at Cairo in 876. After practising physic for many years with high reputation, he turned to divinity, and in 933 was elected patriarch of Alexandria. He died in 950. He wrote, in Arabic, Annals from the Creation to 900, a fragment of which was published by Selden at Oxford, in 1642, 4to. The whole work was edited by Pocock in 1659, 4to. Eutyechius also wrote a history of Sicily, the M.S. of which is in the public library at Cambridge.

EUZOIUS, a deacon of Alexandria, who was deposed for arianism, but afterwards on his submission was made bishop of Antioch, and died about 376.

EXPILLI (Claude d'), president in the parliament of Grenoble, born at Voiron in Dauphiny, in 1561, and died in 1636. He wrote Pleadings, printed at Paris in 1612, 4to.; Poems, 1624; the Life of Bayard, 1650; and a book on French Orthography, 1618.

EXUPERIUS, bishop of Thoulouse, and a saint of the Roman calendar, who distinguished himself by laying out all his possessions, and even the sacred vessels of the sanctuary to maintain the poor in the time of famine. He died about 417.

EYCK (Hubert van), an eminent painter, born at Maaseyk, on the Meuse, in 1366, and died in 1426. He is reckoned the founder of the Flemish school, and executed some masterly performances in distemper; and when the use of oil was found, he distinguished himself by paintings in that way. There is a picture painted partly by him, and partly by his brother, in a church at Ghent, which is still viewed with admiration. The subject is the twenty-four elders worshipping the Lamb, mentioned in the Revelations.

EYCK (John van), brother of the above, born in 1370, and died in 1441. He painted history, portraits, and land-

scapes admirably well; but he is chiefly known now by his being the inventor of oil painting.

* **EYKENS** (Peter), an historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1599. His performances are held in great esteem. In St. Andrew's church at Antwerp is a fine picture by him, representing the last supper; and in another church is a noble piece, the subject of which is, John the Baptist preaching in the desert.

EZEKIEL, the third of the greater prophets. He was the son of Buzi, and a descendant of Aaron. In 597 B.C. he was carried captive to Babylon, with Jehoiachin king of Judah. Here he wrote his prophecies, the style of which, according to bishop Lowth, is bold, vehement, and tragical, and worked up occasionally to a kind of tremendous dignity.

EZEKIEL, a Greek Jew and poet, who composed tragedies on scriptural subjects. Some fragments from one of these on the departure of the Israel-

ites from Egypt are preserved by Clemens Alexandrinus, and Eusebius. It is generally supposed that he flourished about 300 years B.C.

* **EZRA**, son of Seraiah, the priest of the Jews, and a descendant of Aaron. He was carried into captivity to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar; but Artaxerxes Longomanus sent him to his own country with a colony of the Jews, and all the sacred vessels and ornaments of the Temple, which he had in charge to rebuild. On his arrival at Jerusalem 467 B.C. he set about the reformation of abuses, particularly that of strange marriages. He also brought the writings of Moses into the Temple; and restored the whole canon of the Old Testament in the same order in which it now stands, only changing the ancient Hebrew writing to the modern character, which is the same with the Chaldee. There is in the Bible a book under his name, and in the Apocrypha two others.

F.

FABER (John), a German divine, born in Suabia, and in 1526 appointed confessor to Ferdinand, king of the Romans, who when he became emperor gave him the see of Vienna. He was called the mallet of heretics, and owed his preferment to the zeal which he shewed against Luther. He died in 1542, aged 63. His works were printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. folio.

FABER (Basil), a learned German protestant, who published, in 1571, a solid work, entitled, *Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ*. It has been since augmented and improved by Cellarius and others into 2 vols. folio. He died in 1576.

FABERT (Abraham), marshal of France, to which rank he rose entirely by his merit. He died in 1662, aged 63. Notwithstanding his magnanimity and great abilities he was excessively addicted to judicial astrology.

* **FABIAN**, a pope and saint, according to the Roman calendar, ascended the papal chair in 326. He built many churches on spots where the remains of martyrs had been interred; and sent bishops into Gaul to propagate christianity. He died for the defence of the

faith at the commencement of the persecution under Decius in 250.

FABIAN (Robert), an English chronicler of the 15th century. He was a tradesman of London, and filled the offices of alderman and sheriff. He died in 1512, and was buried in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill. His Chronicle of England and France was first printed at London in 1516, and again in 1553, in 2 vols. folio.

FABIUS (Maximus Rullianus), an illustrious Roman, who was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor. Being appointed master of the horse by the dictator S. Papirius, censor in the war against the Samnites, he charged the enemy, and obtained a victory, but as he had done this in the absence of the dictator, he was condemned to death, and would certainly have suffered if the army had not rescued him. In 303 B.C. he served the office of censor, and obtained the name of Maximus for lessening the power of the populace in elections. He triumphed over seven nations near Rome, and always distinguished himself by his patriotism.

FABIUS (Quintius Maximus), surnamed Verrucosus, from a large wart on

his lip. He was a lineal descendant from the preceding, discharged the office of consul five times, and that of dictator twice. In his first consulship he gained a complete victory over the Ligurians, and the unfortunate battle at Thrasy-menus occasioned his being elected dictator, in which situation he had to oppose Hannibal. Nothing could exceed the prudence of Fabius, who intended to have harassed the enemy without coming to a decisive action, but the impetuosity of his master of the horse brought on a battle at Apulia, which but for the exertions of Fabius must have proved fatal to the Romans. When he laid down his office a remarkable change took place in affairs, and the Romans experienced a sad defeat at Cannæ. In this exigency Fabius was resorted to, and he turned the scale of victory once more on the side of his country. Tarentum yielded to his arms, and the Carthaginians on that occasion said, that Fabius was the Hannibal of the Romans. He made an agreement with the Carthaginian general for the ransom of the captives, but this not being approved of by the senate, he nobly sold his estates to discharge the debt. He died B.C. 203, aged near 100.

FABIUS (Pictor), the first writer of the Roman history, who flourished B.C. 225. There is a work which still goes under his name, but no doubt can be entertained of its being a forgery.

FABRE (Jean Claude), a French priest of the oratory at Paris, who compiled two dictionaries, translated Virgil into French, and continued Fleury's Ecclesiastical History. He died in 1753, aged 85.

FABRETTI (Raphael), an Italian antiquary, born at Urbino in 1619. He was bred to the bar, and distinguished himself at Rome as an able advocate. Being sent to Spain on some public business, he obtained the place of procurator fiscal of that kingdom, and resided there 15 years. On his return to Rome he was made judge of the appeals to the capital, and afterwards auditor of the legation of Urbino. He filled several other high offices, and died in 1700. He wrote, 1. *De Aquis & Aquæ ductibus Veteris Romæ Dissertationes tres*, 1680, 4to.; 2. *De Columna Trajana Synagma*, &c. 1683, folio; 3. *Jasitheî ad Gronovium Apologema, in ejusque Tituliviliâ, sive de Tito Livio somnia, Animadversiones*, 1686, 4to. &c.

FABRI (Honore), a learned jesuit,

born in 1607, at Bellay, near Lyons. He died at Rome in 1688. He wrote many heavy works on theology and philosophy, and is said by some to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey.

FABRIANO (Gentile da), an eminent historical painter, born at Verona in 1332, and died in 1412. The doge and senate of Venice, as a reward for his genius, conferred upon him the title of nobility.

FABRICIUS (Caius), a famous Roman, who was twice consul, and gained several victories over the Samnites, and Lucanians; but his integrity and contempt of riches have done more honour to his memory than his military renown. Being sent ambassador to Pyrrhus he refused the presents which were offered him, and spurned with virtuous indignation the attempts made to corrupt his fidelity. But not content with proving faithful to his country, he excited Pyrrhus's gratitude as well as admiration, by discovering to him the perfidy of his physician, who had made an offer to the Romans of poisoning his royal master. This brave and virtuous man died in poverty about 250 B.C. and was buried at the public expence. The state also portioned out his two daughters in marriage.

FABRICIUS (George), a learned German, and famous for his Latin poetry, born in Upper Saxony in 1516. In 1550 he published *Roma*, containing a description of that city, and written on the spot. On his return to his own country he settled as a schoolmaster, and died in 1571. His poems were printed at Basle in 1567, in 2 vols. 8vo. He also wrote some books in prose, as the *Annals of Meissein*, *Origines Saxonice*, &c.

FABRICIUS (Jerome), an Italian physician, usually called *Aquapendente*, from the place of his birth. He professed anatomy with great reputation at Padua for forty years, and the republic of Venice settled upon him a pension of 1000 golden crowns, besides which they honoured him with a statue and gold chain. He died about 1603. His works in surgery and anatomy have been printed in 2 vols. folio.

FABRICIUS (John Albert), a learned man, born at Leipzig, in 1668. He received his education at Quedlinberg, and afterwards became professor of eloquence at Hamburgh, where he died in 1736. The principal of his works are; 1. *Bibliotheca Latina, sive notitia auctorum Ve-*

terum Latinorum, quorumcunque Scripta ad nos pervenerunt, 2 vols. 4to. ; 2. Bibliotheca Græca sive notitia Scriptorum, veterum Græcorum quorumcunque Monumenta integra aut Fragmenta edita extant: tum plerorumque ex Manuscriptis ac Deperditis, 14 vols. 4to. ; 3. Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti collectus, castigatus, censuris, & animadversionibus illustratus, 3 vols. 8vo. ; 4. Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti, 2 vols. 8vo. ; 5. Bibliographia Antiquaria, sive Introductio in Notitiam Scriptorum, qui Antiquitates Hebræicas, Græcas, Romanas, & Christianas Scriptis illustraverunt, 4to. &c.

FABRICIUS (Vincent), an ingenious Latin poet of the 17th century. He was born at Hamburgh in 1613, and became syndic of Dantzic, which city honoured him with the dignity of burgo-master. He died at Warsaw in 1667. The best edition of his poems is that of Leipsic, in 1685.

FABRICIUS (Baron), a German writer who became a great favourite of Charles XII. of Sweden, and afterwards of Stanislaus king of Poland. He was also in great favour with George I. king of England, and attended him in his last journey to Hanover. He wrote a volume of letters relative to Charles XII. during his residence in Turkey, 8vo. 1761, London.

* **FABRICIUS** (Charles), a celebrated painter of perspective and portrait, born at Delft. His talents were very promising, but he was cut off in the flower of his age in a melancholy manner, for his house being near the powder magazine it suddenly blew up, and the painter and his disciple, Matthias Spoors, were killed on the spot.

FABROT (Charles Hannibal), a learned French lawyer, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1580, and died in 1659. He published, 1. Basilicæ, or the Constitutions of the Eastern Emperors, in 7 vols. folio, 1647; 2. Cedrenus, Nicetas, Anastasius Bibliothecarius, Constantine Manasses, & Glycas, 2 vols. folio; 3. The Works of Cujacius, 10 vols. folio, &c.

FACCIOLATI (Giacomo), an Italian grammarian, born in 1682, and died at Padua in 1769. He edited several learned works.

* **FACETTI** (Pietro), an eminent portrait painter, born at Mantua in 1535, and died at Rome in 1613. He was very exact in his likenesses, and painted with admirable taste.

* **FACINI** (Pietro), an historical painter of Bologna, born in 1560, and died in 1602. He was the disciple of Annibal Caracci. In the Pembroke collection at Wilton is a fine picture by Facini, representing Christ and three disciples with Mary, kneeling and weeping on occasion of the death of her brother Lazarus.

FACIO (Bartholomew), a writer of the 15th century, born at Spezzia, in the territory of Genoa, and secretary to Alphonso king of Naples. He died about 1457. His works are, 1. De Bello Veneto Claudiano, seu inter Venetos & Genuenses, circiter anno 1391, 8vo. 1578. 2. De rebus ab Alphonso I. Rege Neapolitano gestis, lib. x. 3. De Humana Vitæ Felicitate, ad Alphonsum Neap. Reg. 4. De Viris illustr. sui Temporis.

FACUNDUS, bishop of Hermianum, in Asia, who defended the books called, the *Three Chapters*, in the council of Constantinople, in 547. These writings were favourable to the nestorians, and therefore it was resolved to condemn them; but Facundus exerted himself so much in their behalf, that he was banished by the emperor Justinian. He wrote some pieces on the subject, which are extant.

FAERNUS (Gabriel), a Latin poet and writer of the 16th century. He wrote some Latin elegies, and fables in the same language in iambic verse. Bentley has given his notes upon Terence entire, in his edition of that author. He died at Rome in 1561.

FAGAN (Christopher Barthélemi), a French comic writer of considerable merit, who died in 1755, aged 53. His plays were printed in 4 vols. 12mo. 1760.

FAGIUS (Paul), a German divine, whose real name was Buchlein. He was born in 1504, and studied at Heidelberg and Strasburgh. For some time he exercised the office of a schoolmaster, but afterwards entered into orders, and became a zealous preacher against popery. In 1541 the plague broke out at Isna, where he resided, but Fagius remained in the place, comforting and administering to the sick, without ever catching the infection. He afterwards became preacher at Strasburgh, from whence he removed to Heidelberg, and in 1543 to England, with Martin Bucer. Archbishop Cranmer sent them to Cambridge, where they employed themselves in a new translation of the scriptures. Fagius died there in

1550, and Bucer about a year after. In Mary's reign their bodies were taken up and burnt.

FAGE (Raymond de la), an ingenious French artist, who acquired, by his own application, a great skill in drawing with the pen or Indian ink. He generally used to draw in a public house, and paid his reckonings with a sketch. He died in 1690. aged 42.

FAGON (Guy Crescent), chief physician to Louis XIV. born at Paris in 1632. He was an early champion for the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and was a laborious collector of plants to enrich the royal garden, of which he was appointed superintendant. By his recommendations Tournefort was sent to the East for plants. Fagon died in 1718.

FAHRENHEIT (Gabriel Daniel), an ingenious experimental philosopher, born at Dantzic in 1686. About 1726 he improved the thermometer, by making use of mercury instead of spirits of wine, and forming a new scale for the instrument, grounded upon the most accurate experiments. The English have generally adopted this scale, while the French prefer Reaumur's. Fahrenheit wrote a dissertation on thermometers, and died in 1736.

FAILLE (William de la), a syndic of Toulouse, who wrote a history of that city, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1711, aged 96.

FAIRFAX (Edward), an English poet. He was the son of sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in Yorkshire, and discovered, when young, a lively taste for poetry: he translated Tasso's poem of Godfrey of Bulloign into English verse, which was greatly admired by king James and Charles I. He died about 1632 at his seat in Yorkshire.

• **FAISTENBERGER** (Anthony), a painter of Inspruck, born in 1678, and died in 1722. His landscapes are pleasing, and the buildings are designed in the Roman taste. The scenes are generally solemn, and enlivened by cascades, rivers and rocks; the trees are natural, their foliage touched with spirit, and the colouring is real nature. He had a younger brother called Joseph, whose manner so resembles that of Anthony, as hardly to be distinguished.

FAITHORNE (William), an English painter and engraver. He was a soldier in the royal army during the civil wars, and was taken prisoner by Cromwell. On obtaining his liberty he went to

France, where he studied under Champagne. After his return to England he practised both painting in miniature and engraving, but chiefly the latter. He also published a book in drawing, graving, and etching. He died in 1691, aged about 75. His son, William Faithorne, was a good engraver in mezzotinto.

FALCANDUS (Hugo), the author of a history of Sicily under William I. and written in 1166. When he died is unknown.

FALCONBERG (Mary, countess of), the 3d daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and wife of Thomas viscount Falconberg. On the deposition of Richard her brother, she exerted herself strenuously to bring about the restoration. She died in 1712.

FALCONER (William), a Scotch poet, who published, about 1762, an ingenious poem, called the Shipwreck. He also wrote an ode to the duke of York, which procured him the patronage of that prince. Falconer was a sailor, and compiled a very useful work, entitled, The Marine Dictionary. He went out in 1769 in the Aurora frigate, which was never heard of after sailing from the Cape of Good Hope for the East Indies.

FALCONET (Camille), a French physician, born at Lyons in 1671. He was a man of general knowledge, and a great collector of books. He died in 1762, aged 91. His works are; 1. A Translation of Villemont's *Systema Planetarum*. 2. Several editions of curious books, with notes. 3. Dissertations in the Memoirs of the French academy, &c.

FALCONIA (Proba), a Latin poetess in the time of Theodosius. She was a native of Horta in Etruria, and composed a cento from Virgil, containing the sacred history from the creation, and the history of Christ in verse, taken from that poet, with a few verses of her own prefixed.

FALDA (Giovanni Baptista), an Italian engraver of the present century, whose etchings are held in great esteem. He executed views of the palaces and views in Rome, which are valuable and curious.

FALETI (Jeronimo), an Italian poet of the 16th century, born in the state of Genoa. He wrote a poem on the wars of Charles V. printed in 1557, and several other pieces.

FALIERI (Ordelafo), doge of Venice, who sailed with a strong fleet to the assistance of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, about 1102. On his return he conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces;

but in laying siege to the revolted city of Zara in Dalmatia, he lost his life in 1120.

FALIERI (Marino), doge of Venice in 1354. He formed the base design of murdering all the senators in order to render himself absolute, but the plot being discovered, he was beheaded, and his accomplices hanged.

FALKLAND (lord). [See CARY.]

FALLE (Philip), the author of a history of the isle of Jersey, where he was born in 1655. He received his education at Exeter college, Oxford, and on entering into orders, became rector of St. Saviour's, in his native island, where he died.

FALLOPIUS (Gabriel), an eminent physician and anatomist of Modena, born in 1490. He discovered the tubes by which the ova descend from the ovary, and which are therefore called the Fallopian tubes. He became professor of anatomy, first at Pisa, and next at Padua, where he died in 1563. All his works were printed, in 3 vols. folio, at Venice, in 1584.

FALS (Raymond), an ingenious engraver of medals, born at Stockholm in 1658. He went to Paris, where he obtained a pension, but afterwards he removed to Berlin, and died in 1703.

FALSTER (Christian), a Danish critic and philosopher of Flensburg, of the present century. His works are: 1. *Supplementum Linguae Latinae*. 2. *Animadversiones Epistolicae*. 3. *Quæstiones Romanæ*. 4. *Cogitationes Philologicae*. 5. *Sermo Panegyricus de variorum gentium Bibliothecis*. 6. *Vigilia prima nocturnum Ripensium*. 7. *Amænitates Philologicae*.

FANCOURT (Samuel), a dissenting minister of Salisbury, from whence he was obliged to remove for writing some tracts against calvinism. He came to London about 1745, and set up a circulating library, which did not succeed. He subsisted chiefly by teaching the classics, and died in 1768.

* **FANNIUS**, furnished Strabo, was twice consul of Rome, and rendered himself remarkable by a law which prohibited any person from spending more than 100 asses a day at the great festivals, 30 on ordinary feasts, and 10 at all other times.

* **FANNIUS** (Caius), the son of the preceding, was distinguished for his eloquence. He was consul with Cn. Domitian Zenobarbus, in the 631st year of Rome. He made a famous oration against the seditious aims of Caius Gracchus.

FANNIUS (Caius), a Roman historian, whose annals are quoted by several authors. He was cousin to the last mentioned, and served the offices of quaestor and praetor.

FANNIUS (Quadratus), a bad poet, who is ridiculed by Horace for having had the vanity to send his poems and picture to the library of Apollo on Mount Palatine at Rome.

FANNIUS (Caius), the author of a history of Nero's cruelties, the loss of which is greatly regretted. He lived in the time of Trajan, and was the friend of Pliny the younger.

FANSHAW (Sir Richard), an English statesman, born in Hertfordshire about 1607, and educated at Cambridge, after which he travelled into foreign parts. In 1635 king Charles I. sent him ambassador to the court of Spain, from whence, in 1641, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. In 1644 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D. and about the same time he was appointed secretary to the prince of Wales. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and confined closely in London, where he fell dangerously ill, and was then released on bail. In 1659 he went to the king at Breda, and was knighted. At the restoration he was made master of requests, and sent envoy-extraordinary to Portugal, where he negotiated the marriage with the king and the infanta donna Catherina. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, where he died in 1666. His body was conveyed to England, and buried in All Saint's church, Hertford, from whence, in 1671, it was removed to a new family vault at Ware. He is the author of, 1. An English translation of the Pastor Fido, or Faithful Shepherd of Guarini, in verse, 1646. 2. Several translations from the Latin poets. 3. A version of the Lusiad by Camoens. 4. Original letters during his embassies in Spain and Portugal, 1702, 8vo.

FARDELLA (Michael Angelo), professor of natural history and astronomy at Padua, born at Trapani in Sicily in 1650, and died at Naples in 1718. He wrote several books, which are but little known.

FARL (William), a learned protestant divine, born at Gap in Dauphiné, in 1489. He studied at Paris, but having embraced the reformed religion, he found it necessary to quit that kingdom. After going through various parts of Germany and Switzerland, he came to Geneva, where he laboured with great

real against popery, and was the chief person in establishing the reformation there. He was banished from thence in 1538. After several changes, and many escapes for his life, he settled at Neufchâtel, where he died in 1565.

FARET (Nicholas), one of the first members of the French academy, and, though a poor writer himself, he was a tolerable judge of good books, and very serviceable to ingenious men. He was born in 1600, and died in 1646.

FARIA (Emanuel de Sousa), a Portuguese knight, who died at Madrid in 1650. He wrote, 1. Poems in 7 vols. 2. Moral and political Discourses. 3. Commentaries on Camoens's *Lusiad*. 4. A History of Portugal to the reign of Henry the cardinal. 5. A History of the Portuguese dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

FARINACCIO (Prosper), an Italian lawyer, born at Rume in 1554, and died in 1618. His works are in 13 vols. folio.

FARINATO (Paul), an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1522. There is a picture by him in St. George's church at Verona, not at all inferior to one of Paul Veronese, which is placed next to it. He and his wife expired in the same moment in 1606.

FARINELLI. See **BROSCHI**.

FARINGDON (Anthony), an English divine, born at Sunning in Berkshire, in 1596, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. In the civil wars he underwent great hardships, but at last he obtained the living of St. Mary Magdalen, London. He died in 1658. Two volumes, in folio, of his sermons are in print.

* **FARMER** (Hugh), a learned divine among the dissenters. He was descended from a respectable family in Merionethshire, and educated under Dr. Doddridge at Northampton. Early in life he settled at Walthamstow as pastor to the dissenting congregation there, and soon after his going to that place he was invited to take up his residence at the house of Mr. Snell, a gentleman of fortune, who delighted in his conversation. Here he continued till his death, which happened Feb. 5, 1787. Mr. Farmer is known by a *Dissertation on Miracles*, 8vo.; a *Treatise on the Worship of Human Spirits in the ancient Heathen Nations*, 8vo.; on *Christ's Temptation*, 8vo.; and on the *Demoniacs*, 8vo.

* **FARMER** (Richard), a learned English divine and antiquary. He was born at Leicester in 1735, and educated

at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. In 1775 he was chosen master of his college, and the same year served the office of vice chancellor. Lord North gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury, which he resigned on obtaining a residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He had also some other church preferment, and was a fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. Dr. Farmer, many years before his death, undertook to write the history of his native county, and had made some progress in the work, which he at length abandoned, and gave all the plates and materials to Mr. Nicholls the printer, who is well qualified to complete the design. The doctor was certainly one of the ablest commentators on Shakspeare, and his essay on the learning of that immortal bard does great honour to his abilities and judgment. He died in 1797.

FARNABY (Thomas), an English grammarian and schoolmaster, born at London about 1575, and educated at Oxford, from whence he was seduced by the jesuits, and sent to one of their colleges in Spain. However he soon grew tired of that society, and escaped on board sir Francis Drake, with whom he continued some time. At last he returned to his own country, and settled as a schoolmaster at Martock, in Somersetshire, from whence he removed to London. While he taught school he took his degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In the time of the civil wars his loyalty brought him into trouble, and he was sent to prison. He continued in confinement a long time, and died about a year after his release, in Holborn, 1647. He published, 1. *Notæ ad Juvenalis & Persii Satiras*, 1612. 2. *Notæ ad Senecæ Tragædias*, 1613. 3. *Notæ ad Martialis Epigrammata*. 4. *Notæ ad Lucani Pharsalia*. 5. *Index Rhetoricus Scholis Accommodatus*. 6. *Systema Grammaticum*, &c. &c.

FARNESE (Peter Louis), first duke of Parma and Placentia. He was the son of pope Paul III. by a secret marriage, before he became a cardinal. He was assassinated by his subjects, on account of his oppressive conduct, in 1547.

FARNESE (Alexander), a Roman cardinal, was the eldest son of the above, and born in 1520. Charles V. said, that if all the members of the sacred college were like Farnese, it would be the most august assembly in the world. He died in 1589.

F A S

FARNESI (Alexander), third duke of Parma, and nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an able general in the Low Countries, and afterwards in France, where he was killed in 1592.

FARNEWORTH (Ellis), an English divine, born in Derbyshire, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. In 1762 he obtained the rectory of Carington in Derbyshire, where he died the year following. He translated, 1. *The Life of pope Sixtus V. from the Italian of Gregoria Leti*, 1754, folio. 2. *Davila's History of France*, 1757, 2 vols. 4to. 3. *The Works of Machiavel*, 1761, 2 vols. 4to.

FARQUHAR (George), a celebrated comic poet, born at Londonderry in Ireland in 1678, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, which he soon quitted to join a company of comedians. Not succeeding in Ireland, he went to London, and soon after received from the earl of Orrery a lieutenancy in his lordship's own regiment. In 1698 appeared his first dramatic piece, entitled, *Love in a Bottle*, which was well received. In 1700 he brought out his *Constant Couple*, or *Trip to the Jubilee*; and at the end of the same year he was in Holland, of which country he has given a humorous description in two of his letters. In 1701 appeared his comedy, called *Sir Harry Wildair*, or *the Sequel to the Trip to the Jubilee*; and the year following his *Miscellanies*, or *Collection of Poems, Letters and Essays*. In 1703 he brought out the *Inconstant*, or *the Way to win Him*. His next piece was the popular play of *the Recruiting Officer*, dedicated to all friends round the Wrekin, a famous hill near Shrewsbury. His last performance was the *Beaux Stratagem*, which had a great run. The author died in the midst of his success in 1707. He left two daughters in very poor circumstances, but they were kindly provided for by Wilks the actor.

FASTOLFF (sir John), a famous general, born at Yarmouth in Norfolk, in 1377. He served with great glory in France, where he obtained several high posts while the English held their possessions in that kingdom. In 1440 he returned home covered with laurels, and his conduct afterwards shewed that he deserved them; for he was bountiful to the poor, and a liberal encourager of learning. He left a considerable legacy for building the schools of philosophy and civil law at Cambridge, and was a

F A V

great benefactor to Magdalen college Oxford. He died in 1459. Shakspeare has been censured for abusing this excellent man, under the ludicrous character of Sir John Falstaff, but it is probable that the poet had no thoughts of ridiculing Falstaff, and that the coincidence is merely accidental.

FAVART (Marie, Justine, Benoit), a French comic actress, whose maiden name was du Roncerai. She was a great favourite with the public, and died at Paris in 1772, aged 45.

FAUCHET (Claude), a noted French antiquary, who died in 1601, aged 72. His works are; 1. *Gaulish and French Antiquities*. 2. *A Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican church*. 3. *On the Origin of Knights, armorial Bearings, and Heraldry*. 4. *Origin of Dignities and Magistracies in France*.

FAUCHEUR (Michel le), a French protestant divine, greatly admired for his eloquence. The marquis de la Force said, after hearing him preach against duelling, "If a challenge were to be sent to me, I would refuse it." He died at Paris in 1667. His works are; 1. *A Treatise on oratorical Action*. 2. *Sermons*, in 8vo. 3. *Christian Prayers and Meditations*. 4. *A Treatise on the eucharist against cardinal Perron*.

FAULKNER (George), an Irish printer of great celebrity. He was the confidential friend of dean Swift and lord Chesterfield. He carried on business for a number of years with great reputation. Having the misfortune to break his leg, Foote took him off in his *Orators* in 1762, under the title of Peter Paraglyph. Faulkner commenced an action against Foote, but the affair was terminated by lord Townshend, who condescended to become arbitrator of the difference. He was chosen one of the aldermen of Dublin, and died there in 1775.

FAVOLIVS (Hugo), a Dutch physician and poet, who wrote a book, entitled, *Hodæporicon Byzantinum*, and died in 1585.

FAVORINUS, an ancient philosopher, born at Arles in Gaul, and flourished in the time of Adrian. Many works are ascribed to him, as one in Greek, entitled, *Miscellaneous History*, quoted by Diogenes Laertius.

FAVORINUS (Varinus), a disciple of Politian, and afterwards a benedictine monk. In 1514 he was made bishop of Nocera, and died in 1537. In 1523 he published a Greek Lexicon at Rome,

F A W

which was reprinted at Venice in 1712. He also wrote *Cornucopia & Horti Adonidis*.

FAUR (Guy de), lord of Pibrac, born at Toulouse in 1528. He became an eminent advocate, and was sent by Charles IX. as one of his ambassadors to the council of Trent, where he ably vindicated the liberties of the Gallican church. In 1565 he became advocate-general in the parliament of Paris, and in 1570 counsellor of state. He died in 1584. He wrote a vindication of the massacre of Paris, and *quatrains* or moral stanzas of four lines, which have been translated into several languages.

FAVRE (Antoine), in Latin *Faber*, an able lawyer, born in 1557 in the duchy of Savoy, and died in 1624. His works form 10 vols. in folio.

FAUSTA (Flavia Maximiana), the second wife of Constantine the Great. She conducted herself for a considerable time in the most prudent and affectionate manner, but at length she endeavoured to seduce Crispus, a son of Constantine by a former wife, and being repulsed, she accused him to the emperor of having conspired against his life, and then got him put to death. Not long after this her debaucheries were discovered, and Constantine caused her to be suffocated in a warm bath in 327.

FAUSTINA (Annia Galeria), called the elder Faustina, was the daughter of Annus Verus, and the wife of Antoninus Pius. Notwithstanding her irregularities and open debaucheries, the emperor would not divorce her. She died in 141, aged about 37.

FAUSTINA (Annia), daughter of the preceding, and wife of the emperor Marcus Aurelius. She exceeded her mother in dissoluteness, and was equally lucky in having a husband whose philosophy induced him to wink at her crimes. She died in 175.

FAUSTUS, an English monk of the 5th century, who became bishop of Riez in Provence about 466. He wrote a homily on his predecessor Maximus.

FAWKES (Francis), an English poet and divine. He was born in Yorkshire about 1725, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders he settled at Bromham in his native county, but afterwards he obtained the vicarage of Orpington in Kent, which he exchanged in 1774 for the rectory of Hayes. He died in 1777. Mr. Fawkes is known by many ingenious poems of

F E C

his own, but more so by his translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, and Moschus, published in 1760 in 12mo. and the *Idylliums* of Theocritus, 1767, 8vo.

FAYDIT (Anselm), a Provençal poet or troubadour, who was patronized by Richard Cœur de Lion. He died in 1220. His pieces are; 1. On the Death of Richard I. 2. The Palace of Love. 3. Several comedies.

FAYDIT (Peter), a French priest, who died at Paris in 1709, aged 60. He wrote a ridiculous critique on *Telmachus*.

FAYETTE (Louise de la), a celebrated French lady, who preserved the closest intimacy with Lewis XIII. and yet kept her virtue unsullied. She made use of the influence which she had upon that monarch in reconciling him to his queen. At length she retired to a convent, where she died universally regretted.

FAYETTE (Marie Madeline, countess of), the wife of the comte de Fayette. She was distinguished by her literary talents and her great intimacy with learned men. Her works are; 1. *Zaide*, a romance. 2. *The Princess of Cleves*. 3. *The Princess of Montpensier*. 4. *Mémoires de la Cour de France pour les Années 1688 & 1689*. 5. *Histoire d'Henriette d'Angleterre, &c.* She died in 1693.

FEATLEY (Daniel), an English divine, born in 1582, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. Archbishop Abbot made him his chaplain, and gave him the rectory of Lambeth. He suffered considerably in the civil wars, and in 1643 was sent to prison. He died in 1645. He wrote many works, chiefly polemical.

FECHT, or **FECHTIUS** (John), of Brissgaw, a lutheran divine, born in 1636, and died in 1716. He wrote a *History of Cain and Abel*; a treatise on the Religion of the Modern Greeks, &c.

FECKENHAM (John de), the last abbot of Westminster, was born at a village of that name in Worcestershire. When the reformation commenced he opposed it with spirit, and was sent to the Tower, where he continued till queen Mary's accession, soon after which he was made abbot of Westminster. On the death of Mary, queen Elizabeth would have given him the archbishopric of Canterbury if he would have conformed, but this he refused. He sat in her first parliament, and protested strongly against the reformation, for which he was com-

FEL

mitted to the Tower in 1560. He continued in confinement till 1563, and then was delivered to the charge of the bishop of Winchester. Great pains were taken to bring him over, but in vain, on which he was again sent to prison. He died in the castle of Wisbeach in 1585. He was a learned man, and very charitable to the poor. He wrote some sermons and controversial tracts.

FELTHIUS (Everard), a learned man of Elburg, in Germany. He quitted his own country on the invasion of it by the Spaniards under Spinola, and went to Rochelle. As he was one day walking in the street with his servant, a person standing at a door invited him in, and from that time he was never seen more. He was then young, but he had given the most promising testimonies of his talents. In 1677 appeared at Leyden a piece of his, entitled, *Antiquitatum Homeriarum Libri quatuor*. 12mo. There are also some other books of his in print.

FELIBIEN (Andrew), historiographer and counsellor to the French king, born at Chartres in 1619, and died in 1695. He wrote, 1. *Entretiens sur les Vies et sur les Ouvrages des plus excellens Peintres, anciens et modernes*; 2. *Les Principes de l'Architecture, de la Sculpture, et de la Peinture, avec un Dictionnaire des Termes propres de ces Artes*; 3. *De l'Origine de la Peinture*, &c.

FELIBIEN (John Francis), son and successor of the above. He wrote, 1. *An historical Collection of the Lives and Works of the most celebrated Architects*, 4to. 1687; 2. *Description of Versailles*. He died in 1733.

FELIBIEN (James), brother of Andrew, was canon and archdeacon of Chartres, and died in 1716. He was a learned and ingenious man.

FELIBIEN (Michael), son of Andrew, was a benedictine monk of the congregation of St. Maur, and died in 1719. He wrote a History of the Abbey of St. Denys, in folio, 1706.

* **FELIX**, proconsul and governor of Judea, A.D. 53. He married first Drusilla, the grand-daughter of Antony, and secondly Drusilla, the daughter of Agrippa. It was before him that St. Paul was brought, and delivered an admirable discourse, which made the governor tremble. Nero recalled him on account of his rapacities and oppression.

* **FELIX I.** pope after Dionysius, in 269. He suffered death in 274, and was canonized. An epistle by him against

FEL

Sabellius and Paulus Samosatenus is extant.

* **FELIX II.** an antipope. He was archdeacon of Rome, and was placed in the papal chair in 355, by the emperor Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on the return of whom he was driven out with ignominy. - Constans would have had the two popes reign together, but the people exclaimed, *One God, one Christ, and one bishop!* Felix was then forced to retire. He died in 366.

* **FELIX III.** pope, succeeded Simplicius, in 483. He had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno in behalf of the western church, and died in 492.

* **FELIX IV.** a native of Benevento, ascended the papal chair after pope John I. in 526. He governed the church with zeal and piety, and died in 530. He introduced extreme unction.

FELIX (Minucius), a father of the church in the third century. He was an African, and by profession a lawyer. His work, entitled *Octavius*, is an elegant defence of the christian religion, written in the form of dialogue. The best edition of it is that of Cambridge, in 1712.

FELL (John), a learned English bishop. He was born at Longworth in Berkshire in 1625, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, of which his father was dean. In the rebellion he was ejected from the college on account of the active part he had taken for the king. At the restoration, he was made canon of Christ church, and soon after dean, to which college he was a most liberal benefactor. He served the office of vice-chancellor several times with great reputation; and in 1675 was made bishop of Oxford, with leave to hold the deanery in commendam. He died in 1686, and was buried in Christ church cathedral. His works are; 1. *A Life of Dr. Hammond*; 2. *A Paraphrase on all St. Paul's Epistles*; 3. *Editions of several ancient Authors, with notes, as Cyprian and others*. The bishop's father was turned out of his deanery by the rebels in 1647, and died of grief at hearing of the murder of his royal master.

* **FELL** (John), an English divine of the dissenting persuasion. He was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1732, and was bred to the business of a taylor; which occupation he followed in London for some time, but his love of letters being discovered, he was enabled by the generosity of a friend to pursue his studies at an academy, and in process of time he was called to the pastorate of a

congregation at Beccles, near Yarmouth. Afterwards he removed to Thaxted in Essex, where he also kept a boarding-school. Here he wrote an answer to Farmer's *Treatise on the Demoniacs*, which discovers considerable learning and power of argument. After residing at Thaxted some years, he was prevailed on to accept the resident tutorship of the dissenting academy at Homerton, near London. From that situation, however, he was dismissed for the great crime of reading a newspaper on a Sunday! This harsh usage induced some friends, who knew his abilities and pitied his case, to subscribe one hundred guineas, to be paid him yearly, in order that he should deliver a course of lectures on the evidences of christianity. Four of them were accordingly preached at the Scot's church, London-wall; but soon afterwards he fell into a dropsy, which carried him off September 13, 1797. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Henry Hunter, who completed the lectures, which have lately been published, and do credit to both the preachers.

FELLER (Joachim Frederic), a learned German, born in 1673, and died in 1726. He was secretary to the duke of Weimar, and published *Monumenta varia inedita*, 1714, 4to.

*FELTON (John), an English gentleman, whose zeal for the catholic religion was so great, that he placed the bull of pope Pius V. which declared queen Elizabeth a heretic, upon the gates of the bishop of London. For this he was condemned and executed in 1570.

*FELTON (John), an Englishman, who, from a gloomy disposition, conceived it would be doing God and the nation service, to assassinate George Villiers duke of Buckingham, which he did at Portsmouth, in 1628, as that nobleman was preparing for an expedition to Rochelle. For this murder he was taken, tried, and executed.

FENELON (Francis de Salignac de la Motte), archbishop of Cambray, was born of an illustrious family, at the castle of Fenelon, in the province of Perigord, in 1651. He completed his studies at the university of Paris, where while young he distinguished himself as an elegant preacher. In 1686 he was employed as one of the missionaries sent along the coast of Saintonge to convert the protestants. In 1689 he was made tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and in 1693 chosen member of the French academy. The improvement

which his pupils made under him gave so much satisfaction, that the king presented him with the abbey of St. Valery, and shortly after preferred him to the archbishopric of Cambray. About this time he fell into considerable trouble, occasioned by his book, entitled, *An Explication of the Maxims of the Saints*, which abounded with mystical sentiments. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, who was a violent enemy to madame Guyon, the celebrated mystic, soon discovered a similarity between her notions and those of the archbishop of Cambray. Several conferences took place between these two prelates on this subject, and at last the cause was referred to the pope, who condemned Fenelon's book. The good archbishop submitted quietly to this sentence, and even read it publicly himself in his cathedral of Cambray. He wrote many other books, but that which has conferred immortality on his name is his *Telemachus*. He spent the remainder of his days in his diocese, beloved by all who knew him, and universally admired. In the last war of Louis XIV. with the allies, the duke of Marlborough had so profound a regard for him, that he gave express orders to his army not to injure the lands of the archbishop. He died in 1715. Besides the above works, we must mention as peculiarly excellent his *Dialogues of the Dead*, in 2 vols.; *Dialogues on Eloquence* in general, and that of the Pulpit in particular; a treatise on the Education of Daughters; a Demonstration of the Existence of God; *Spiritual Works*; and *Directions for the Conscience of a King*.

FENESTELLA (Lucius), a Roman historian, who died A.D. 20, aged 70. He wrote *Annals*, *Archaics*, and other works, all of which have been long since lost.

FENTON (sir Geoffrey), an English writer, born in Nottinghamshire, and died at the house of his son-in-law, the earl of Cork, in Dublin, in 1608. He translated Guicciardini's *History of the Wars of Italy*, and some other books.

FENTON (Elijah), an English poet, born at Shelton, in Staffordshire, and educated at Cambridge with a view to the ministry, but his political principles being adverse to the revolution, he abandoned that design, and became usher to Mr. Bonwicke, schoolmaster at Headley, in Surrey. Afterwards the earl of Orkney appointed him his secretary, and tutor to his son, lord Boyle. He died at East Hamstead, in Berkshire, in 1739.

FER

Mr. Pope, who had a great esteem for him, honoured his memory with an excellent epitaph. Mr. Fenton translated four books of the *Odyssey* for that gentleman; he also wrote several good poems; a tragedy called *Mariamne*; and a *Life of Milton*, which Dr. Johnson has praised.

* **FERAJUOLI** (Nuzio), an Italian painter of landscape, the disciple of Luca Giordano, born in 1661. He studied the works of the best masters, and formed an admirable style of his own. His pictures are distinguished for the beauty of the skies, and the transparency of the waters.

* **FERDINAND I.** brother of the emperor Charles V. whom he succeeded in both empires, in 1558. He concluded a peace with the Turks, and reconciled Sweden and Denmark. He died at Vienna in 1564.

* **FERDINAND II.** born in 1578, son of Charles, archduke of Gratz. He was made king of Hungary and Bohemia in 1618, and defeated Frederic, the elector palatine, at Prague, the year following; and in 1625 he gained a complete victory over Christiern IV. king of Denmark. His progress made the protestant princes league with Lewis XIII. against him. Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, vanquished Tilly, Ferdinand's general, at Leipzig, but the emperor's son at last repulsed the Swedes in 1634. Ferdinand died of an apoplexy, in 1637.

* **FERDINAND III.** called Ernest, born in 1608, and succeeded his father Frederic II. in 1637. Bernard, of Saxony, defeated him the year after at Rhinesfeldt. In 1648 he concluded the peace of Munster, and died at Vienna in 1657.

* **FERDINAND I.** king of Castile and Leon, called the Great, second son of Sancho III. king of Navarre, slew Alphonso king of Leon in 1037. The next year he was crowned king of Leon, and of the Asturias. He then turned his arms against the Moors, from whom he took a number of cities, and pushed his conquests as far as Portugal, making the river Mondego the boundary of his estates. Some time after he declared war against his brother Garcias IV. king of Navarre, in which that prince lost both his kingdom and life. Ferdinand died in 1065.

* **FERDINAND II.** son of Alphonso VIII. king of Leon and Castile. He gained great advantages over the Por-

FER

tuguese, and made their king, Alphonso Henriquez, prisoner, whom he used with moderation. He died in 1187, after reigning 30 years.

* **FERDINAND III.** son of Alphonso IX. born in 1200, and obtained the crown of Castile by the voluntary abdication of his mother, the queen Berengere, in 1217, and that of Leon by the death of his father, in 1230. He took many places from the Moors, and while he was projecting an expedition against Morocco, he died in 1252. He was a great prince, and formed many good regulations and laws for the general benefit of his subjects. Clement X. numbered him among the saints, in 1617.

* **FERDINAND IV.** succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1295, at the age of six years, under the guardianship of his mother, who governed the kingdom with great prudence and firmness. He died in 1312, aged 27.

* **FERDINAND V.** called the Catholic, son of John II. king of Arragon. He married Isabella of Castile, sister of Henry IV. and thereby united the two kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. Ferdinand declared war against Alphonso, king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro in 1476. On making peace with that monarch he turned his arms against Grenada, which he conquered. In 1516 he expelled the Moors out of Spain; but the most remarkable event of his life was the discovery of America by Columbus. He also rendered himself master of part of Navarre. This enterprising monarch died in 1516 of a draught which his second wife, Germaine de Foix, had given him to remove impotency.

* **FERDINAND VI.** surnamed the Wise, son of Philip V. and of Mary of Savoy, ascended the throne in 1746. This prince distinguished his reign by acts of beneficence. He restored liberty to the prisoners, proclaimed pardon to smugglers and deserters, and assigned two days in the week to render justice to his subjects. He took part in the war of 1741, and signed the peace in 1748, by which means one of his brothers obtained the crown of the two Sicilies, and the other the dukedoms of Parma and Placentia. He then turned his attention to the reformation of abuses in the finances. He re-established his marine, reformed the regular clergy, and protected the arts and agriculture. He died at Madrid without issue, in 1759, aged 46.

* **FERDINAND I.** king of Naples, and of Sicily, succeeded Alphonso in 1458. He died in 1494, aged 70, distressed by all his subjects for his debaucheries and cruelties.

* **FERDINAND** of Cordova, a learned Spaniard of the 15th century. He was not only an universal scholar, but an able soldier, and an accomplished cavalier. He wrote a treatise, entitled, *De Artificio omnis Scibilis*; also Commentaries on the *Almagest* of Ptolemy, and some parts of the Scripture.

* **FERDINAND** (John), a jesuit of Toledo, who died at Palancia in 1595, aged 59. He wrote a book entitled, *Divinarum Scripturarum, juxta Patrum sententias locupletissimus Thesaurus*, in 1594.

* **FERDINANDI** (Epiphanius), a celebrated physician, born in the state of Otranto in 1569, and died in 1638. He published; 1. *Observationes & Casus Medici*, 1621, folio; 2. *Theoremata Medica*, 1611, folio; 3. *De Vita Propaganda*, 1612, 4to.; 4. *De Peste*, 1631, 4to.

FERDOUST (Hassan Ben Schart), a Persian poet, whose most celebrated piece is called *Schanameh*, or the History. It contains the annals of the Persian kings, and consists of 60,000 verses. He died A.D. 1020.

* **FERG.** or **FERGIRE** (Francis Paul), an eminent landscape painter, born at Vienna in 1689. He studied under Hans Graaf and Grient, and possessing a fine taste he soon acquired an excellence in his art, which was also greatly improved by travelling. From Germany he came to London, where his talents were greatly admired, but an imprudent marriage rendered him incapable of profiting sufficiently by them. It is said that he was found dead at the door of his lodging, exhausted by cold, want, and wretchedness, in 1740. He adorned his landscapes with ruins executed in a grand taste. He also painted conversation pieces admirably well.

* **FERGUS I.** king of Scotland. He was the son of Fergus king of the Irish Scots, and was invited to Scotland to repel the Picts, for which service he was chosen king. On his passage to Ireland, to appease a sedition which had risen there, he was drowned near Carrickfergus. He flourished A.D. 404.

FERGUSON (James), an ingenious philosopher and mathematician. He was born in Bamffshire, in Scotland, in 1710, and when young was placed out as a fer-

vant to a shepherd, in which situation he acquired an exact knowledge of the stars, and discovered so promising a genius, that some gentlemen of the neighbourhood kindly assisted him, and enabled him to follow his favourite studies. He made a wooden clock, and afterwards a watch, only by examining one of each. He also acquired a knowledge of drawing, and maintained himself and family by painting portraits, which profession he followed both in Scotland and England. About 1744 he went to London, where his uncommon abilities procured him many friends, and the honour of being admitted a fellow of the royal society. His present majesty on his accession settled upon him a pension of 50l. a year, and used often to converse with him upon philosophical and mechanical subjects. This ingenious man died in 1776. He invented several useful instruments, and published some excellent books; as, 1. *Select Mechanical Exercises*, 8vo.; 2. *Introduction to Electricity*, 8vo.; 3. *Introduction to Astronomy*, 8vo.; 4. *Astronomy explained on sir Isaac Newton's Principles*, 8vo.; 5. *Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, and Optics*, 8vo.; 6. *A treatise on Perspective*, 8vo.

* **FERGUSON** (William), a Scotch painter, who learnt the rudiments of his art in his own country, and afterwards travelled to Italy. He excelled in painting dead birds and still life, and died about 1690.

FERMAS (Peter), a French mathematician, born at Toulouse in 1590, and bred to the profession of the law, in which he so greatly distinguished himself as to become counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse. He died in 1664. His mathematical works, which are highly valued, were printed at Toulouse, in 2 vols. folio, 1679. His son Samuel Fermat was also a very learned man, and the author of several works.

FERNEL, or **FERNELIUS** (John Francis), physician to Henry II. king of France, born at Mont Didier, in Picardy, in 1506. He was a very hard student, and so fond of his books and retirement, as to take as much pains to avoid public honours as others do to obtain them. He died in 1558. His works, which are wholly on medical subjects, have been often printed.

FERRACINO (Bartolomeo), a self-taught genius of Padua. He was born in 1692, and was bred to the humble occupation of a sawyer, and his first in-

FER

vention was that of a saw which worked by the wind. He constructed a bridge over the Brenta, which is remarkable for the boldness of the design, and its firmness. He was the author of many other curious inventions.

FERRAND (James), a French physician, who wrote a book entitled, *Of the Distemper of Love*, printed at Paris, in 1622.

FERRAND (Louis), a lawyer, born at Toulon, in 1645. He became an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and died in 1699. He wrote several religious books.

FERRAND (Anthony), a French counsellor, who died at Paris in 1719, aged 42. He wrote songs, epigrams, and madrigals.

FERRAND (James Philip), a painter in enamel, born at Joigny, in Burgundy, in 1653, and died at Paris in 1732. He wrote a treatise on the art which he professed.

FERRANDUS (Fulgentius), a deacon of Carthage, who died about 550. He wrote several books, and was a disciple of St. Fulgentius.

* FERRARA (Renata), the daughter of Lewis XII. and Anne of Britany. In 1527 she was married to Hercules d'Este, duke of Ferrara and Modena, on whose death she left Italy and returned to France, where she was permitted to profess the reformed religion which she had adopted.

FERRARI (Anthony, Mary, Zachary, Bartholomew), one of the founders of the Barnabites, in 1520, the other was James Morigia. This order was confirmed by pope Paul III. in 1535, and multiplied exceedingly. Ferrari became superior of it, and died in 1544.

FERRARI (Octavian), an Italian writer of the 16th century, born of a noble family at Milan, in 1518. He became professor first at Padua, and afterwards at Milan, where he taught philosophy till his death in 1586. He wrote, 1. *De Sermonibus Exotericis*, Venice, 1575; 2. *De Origine Romanorum*, 1607. He also translated Athenæus into Latin.

FERRARI (Francisco Bernardino), born at Milan in 1577. He was a doctor of the Ambrosian college, and a man of extensive learning, to increase which he travelled into various countries, where he collected a prodigious number of books, which laid the foundation of the Ambrosian library. He died in 1669. He wrote, 1. *De Antiquo Ecclesiasticarum Epistolarum Genere*, 1613; 2. *De*

FER

Ritu Sacrarum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ concionum Libri tres; 3. *De veterum acclamationibus & plautu Libri septem*.

FERRARI (Octavio), another learned man of the same family, born in 1607, and educated at the Ambrosian college, where at the age of 20 he became professor of rhetoric. Some time afterwards he removed to Padua, which university, chiefly through him, recovered its wonted reputation. He died in 1682. He wrote a great number of books on classical antiquities; and one curious work, entitled, *Origines Linguae Italicae*, Padua, 1676, folio.

FERRARI (John Baptist), a jesuit of Sienna, who published a Syrac dictionary, in 1622, 4to. He also wrote, *De Malorum Aureorum Cultura*, 1646; and *De Florum Cultura*, 1633. He died in 1655.

* FERRARI (Giovanni Andrea), an eminent painter, born at Genoa in 1599, and died in 1669. He was equally excellent in painting history, landscape, fruit, animals, and flowers.

* FERRARIENSIS, a scholastic philosopher, whose real name was Francis Sylvestre. He was general of the dominicans, and died in 1528.

FERRARS (George), an ingenious man of the 16th century. He was born in Hertfordshire in 1512, educated first at Oxford, and next at Lincoln's-inn. Although he was greatly esteemed as a lawyer, yet he quitted that profession for the life of a courtier, which he followed so well as to keep in favour during four very different reigns. He wrote some pieces inserted in the *Mirror for Magistrates*, published in 1559; and the *History of Queen Mary*, in Grafton's Chronicle. He died a protestant in 1579.

FERRARS (Edward), a gentleman of Warwickshire, who wrote some tragedies and comedies, and died in 1564.

FERRARS (Henry), of the same family with the last-mentioned. He was an ingenious antiquary, and made considerable collections towards a history of his native county, which were made use of by Dugdale. He died in 1633, aged 84.

FERREIN (Antony), a French surgeon, who wrote *Lectures on Medicine*, and *Lectures on the Materia Medica*. He died at Paris in 1769, aged 76.

FERRERAS (don John of), a learned Spanish divine, born in 1652. He refused two bishoprics. The academy of Madrid chose him one of their members.

FER

in 1713, and he greatly assisted in compiling the Spanish dictionary of that academy. He died in 1735. He wrote a History of Spain, in 10 vols. 4to. and other works.

FERRETI, or **FERRETUS**, of Vicenza, a poet and historian of the 14th century. He wrote a history of his own times, from 1159 to 1328, and some other works in verse and prose, in the Italian language.

FERRETI (*Æmilius*), an Italian civilian, born in 1489, and died in 1552. His *Opera Juridica* appeared in 1598.

FERRETI (*Giovanni Batista*), a benedictine monk of Vicenza, who published in 1762, at Verona, a curious work, entitled, *Musæ Lapidariæ*, folio.

FERRI (*Paul*), a learned German divine, born in 1591, at Metz, where he was chosen minister in 1610, at which time he had published a volume of poems. He died in 1669. His works are; 1. *Scholastici Orthodoxi Specimen*; 2. *Vindiciæ pro Scholastico Orthodoxo*; 3. *Thrafonico Pauli Ferrij Calvinistæ*, &c.

FERRI (*Ciro*), an eminent painter, born at Rome in 1634. He was the disciple of *Pietro da Cortona*, whose manner he very happily imitated. He painted for pope *Alexander VII.* and several of the Italian princes. *Ferri* was besides a good architect, and designed some capital churches, and other buildings. He died in 1689.

FERRIER (*Armand de*), a French lawyer, born at Toulouse in 1506. He became a counsellor in the parliament of his native city; and in 1562 he was sent ambassador by the French king to the council of Trent, where his bold language gave great offence to the Italian clergy. Being afterwards sent to Venice, he greatly assisted father *Paul* in writing the history of that council. On his return from thence he openly avowed himself a protestant, and died such in 1585.

FERRIER (*Je-emy*), a Frenchman, who from being a zealous protestant and minister, turned papist, after declaring at a public disputation, that the pope was anticrist. After his conversion he obtained some civil employments, and died in 1626. He was the reputed author of a noted book called, *Catholique d'Etat*, in 1625.

* **FERRIER** (*John*), a French jesuit, born at Rouergue. In 1670 he succeeded father *Annat* as confessor to the king of France. He was a zealous opponent

FEV

of the jansenists, and his book on Probability made a great noise.

FERRIER (*Louis*), a French poet, born at Avignon, who was imprisoned for writing a licentious poem, which possessed no beauty. He died in 1721, aged 69.

FERRIERES (*Claude de*), a learned doctor of law of the university of Paris, who published several books on jurisprudence. He died in 1715, aged 77. His son, *Claude Joseph Ferrieres*, published a dictionary of law in 2 vols. 4to. 1771.

FERRON (*Arnauld du*), a lawyer of Bourdeaux, who wrote a continuation of *Æmilius's* history of France, in good Latin. He died in 1563, aged 48.

FERTE' (the marshal *de*), a famous French general, who defeated the duke of Lorraine in 1650, for which he was made marshal of France. In 1656 he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards at the siege of Valenciennes. He died in 1681, aged 82.

* **FERUS** (*John*), superior of the gray friars at Mentz in the 17th century. He was a famous preacher, and wrote Commentaries on the Bible, which are esteemed even by the protestants.

* **FESTUS** (*Porcius*), pro-consul and governor of Judea, before whom *St. Paul* was accused by the Jews, but the apostle appealing to the emperor, Festus sent him to Rome.

FESTUS (*Pompeius*), an ancient grammarian, who abridged *Verrius' Flaccus's* book *de Significatione Verborum*. In this work he sadly mangled the original, and afterwards another abridger did him the same good office. Some modern critics have employed themselves in restoring the work of Festus, the best edition of which is that of Paris in 1681, 4to.

FETTI (*Domenico*), an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1589, and brought up under *Ludovico Civali*, a famous artist of Florence. His pictures are very scarce, and much enquired after. He died in his 35th year. His sister, who was a nun, painted also very well, and adorned her convent with several good pictures.

FEVARDENTIUS, or **FEU ARDENT** (*Francis*), a Franciscan friar, born in Lower Normandy in 1541. He was a most bigoted zealot, and not only wrote bitter books against the protestants, but became a seditious preacher against *Henry III.* and *Henry IV.* He was otherwise a man of learning, and died in 1610.

F E V

FEUILLEE (Louis), a French naturalist, born in Provence in 1660. Louis XIV. sent him into various countries, and at his return granted him a pension. He died in 1732. He wrote a *Journal of Observations*, physical, mathematical, and botanical, made on the Coasts of South America and New Spain, 3 vols. 4to.

* **FEVRE** (Claude), a French painter, who excelled in painting portraits, though he did also flowers and historical subjects very well. He died in London in 1675, aged 42.

FEVRE (Jacques le), or Jacobus Faber, a learned Frenchman, born in Picardy about 1440. On the breaking out of the reformation he fell under the suspicion of lutheranism, which obliged him to wander about from place to place to avoid the fury of the ecclesiastics. At last he took up his residence in Navarre, where he died in 1537. Though he did not quite forsake popery, he was a friend to the reformation, and assisted it by translating the whole New Testament, with a commentary.

FEVRE (Nicholas le), or Faber, a learned man, born at Paris in 1544. While a student he met with a strange misfortune, for as he was cutting a pen, a piece of the quill flew into his eye, and gave him such intolerable pain, that in a fit of agony he thrust the knife into his eye and cut it out. In 1587 he published *Seneca*, with notes. Henry IV. appointed him preceptor to the prince of Condé, and after the death of that monarch he became tutor to Lewis XIII. He died in 1611. His works, which are not numerous, were printed at Paris in 1614, 4to.

* **FEVRE** (Roland le), a painter, commonly called le Fevre of Venice, but born in Anjou. He painted portraits and naked figures, and had a curious method of staining marble. He died in England in 1677.

FEVRE (Tannegui le), or Tanaquil Faber, father of Madame Dacier, was born at Caen in Normandy, in 1615. His reputation for learning, even in his youth, was so great, that cardinal Richelieu settled upon him a pension of 2000 livres, to inspect the books that were printed at the Louvre. On the death of the cardinal his salary was stopped. Some years afterwards he removed to Saumur, and became a professor there, having embraced the reformed religion. Here he had a great number of scholars, who afterwards proved ornaments to the world of letters. He died in 1672. His son, who was a protestant

F I D

minister, but afterwards turned Roman catholic, published a tract, entitled, *De futilitate Poeticæ*, 1697. T. Le Fevre published; 1. *Luciani de morte Peregrini libellus, cum notis*, 1653, 4to. 2. *Diatriba, Flavii Josephi de Jesu Christo Testimonium suppositum esse*, 1655, 8vo. 3. *Epistolarum*. 4. Several French translations from the ancients. 5. *A Method of Education*, &c.

FEVRET (Charles), a French civilian, born in 1583. He became king's counsellor and secretary to the court, and counsellor to the three estates of Dijon, where he died in 1661. He published in 1645 a little book, entitled, *De Claris Fori Burgundici Oratoribus*, and in 1653 his *Traité de l'Abus*.

FEVRET de Fontette (Charles Maine), great grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon in 1710; and bred to the law, in which he became very eminent. He was also a man of letters, and died in 1772.

FEYDEAU (Matthew), a doctor of the Sorbonne, born in 1616, and died in exile at Annonai in Vivares, in 1694. He was a zealous jansenist, and wrote, *Meditations on Providence*, and on the *Mercy of God*, &c.

* **FIASELLA** (Domenico), an eminent Italian painter, born near Genoa in 1589, and died in 1669. He was also called *Sarezana* from the place of his birth, and excelled in painting portraits and history.

FICHARD (John), an eminent lawyer of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, who died in 1581, aged 69. He wrote; 1. *Virorum, qui superiori nostroque sæculo eruditione & doctrina illustres atque memorabiles fuerunt, Vitæ*, 4to. 2. *Vitæ jurisconsultorum*. 3. *Onomasticon Philosophico Medico synonymem*. 4. *De Cautelis*. 5. *Concilium Marimoniale*.

FICINUS (Marsilius), a famous Italian, born at Florence in 1433, and brought up at the expence of Lorenzo de Medicis, with whom he became a particular favourite. He was the first who restored the platonic philosophy in the west, to facilitate which he rendered the works of Plato and Plotinus into Latin. He died at Cortegio in 1499. His writings are very numerous, and were collected and printed in 2 vols. folio at Basil in 1561 and 1576.

FICORONI (Francesco), a Roman medallist, who wrote a great number of books in the Italian language on antiquarian subjects. He died in 1747, aged 83.

FIDANZA (Johannes), commonly called St. Bonaventure, and in the style of

the age in which he lived the seraphic doctor. He was an Italian, and distinguished in his day for his knowledge of divinity and philosophy. He died in 1274, aged 53.

FIDDES (Richard), an English divine, born near Scarborough, in Yorkshire, in 1671, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, from whence he removed to University college. In 1694 he entered into orders, and soon after obtained a living in his native county; but the air of the place proving unhealthy, he was suddenly deprived of his speech, and never after perfectly recovered it. As this incapacitated him for the pulpit, he went to London, and had recourse to his pen, and died in 1725. Dr. Fiddes was a neat and ingenious writer, and published several works, the most noted of which is his *Life of cardinal Wolsey* in folio, which brought upon him the heavy charge of being popishly affected.

FIELD (Richard), a learned English divine, born in Hertfordshire in 1561, and educated at Oxford. In 1598 he was made chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and in 1609 dean of Gloucester. A bishopric was intended for him, but he died before the necessary instruments were made out in 1616. He wrote a learned work "*Of the Church*" in folio, 1609. King James said of him, "This is a *field* for God to dwell in;" and Dr. Fuller calls him, "that learned divine, whose memory smelleth like a *field*, which the Lord hath blessed."

FIELDING (Henry), a celebrated writer. He was born at his father's seat in Somersetshire in 1707, and educated first under a Mr. Oliver, whom he ridicules in Joseph Andrews by the name of parson Trulliber, and next at Eton, from whence he was sent to Leyden, where he studied two years, and then returned to England. As his father had married a second wife, and a growing family was the consequence, he could not provide for his eldest son in a manner becoming his education and expectancies, and Henry not being very economical, his finances were soon reduced to a low ebb. In this exigency he commenced a writer for the stage in 1727, his first piece being entitled, *Love in several Masques*, which met with a good reception; as did his next performance, called, *The Temple Beau*. Some of his dramatic efforts, however, were not so successful, and he had the courage to prefix to one of them, "As it was *damned* at the theatre royal, Drury-lane." He afterwards had the

luck to marry a lady of some fortune, and about the same time, by the death of his father, he came into the possession of an estate of 200l. a-year. His extravagances however continued, and at the age of 30 he was again driven to the exertion of his talents for a support. He now applied himself closely to the study of the law, and was in due course called to the bar, where he would in all probability have risen to eminence, had not his intemperances produced so confirmed a gout as to prevent his regular attendance in the courts. He therefore again had recourse to his pen, and produced a number of pamphlets for his temporary relief. But his genius shines to the greatest advantage in his Joseph Andrews and Tom Jones, two sterling novels, whose merits are too well known to need an encomium. He was at length made acting magistrate in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex. His infirmities growing more alarming, it was deemed necessary for him to try a change of climate. Accordingly he set out for Lisbon, where he died in 1754. He left behind him an account of his voyage, which was soon afterwards published. All his works have been collected into 12 vols. 12mo. Many years after his death a French gentleman offered to erect a monument to his memory in the burying ground belonging to the English factory, but the merchants at Lisbon undertook it themselves, and have placed there a very neat one over his grave.

FIELDING (Sarah), the sister of the preceding, born in 1714, and died unmarried in 1768. She wrote an excellent novel, called *David Simple*, and translated Xenophon's *Memorabilia* into English.

FIELDING (sir John), half brother of Henry Fielding, and his successor as a justice for Middlesex. Though he was blind from his childhood, he discharged the magistratual office with great care and credit, and in 1761 received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1780. He published some tracts on police, a Charge to the grand jury of Westminster, &c.

FIENNES (William), lord Say and Sele, a celebrated English nobleman, born at Brighton in Oxfordshire, in 1582, and educated at New college, Oxford. In 1624 he was made viscount Say and Sele, being only a baron before. On the breaking out of the rebellion he sided with the most violent of the parliament party, for which he was declared an outlaw by the king. After the death of

FIL

Charles he joined the independents, and became one of Cromwell's new lords. Notwithstanding his activity in the rebellion, he was at the restoration made lord privy-seal, and chamberlain of the houthold, while those who had suffered the loss of all in the royal cause were left to starve. He died in 1662. His lordship wrote some pamphlets against the quakers.

FIENNES (Nathaniel), second son of the above, was born in 1608, and educated at New college, Oxford, after which he went to Geneva, where he contracted a great dislike to the church of England. In the rebellion he was made governor of Bristol, which he surrendered to prince Rupert, and was, by a council of war, condemned to lose his head. His father, however, had interest enough to procure his pardon, but he was dismissed from the army. He got into great favour with Cromwell, and became a member of his upper house. He wrote some tracts in vindication of himself, and died in 1669.

FIENUS (Thomas), a learned physician, born at Antwerp in 1566. After travelling through Italy he came to Louvain, where he was chosen professor of physic. He died there in 1631. His works are; 1. *De viribus Imaginationis*. 2. *De Formatione & Animatione fœtus*. 3. *Apologia pro eodem*. 4. *De Cauteriis*. 5. *Libri Chirurgici*.

FIESCHI (John Louis), a noble Genoese, who being jealous of the power of John Doria, conspired, with others, to seize the Gallies, and deliver the republic to the French. In this enterprize he was drowned in 1547, and this accident so dispirited the other conspirators, that the scheme was abandoned. He was then no more than 22.

* **FIGINO** (Ambrogio), an Italian painter, born at Milan, and the disciple of Lomazio. At Wilton, the seat of lord Pembroke, is a fine picture representing the ascent from the cross by this master. He died in 1590.

FIGRELUIS (Emundus), a learned Swede, who was professor of history at Upsal, and died in 1676. He wrote *De Statuis illustrium Romanorum*.

FILICAJA (Vencenzio de), a senator of Florence, distinguished for his elegant poetry. He was born in 1642, and died in 1707. His works were printed at Venice in 3 vols. 12mo. 1747.

FILMER (sir Robert), an English writer, born in Kent at the beginning of the 17th century, and educated at Tri-

FIN

nity college, Cambridge. His works are: 1. *The Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy*. 2. *Patriarcha*, in which he strives to prove, that all government was at first monarchical, even in the patriarchal ages. 3. *The Freeholder's Grand Inquest*. He died about 1688.

FINÆUS (Orontius), or Finé, professor of mathematics in the Royal college at Paris. He was born in 1494, and early distinguished himself by a turn for philosophy and mathematics. But, notwithstanding his great reputation, he lived all his life in poverty, and left a family greatly distressed. He died in 1555. His works were printed in 3 vols. 4to.

FINCH (Heneage), earl of Nottingham, and son of sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London. He was born in 1621, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Christ church, Oxford, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. Charles II. made him solicitor-general, and created him a baronet. He was chosen member of parliament for the university of Oxford in 1661, and when lord Clarendon was impeached, sir Heneage shewed himself very zealous against him. In 1670 he was appointed attorney-general, and not long after lord keeper, with the rank of a peer. In 1675 he was made lord chancellor. In 1681 he was created earl of Nottingham, and died the year following. Though he lived in troublesome times, he retained the good opinion both of prince and people. Several of his speeches are in print.

FINCH (Daniel), earl of Nottingham, son of the above, was born in 1647. During the whole reign of James II. he absented himself from court, and at the revolution was made secretary of state, but in the reign of queen Anne he retired from public employment. On the accession of George I. he was appointed one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs till his arrival, and lord president of the council. He died in 1730. His lordship wrote a book against Whiston on the Trinity.

FINCH (Edward), an English divine, and brother to the lord chancellor Finch. In the rebellion he was ejected from the vicarage of Christ church, London, and died soon after, in 1642.

FINCH (sir John), a man of wit in the courts of James I. and Charles I. He was born in Kent in 1571, and died in 1641. He wrote a book, entitled, *Fineti Philoxenus*: some choice observations touching the reception and pre-

ce-leacy, the treatment and audience, the punctilios and contests, of foreign ambassadors in England, 1656.

FIRENZUOLA (Angelo), an Italian writer, born at Florence. He was in orders, and was greatly esteemed by Clement VII. He died at Rome in 1545. His prose works were printed at Florence in 1548, and his poetry the year following.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS (Julius), a christian writer of the 4th century, whose book *De Errore profanum Religionum* has been frequently printed. There are also eight books of astronomy, which bear the name of this author, but on slight grounds.

* **FIRMILIAN**, bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia. He was the friend of Origen, and took part with St. Cyprian in the dispute concerning the rebaptization of those who had been baptized by heretics. He presided at the first council of Antioch against Paul of Samosata. He died in 269.

FIRMIN (Thomas), an English gentleman, celebrated for his good works. He was born at Ipswich in Suffolk in 1632, and was apprenticed to a tradesman in London. On being out of his time, he began business for himself in the linen manufacture, in which he had good success. His benevolence was so famous, that some of the greatest divines of the age were glad of his friendship, particularly Dr. Tillotson. He erected a warehouse for the employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and when the French protestants came over he set up another for their use at Ipswich. For the last twenty years of his life he was one of the governors of Christ's hospital, to which he was a liberal benefactor. There was hardly, indeed, any public charity in which he had not some concern. This truly good man died in 1697, and was buried in the cloisters of Christ's hospital.

FIRMIN (Giles), an English divine of the nonconformist persuasion. He was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he went to New England, and practised as a physician. On his return to England he entered into orders, and became minister of Shalford, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He then resumed the practice of physic, and died in 1697. He wrote some religious books.

* **FIRMIUS** (Marcus), a powerful man of Sileucia in Syria, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in

Egypt, but was at length conquered by Aurelian in 273.

FISH (Simon), an English lawyer of the 16th century, who shewed so much zeal for the reformation, that he was obliged to fly to Germany to avoid being burnt. There he met with William Tyndale, in conjunction with whom he wrote the *Supplication of Beggars* against Monks and Friars. This piece so pleased Henry VIII. that Fish had liberty to return. He died of the plague in 1571.

FISHER (John), an English prelate. He was born at Beverly, in Yorkshire, in 1459, and educated at Cambridge. On entering into orders he became confessor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. who by his advice founded St. John's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge. He was afterwards chosen chancellor of that university, and was a liberal encourager of learning. In 1504 he was made bishop of Rochester, from which he would never remove to a better see. He was a zealous opponent of the reformation, and when the business of the king's divorce was agitated, Fisher spoke with great freedom in behalf of the queen, as he also did for the pope's supremacy. Every effort was made to bring him over to an approbation of the king's proceedings, but all these proving ineffectual he was sent to the Tower, and attainted of high treason. While he lay in confinement the pope made him a cardinal, which so provoked Henry, that he prohibited the hat from being brought into his dominions, and sent Cromwell to the bishop to sound whether he intended accepting it. His answer being in the affirmative, the king exclaimed, "Yea, is he so lusty? well, let the pope send him a hat when he will, mother of God, he shall wear it on the shoulders then; for I will leave him never a head to set it on." The tyrant was as good as his word, for the bishop was brought to his trial, condemned, and beheaded, in 1535. Erasmus says, that he was a man of integrity, deep learning, sweetness of temper, and greatness of soul. He wrote several books, some against Luther, and others of a practical nature.

* **FISHER** (Mary), a quaker of the last century, who took it into her head to go to Constantinople, and convert the grand-seignior. On her arrival at Smyrna, the English consul sent her to Venice. She then went all the way by land, and actually appeared before the sultan Mahomet IV. who heard her pa-

FIT

tiently, and then caused her to be sent back to her own country, where she married a preacher of her own sect. This couple afterwards went into Languedoc, to preach the tenets of quakerism among the protestants of that province.

FITZHERBERT (sir Anthony), a learned lawyer in the reign of Henry VIII. born in Derbyshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he was removed to one of the inns of court. In 1523 he was made a judge in the court of common pleas, and died in 1538. He wrote several learned books on the law, and two others little connected with that subject—one of the Surveying of Lands, and the other of Husbandry.

FITZHERBERT (Thomas), grandson of the preceding. He was born in Staffordshire, in 1552, and educated at Oxford, from whence he returned to his country seat without a degree. His attachment to popery was so firm that he went into voluntary banishment. In 1614 he entered among the jesuits at Rome, and then removed to Brussels to preside over the English mission. Being appointed rector of the English college at Rome, he returned thither, and died, in 1640. His writings are wholly controversial.

FITZHERBERT (Nicholas), another grandson of the judge, was born about 1550, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. About 1572 he went to Italy, and resided in the house of cardinal Alan. He was drowned accidentally on a journey, in 1612. He wrote; 1. *Casæ Galatæi de bonis Moribus*; 2. *Oxonienfis in Angliæ Academiæ Descriptio*; 3. *De Antiquitate & Continuatiōe Catholice Religionis in Angliā*; 4. *Vitæ Cardinalis Alani*.

FITZJAMES (James), duke of Berwick, natural son of James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough. He was born at Moulins in 1671, and entered early into the French service. At the age of 15 he was wounded at the siege of Buda. In 1688 he was sent to Ireland, where he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Londonderry, and the battle of the Boyne. He was afterwards employed in various services, for which he was rewarded with the rank of Marechal of France. He gained the celebrated victory of Almanza over the English and Portuguese, and thereby secured Philip V. the throne of Spain. He was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Philippsburg, in 1734.

FLA

Fitzjames was a religious, liberal minded, brave man, and always in embarrassed circumstances owing to the patronage which he gave to the English exiles, who had lost all from their attachment to his father.

FITZ-STEPHEN (William), a monk of Canterbury, in the 12th century, who wrote the life of his master Thomas Becket, in which he gives a curious description of London. He died in 1191.

FIZES (Anthony), an eminent physician of Montpellier, who died in 1765, aged 75. He published, 1. *Opera Medica*, 4to. 1742; 2. *Leçons de Chymie*, 1750; 3. *Tractatus de Febribus*, 1749; 4. *Tractatus de Physiologia*, 1750.

FLACCUS (Caius Valerius), a Latin poet, who lived in the reign of Vespasian. He was born at Sezze, in Campania, and died at the age of 30. A poem of his on the Argonautic expedition is extant, and possesses merit. The best editions of Flaccus are those of Burman L. Bat. 1724, and Utrecht, 1702.

* **FLAMEEL** (Bertholet), an historical and portrait painter of Liege, born in 1614, and died in 1675. He improved himself greatly in Italy, and was well entertained at Florence by the grand duke, for whom he executed several great works. At length he returned to his native city, where he spent the remainder of his days. There were some fine pictures of his in the churches at Paris.

FLAMEL (Nicholas), a notary of Paris, who suddenly became a man of opulence to the astonishment of all who knew him, and thence gave rise to the assertion that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. He made a good use of his riches, and built several hospitals. He was living in 1399. Some forged works on alchemy have been attributed to this man.

FLAMINIO (Giovanni Antonio), an orator, poet, and historian of Bologna, who wrote the life of Albertus Magnus, and died in 1536.

FLAMINIO (Marc Antonio), son of the above. He was a man of great genius, and died at Rome in 1550, aged 57. His letters and epigrams were published in 1561, 8vo. and his paraphrase of 30 psalms, in 1558.

FLAMINIUS, or **FLAMININUS** (Titus Quintius), a famous Roman general, who served the office of consul, B.C. 198. He commanded with success against Philip V. King of Macedon, whom he defeated in the defiles of Epirus.

FLA

FLAMSTEED (John), a celebrated English astronomer, born at Derby in 1646, and educated at the grammar-school of that town. When very young he discovered a great turn for mathematical learning, and in 1666 he calculated an eclipse of the sun which was about to happen. This being shewn to a gentleman of genius in that line, he greatly encouraged young Flamsteed in his studies, and lent him several books on astronomy. He made so good an use of these, that in 1669 he sent to the royal society calculations of some remarkable eclipses of the fixed stars by the moon, for which he received the thanks of that learned body. The year following he went to London, where he was greatly caressed by the most learned mathematicians of the time. From thence he went to Cambridge, and entered himself of Jesus college. One of his best friends was sir Jonas Moore, who introduced him to the king, and most of the nobility at court. In 1674 that gentleman procured for him the place of astronomer royal, and the same year he entered into holy orders. In 1675 the foundation-stone of the royal observatory was laid, and then Mr. Flamsteed removed with all his apparatus to the queen's house at Greenwich, where he resided till his death in 1719. All the church preferment he ever received was the living of Burfow, in Surrey. In 1725 appeared his great work, entituled, *Historia Cælestis Britannica*, in 3 vols. folio. In the Philosophical Transactions are many of his papers, and in sir Jonas Moore's *System of Mathematics* is a tract by Mr. Flamsteed, on the Doctrine of the Sphere.

FLASSANS (Taraudet de), a Provençal poet, of the 14th century, who wrote a poem called *Lessons* to avoid the Treacheries of Love, for which he was rewarded by a gentleman with a piece of land. Queen Joan sent him to remonstrate with the emperor Charles IV. when he passed through Provence, and this office he discharged with honour.

FLATMAN (Thomas), an English poet, born at London in 1633, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford. On leaving the university he entered himself of the Inner Temple, and in due time was called to the bar, which profession, however, he did not follow. In his younger days he had, or pretended to have, an aversion to marriage, and one of his songs on the subject begins thus ;

FLE

Like a dog with a bottle tied close to his tail,

Like a tory in a bog, or a thief in a jail, &c.

But being afterwards (says Wood), smitten with a fair virgin, and more with her fortune, he espoused her in 1672, upon which his comrades did serenade him that night with the said song. He died in 1688. His poems, which are but indifferent, were printed in 1682, in one volume, 8vo.

* **FLAVEL** (John), an English divine, born in Worcestershire, and educated at University college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. In 1650 he was ordained in the presbyterian way at Salisbury. Afterwards he settled at Dartmouth, where he wrote his *Navigational Spiritualized*, for the use of seamen. He was ejected from his living in 1662, and then retired to Hudscott, near Southmoulton, a seat of the Rolle family, where he used to preach at midnight. In this retirement he wrote his *Husbandry Spiritualized*. When Charles II. granted an indulgence, Mr. Flavel returned to Dartmouth, but being in danger there he went to London. At the accession of James II. he returned to Dartmouth, where he continued till his death in 1691. His works, which have been very useful, were printed in 2 vols. folio.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Antioch, in which see he was confirmed by the council of Constantinople in 382. He died in 404.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople, to which he was elected on the death of Proclus in 447. He condemned the eutychian heresy, in a synod held at Constantinople, but the followers of Eutychus afterwards got Flavian banished to Epipas, where he died.

FLAVIGNI (Valerien de), doctor of the Sorbonne, canon of Rheims, and professor of Hebrew in the Royal college, was born at Laon, and died at Paris in 1674. He assisted le Jay in his Polyglot, and wrote some pieces of little merit.

* **FLAVITAS**, patriarch of Constantinople. When Accacius, patriarch of Constantinople, died, the emperor Zeno was weak enough to leave a blank paper under the altar, in expectation that an angel would write upon it the name of the properest person to succeed him. Flavitas having information of this, inserted his own name, and was accordingly made patriarch, but the cheat being afterwards discovered, he would have

FLE

been deposed had not sudden death prevented it.

FLAUST (Jean Baptiste), an advocate in the parliament of Rouen, who was 50 years in compiling a work, entitled, *Explication of the Jurisprudence Usage of Normandy*, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1783, aged 82.

FLECHIER (Esprit), a famous French bishop, born in 1632, at Perne, in Provence. He was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris in 1659, and his funeral orations put him upon a level with Bossuet. In 1679 he published his *History of Theodosius the Great*. In 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur; on which occasion the king said, "Be not surprized that I so long delayed to reward your merit; I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses." Shortly after he was promoted to the see of Nîmes. As a bishop he was most exemplary, and by the mildness of his behaviour he drew several protestants to the Roman communion. When a famine raged in 1709, his charity was unbounded, and was manifested to all persons without any respect to religious persuasion. He died in 1710. His works are; 1. *Cœuvres Mêlées*, 12mo.; 2. *Panegyrics of the Saints*; 3. *Funeral Orations*; 4. *Sermons*; 5. *The Life of Cardinal Ximenes*; 6. *Letters*; 7. *The Life of Cardinal Commendon*; 8. *Posthumous Works*.

FLECKNOE (Richard), an English poet, who is said to have been originally a jesuit. He succeeded Dryden as poet-laureat at the revolution, for which that poet attacked him in a satire, called *Mac Flecknoe*. He wrote some plays; as, *Demoiselles à la Mode*, 1667; *Ermina, or the Chaste Lady*; &c. He died about the end of the last century.

FLEETWOOD (William), an English lawyer. He was the natural son of Robert Fleetwood, esq. of Hesketh, in Lancashire, and received his education at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. In 1569 he was chosen recorder of London, and approved himself very zealous in suppressing mass-houses, and committing popish priests. In 1592 he was made one of the queen's serjeants at law, and died shortly after. He wrote, 1. *Annalium tam Regum Edwardi V. Richard III. & Henrici VII. quam Henrici VIII. titulorum ordine alphabetico multo jam melius quam ante digestorum Elenchus*, 1579 and 1597; 2. *The Office of a Justice of Peace*, &c.

FLE

FLEETWOOD (William), an English prelate, born in 1656, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge. Soon after the revolution he became chaplain to king William and queen Mary, and fellow of Eton. In 1702 he obtained a canonry of Windsor, and in 1706 he succeeded bishop Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, from whence in 1714 he was translated to Ely. He died in 1723. His writings are all upon theological subjects except two, viz. 1. *Inscriptio-num Antiquarum Sylloge*, &c.; 2. *Chronicon Preciosum*, or an Account of the English Money, the Price of Corn, and other Commodities, for the last 60 Years.

FLEMING (Robert), a Scotch minister, born at Bathens in 1630, and educated at St. Andrew's. At the age of 23 he was called to a pastoral charge, but when the restoration produced a new order of things he was obliged to quit it. He went to Rotterdam, where he officiated to the Scotch congregation, and died in 1694. He is best known by a book entitled, *The Fulfilling of the Scriptures*.

FLETCHER (Richard), an English divine, born in the county of Kent, and educated at Cambridge. In 1583 he was made dean of Peterborough; and in 1586 he attended Mary queen of Scots at her execution, with a view of drawing her over to the protestant religion, but in this he failed. In 1589 he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, from whence he was afterwards translated to Worcester, and lastly to London. On the death of his first wife he married again; which gave such offence to queen Elizabeth, that she caused him to be suspended from his episcopal function. He died suddenly in 1596.

FLETCHER (Giles), brother to the bishop. He received his education at Eton and Cambridge, where he took his degree of LL.D. in 1581. In 1588 he was sent ambassador to Russia, where he settled a treaty on good terms. Soon after his return he was made secretary to the city of London, and treasurer of St. Paul's. He died in 1610. He wrote a piece, entitled, *Of the Russe Commonwealth; or, Manner of Government by the Russe Emperor*, commonly called the *Emperor of Moskovia*, with the *Manners and Fashions of the People of that Country*, 1590, 8vo.

FLETCHER (John), an English dramatic poet, was the son of the bishop of

FLI

London, and born in 1576. He received his education at Cambridge, and wrote several plays in conjunction with Beaumont, and he is also said to have assisted Ben Jonson, and other writers. He died of the plague at London in 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, Southwark. The first regular collection of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays was printed in 1645, folio, since which they have been several times printed.

FLETCHER (Phinehas), son of Giles Fletcher, born about 1582, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, where he died in 1650. He is best known by a poem, entitled, *The Purple Island*, which is an allegorical description of man, in the manner of Spenser. It was reprinted at London in 1783. His *Piscatory Eclogues* were printed at Edinburgh in 1772.

FLETCHER (Giles), brother of the above. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, and died at his living of Alderton, in Suffolk, in 1623. He was also a tolerable poet.

FLEURY (Claude), a French writer, born at Paris in 1640. He was at first a lawyer, but afterwards embraced the ecclesiastical state, and obtained the abbey of Loc Dieu, in the diocese of Rhodéz. He was also appointed confessor to Louis XV. and died in 1723. The chief of his works are; 1. *The Manners of the Israelites*; 2. *The Manners of Christians*; 3. *Ecclesiastical History*, 13 vols. 4to.; 4. *Treatise on Public Law*, 2 vols. 12mo.

FLEURY (Julian), a learned Frenchman, of the last century, who published the Delphin edition of Apuleius, in 2 vols. 4to.

FLEURY (André Hercule de), a famous cardinal, born in 1653, in Languedoc. In 1698 he was appointed bishop of Frejus, and in 1726 he received a cardinal's hat. Soon afterwards he was made prime minister, in which high office he conducted himself with all the vigour of an habitual statesman, and his administration was uncommonly brilliant for a long time, but the war of 1740 was not so successful; and in 1743 he died of grief, occasioned by a series of misfortunes, which the people laid to his charge without any just foundation.

FLINK (Govert), an eminent Dutch painter. He was the disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated with great success; but afterwards he studied the style of the best Italian masters. He died in 1660, aged 44.

FLU

FLODOARD, or **FRODOARD**, a French historian. He was an ecclesiastic in the church of Rheims, and wrote a *Chronicle* from 919 to 966; also a *History of the Church of Rheims* to 949. He died in 966, aged 73.

* **FLORENTINO** (Stephano), an eminent historical painter, born at Florence in 1301, and studied under Giotto, to whom he was superior in design. He died in 1350.

FLORIO (John), the Resolute, as he was wont to call himself. He was born in London, but his parents were Waldenses. On the death of Edward VI. they fled to the continent, where their son received his education. At the accession of Elizabeth they returned to England, and Florio became a teacher of the French and Italian languages at Oxford. In this capacity he attended prince Henry and Anne, queen of James I. He died in 1625, aged 80. He compiled a *Dictionary, Italian and English*, 1597, folio, and translated *Montaigne's Essays*.

FLORIS (Francis), a painter of Antwerp, born in 1520. He studied the works of Michael Angelo in Italy, and on his return to his own country he became so greatly employed as to acquire a good fortune. He has been called the Flemish Raphael, and died at the age of 50.

FLORUS (Lucius Annæus), a Latin historian, of the same family as Seneca and Lucan. He wrote an abridgment of the Roman History, in four books, which is concise and elegant, but rather poetical. He flourished A.D. 116. The best editions of Florus are Dicker's, 2 vols. 8vo. and Bat. 1722, and that of Fischer, 8vo. Lip. 1760.

FLUDD (Robert), an English philosopher, was the son of sir Thomas Fludd, knight, and born at Milgate, in Kent, in 1574. He received his education at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then travelled into foreign countries. In 1605 he returned to England, and proceeded to the degree of M.D. after which he settled in London, and became fellow of the college of physicians. His writings, which are wholly in Latin, are profoundly obscure, being on the wonders of alchemy, and the mysticism of the rosicrucians. The titles of some are, *Utriusque Cosmi, Majoris & Minoris, Metaphysica, Physica, & Technica Historia*; *De Naturæ Simia, seu Technica Microcosmi Historia*; *De Supernaturali, Naturali, Præternaturali, & Contranaturali Microcosmi Histo-*

ria; *Medicina Catholica, seu Myſterium Artis Medicandi Sacrarium*; *Pulſus, ſeu Nova & Arcana pulſuum Hiſtoria, e ſacro ſoule radicaliter extracta, &c.*

FOES, or **FOESIUS** (Anutius), a learned phyſician, born at Metz in 1528. He tranſlated the works of Hippocrates into Latin, and died in 1596.

FOGLIETA (Uberto), a Genoefe prieſt, born in 1518. He was baniſhed from his native country for the freedom of his writings. He then retired to Rome, where he died in 1581. His principal works are; 1. *Hiſtoria Genuenſium*, 1585; 2. *De Cauſa Magnitudinis Turcarum Imperii*; 3. *Della Repubblica di Genoa*.

FO-HI, the firſt Chineſe monarch, who is ſaid to have founded that kingdom 200 years after the deluge. He removed the ſeat of the empire from the province of Xen Si to Chin Chen. To him the Chineſe are indebted for muſical inſtruments, a code of laws, the regulation of the ſexual intercourſe, which before him was promiſcuous, and for religious obſervances. He is ſaid to have reigned 115 years, but ſo much fable is blended with his ſtory, that it is not proper to mention more concerning him.

FOIX (Odet de), lord of Lautrec, a French general of eminence. He was wounded at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, and afterwards he was driven out of Italy with diſgrace. In 1528 however he returned into that country, took Pavia, and died the ſame year before Naples.

FOLARD (Charles), a French officer, born at Avignon, in 1669. In 1720 he became aid-du-camp to M. de Vendome, who undertook nothing without conſulting him. For his great ſervices he was rewarded with a penſion, and the croſs of St. Louis. He received a wound at the battle of Caſſano, by which he was deprived of the uſe of his left hand. About 1710 he was made priſoner by prince Eugene, and on his being exchanged he was ſent to Malta, to aſſiſt in its defence againſt the Turks. He afterwards ſerved under Charles XII. of Sweden, and was preſent at the ſiege of Fredericks-hall, when that prince was killed in 1718. He then returned to France, and in 1719 ſerved as colonel under the duke of Berwick. He died in 1752. He wrote as follows; 1. *Commentaries upon Polybius*, 6 vols. 4to.; 2. A book of new Diſcoveries in war; 3. A treatiſe on the Defence of Places.

FOLENGO (Theophilus), an Italian

poet, who aſſumed the name of Virago Coccoio. He at firſt became a ſoldier, but ſoon grew weary of that life, and turned monk. He died in 1544, aged 51. His works are; 1. *Opus Macaronicum*, Venice, 1651; 2. *The Orlandino*, 1526; 3. *Caos del Tri per Uno*; 4. *La Humanita del Figlio di Dio*, 1533.

FOLKES (Martin), an Engliſh writer, born in Weſtmiſter about 1690. At the age of 24 he became a fellow of the royal ſociety, of which he was afterwards preſident. He wrote ſeveral papers in the *Philophical Tranſactions*, and a volume in 4to. on the Engliſh Coins, from the Conqueſt to his own Time. He died at London in 1754.

FONSECA (Anthony de), a Portuguese monk of the order of St. Dominic. He was alſo preacher to the king, and profeſſor of theology in the univerſity of Coimbra. He publiſhed, in 1539, *Remarks on cardinal Cajetan's Commentaries on the Bible*, folio. There was a learned Portuguese called Peter Fonſeca, who publiſhed a ſyſtem of *Metaphyſics*, in 4 vols. folio.

FONT (Joſeph de la), a French comic writer, who died in 1725, aged 39. He wrote five comedies, and ſome operas.

FONT (Pierre de la), a French divine, who wrote, *Entretiens Eccléſiaſtiques*, 5 vols. 12mo. and four volumes of ſermons. He died at the beginning of the 18th century.

FONTAINE (John de la), a French poet, born at Chateau-Thierry in 1621, and educated among the fathers of the oratory. He did not ſhew any marks of a poetical genius till he was paſt twenty. Some of his pieces introduced him to the notice of the duchefs of Bouillon, whom he followed to Paris, where he obtained a penſion. Madame de la Sabliere gave him apartments in her houſe, and here he reſided twenty years in habits of intimacy with the greateſt wits of the age. He died very penitent in 1695. Beſides his *Tales*, he alſo wrote *Fables*, in both of which he poſſeſſes all the merit of originality. Four volumes of his miſcellaneous works were printed at Paris, in 1744.

FONTAINE (Nicolas), a member of the ſociety of Port Royal, and ſuperintendent of the ſtudents there. In 1664 he was ſent to the Baſtille, and releaſed in 1668. He died at Melun in 1709, aged 84. His works are; 1. *Lives of the Saints of the Old Teſtament*, 4 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Lives of the Saints in general*, 1 vol. folio; 3. *On the Figurative Lan-*

guage of the Bible, 4to.; 4. *Memoirs of the Solitaires of Port Royal*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 5. Translation of St. Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Paul's Epistles, 7 vols. 8vo.

FONTAINES (Peter Francis Guyot des), a French critic, born at Rouen in 1685. At fifteen he joined himself to the Jesuits, but quitted them when he was thirty. In 1724 he succeeded the abbé Bignon in the management of the *Journal des Savans*. In 1731 he began a new work called, *Nouvelliste du Parnasse, ou Reflexions sur les Ouvrages nouveaux*, which did not continue long. He started several other periodical publications, and died in 1745. He also translated several esteemed English books, and some of the Latin classics.

FONTANA (Domenico), an eminent architect and mechanic, born at Milan in 1543. He raised the Roman obelisk from the dust in the front of St. Peter's, a work deemed impracticable, and which many others had attempted in vain. He removed to Naples in 1592, and died there in 1607.

* **FONTANA** (Prospero), an historical painter, born at Bologna in 1512. He had a fine invention, and his taste of design was elegant, but his greatest honour was that of being preceptor to Ludovico and Annibal Caracci.

* **FONTANA** (Lavinia), the daughter of the above, was born in 1552, at Bologna, and died in 1602. She painted the portrait of pope Gregory XIII. so well as to obtain the patronage of that pontiff. She also painted historical subjects with great applause.

FONTANGES (Marie Angélique, duchess of), one of the favourites of Lewis XIV. in which sort of honour she succeeded madame de Montespan, and died in childhood in 1681, aged 20.

FONTANINI (Juste), archbishop of Ancyra, born in 1666, in the duchy of Frioul, and died at Rome in 1736. His principal works are; 1. *Bibliotheca della Eloquenza Italiana*; 2. A Literary History of Aquileia, 1742; 3. A Collection of Bulls of Canonization.

FONTE-MODERATA, a Venetian lady, whose real name was Modesta Pozzo, born at Venice in 1555, and died in 1592. She wrote two poems, one entitled, *Il Floridoro*; the other on the Passion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ; also a book in prose, in which she holds that the women are not inferior in understanding and genius to the men.

* **FONTENAY** (John Baptiste Blain de), a French painter, born at Caen in 1654. He was a disciple of Monoyer, and had a happy taste in painting fruits and flowers, with insects. Louis XIV. gave him a pension, and apartments in the Louvre. He died in 1715.

FONTENELLE (Bernard le Bovier de), a celebrated French writer, born at Rouen in 1657. His father was an advocate in the parliament of that city. Before the age of 20 young Fontenelle had written the principal part of his *Bellerophon*, a tragic-opera. But his dramatic compositions were not so excellent as his other writings. His *Dialogues of the Dead*, and his *Plurality of Worlds*, displayed his genius to the best advantage. On becoming secretary to the academy of sciences, he set himself about writing the history of that learned body, which he executed with great clearness and elegance. His *Eloges*, spoken in commemoration of deceased members, were inimitable compositions; and did honour both to the author and subjects. He died in 1757. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote, 1. *The History of Oracles*; 3. *Pastoral Poems*; 3. *History of the French Theatre*; 4. *Elements of the Geometry of Infinites*; 5. *Moral Discourses*, &c.

FONTENU (Louis François), a French antiquary and historian, born at Lilledon, in Gatinois, in 1667. He wrote several curious dissertations in the *Memoirs of the French Academy of Inscriptions*, and died in 1759.

FONTIUS (Bartholomew), an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1445. He was librarian to Matthew Corvinus, king of Hungary, and died in 1513. He wrote a *Commentary on Pegasus*, and some orations.

FOOTE (Samuel), an English dramatic writer and performer, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, in 1722. His father was a justice of peace for that county, and his mother, sister to sir John Dinely Goodere, of Herefordshire, who was murdered by his brother, Captain Goodere, of the Ruby man-of-war, at Bristol. Foote was educated at Worcester college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Temple, but the liveliness of his genius did not suit with the profession of the law, and therefore he abandoned it for the stage. His first performance was in the character of Othello. In 1747 he opened the little theatre in the Hay-market, with a dramatic piece of his own, called, *The Diversions of the Morn-*

ing, which was represented above forty mornings to crowded audiences. The next season he brought forward another exhibition, called, *An Auction of Pictures*, in which he took off some of the most noted characters of the day. He still continued to play at one or other of the theatres, and frequently brought out new pieces. In 1760 he produced the *Minor* at his own House in the Hay-market, and from that time it became a summer theatre. In 1766 he had the misfortune to break his leg while on a visit to Lord Mexborough's in the country, in consequence of which he was obliged to have it amputated. He now began to acquire a great deal of money, and his genius being very prolific he every season produced some laughable caricature of persons well known, which filled the theatre, and consequently his pockets. In 1776 he attacked a lady, then the subject of much conversation, but his piece was suppressed; and some charges were brought against him of a very serious nature, no less than of his having been guilty of an unnatural offence. He was honourably acquitted of this accusation, but it had a deep effect upon his mind, and the year following he died at Dover, in his way to France, for the benefit of his health. His remains were brought to town, and interred in Westminster abbey. Foote has justly been called the English Aristophanes, and no greater proof can be given of his comic powers than in the following anecdote, related by Dr. Johnson: "The first time (says he) I was in company with Foote, was at Fitzherbert's. Having no good opinion of the fellow, I was resolved not to be pleased; and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner pretty fullenly, affecting not to mind him; but the dog was so very comical, that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible." His dramatic works have been published in 4 vols. 8vo.

FORBES (Patrick), a Scotch prelate, born in 1564, of a noble family, in the shire of Aberdeen. In 1618 he was made bishop of Aberdeen, and died in 1635. His *Commentary upon the Revelations* was printed at London, in 1613. He was a pious prelate, and a liberal patron of learned men.

FORBES (John), son of the above. He also became bishop of Aberdeen, but the covenanters obliged him to fly be-

yond sea. He continued in Holland about two years, and then returned to his own country, where he led a retired life, and died in 1648. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. folio, 1703.

FORBES (William), bishop of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen, in 1585. After studying at several universities, both in his own country and in Germany, he went to England, where he was offered the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, which he declined. When Charles I. erected Edinburgh into an episcopal see, he appointed Dr. Forbes to fill it, but he enjoyed this dignity only three months, dying in 1634. He wrote some learned pieces in divinity.

FORBES (Duncan), an eminent Scots judge, born at Culloden, in the county of Inverness, in 1685, and educated first at Edinburgh, from whence he went to Utrecht, and then to Paris. In 1710 he returned home, and was called to the bar. In 1717 he was appointed solicitor-general of Scotland, and in 1725 lord advocate. He was made lord-president of the court of session, in 1742; in which office he exerted himself with great activity in support of government in the rebellion of 1745. He died in 1747. His writings are; 1. *Thoughts on Religion*; 2. *A Letter to a Bishop*; 3. *Reflections on Incredulity*.

FORBIN (Claude, chevalier de), a French naval commander, born in 1656. He served in the East Indies for some years, and was appointed chief admiral to the king of Siam. He greatly distinguished himself afterwards in Europe, and was in much favour with Lewis XIV. He died in 1733. His *Memoirs* were published in 1749, in 2 vols. 12mo.

FORCE (James, duke de la), son of Francis, lord de la Force, who, with his eldest son, was slain in bed, in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. James was then a child, and asleep between his father and brother, but being unnoticed by the murderers he escaped. Voltaire has recorded this incident in his *Henriade*. He signalized himself greatly under Henry IV. and afterwards joined the protestants against Lewis XIII. However he soon made his submission to the king, and was appointed marshal of France, lieutenant-general of the army in Piedmont, and created a duke. He afterwards took Pignerol, and beat the Spaniards at Carignan in 1630. He died in 1652.

FORD (John), a dramatic poet, who wrote several plays between the years

FOR

1636 and 1639. He was of the Middle Temple, but the time of his death is not known.

FORDUN (John de), a Scotch historian of the 14th century. He wrote a history of his native country, which was printed by Hearne at Oxford in 5 vols. 8vo. and by Mr. Goodal at Edinburgh, in 1 vol. folio.

FORDYCE (David), an ingenious writer, born at Aberdeen in 1720. He was educated at that university, and became professor of moral philosophy in the Marischal college. On his return to England from a tour through several parts of Europe, he was shipwrecked and drowned in 1751. He wrote; 1. *Dialogues concerning Education*, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. *A Treatise of moral Philosophy in Doddsley's Preceptor*. 3. *Theodorus, a Dialogue, concerning the Art of Preaching*.

* **FORDYCE** (Dr. James), an eminent divine, born in 1720 at Aberdeen, and educated at that university. He was early settled minister of the parish of Brechin, and afterwards removed to London, where he had a great and respectable congregation in Monkwell-street. He resigned this charge about thirteen years before his death, which happened at Bath in 1796 in the 77th year of his age. He will long be known as the author of *Sermons to young Women*, 2 vols.; *Addresses to young Men*, 2 vols.; *Addresses to the Deity*, 1 vol.; and other publications.

* **FORDYCE** (sir William), an eminent Scotch physician, who died in London in 1792.

FOREST (Peter), or *Forestus*, a Dutch physician, born in 1522. He studied in Italy, and afterwards practised in the Low Countries, where he died in 1597. His *Observations on Medicine* were printed at Franckfort in 1623, in 6 vols. folio.

FOREST (John), painter to the king of France, born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1712. His landscapes are very beautiful and judicious.

FOREST OF FORESTA (James Philip of), usually called Philip of Bergamo, was an Augustine monk, and wrote a chronicle from Adam to 1503; also a *Confessional*, printed at Venice in 1487; and a *Treatise on illustrious Women*, in 1497.

FORMOSUS, bishop of Porto in Italy, succeeded pope Stephen V. in 891. The Roman people were greatly displeased

FOR

with him, and when he died, in 896 they threw his corpse into the Tiber.

FORSTER (John), a learned protestant divine, born at Augsburg in 1495. He taught Hebrew in the university of Wittenberg, and was the close friend of Luther and Melancthon. He died in 1556. A Hebrew lexicon by him was published at Basle in 1564, folio. He is not to be confounded with another John Forster who published commentaries on some parts of scripture.

* **FORSTER** (George), an ingenious naturalist. He was the son of a protestant minister at Dantzick, and at nineteen years of age went with captain Cook on his second voyage. After his return he was chosen professor in the university of Cassel, and afterwards in that of Wilna, which place he left for Mayence. When that place was taken by the Prussians he went to Paris, and engaged in the study of the Oriental languages to enable him to travel through Thibet and Hindostan, but death cut him off in the midst of his projects in 1792, and in the 39th year of his age. His works are; 1. *A Tract on the Constitution and Government of England*. 2. *A Journal of Cook's second Voyage round the Globe, in English and German*. 3. *A philosophical and picturesque Journey along the Banks of the Rhine*, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. *A Journey through England in 1790*.

* **FORSTER** (Dr. John Reinhold), father of the above. He also accompanied captain Cook as a naturalist in his second voyage. He was born in 1729, and died at Halle, a Prussian university in Saxony, in 1799. He wrote some valuable treatises.

FORSTNER (Christopher), a German lawyer, born 1598, and died in 1667. He wrote; 1. *De principatu Tiberii*. 2. *Notæ politicæ ad Tacitum*. 3. *Hypomnemata, Politica*. 4. *Epistola*.

FORT (Francis le), a soldier and statesman. He was born at Geneva in 1656, and after serving in Holland and Germany, he entered into the employ of the czar Peter the Great, who entrusted him with the siege of Azof, where he shewed so much bravery and skill, that the emperor made him his first minister of state, and commander-in-chief of all his forces. He died at Moscow in 1699, and the czar, who was a sincere mourner, attended the funeral in person.

FORTESCUE (sir John), an English judge. He was born in the parish of Wear Gifford in Devonshire, and edu-

rated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn. In 1430 he was made a serjeant at law, and in 1441 chief justice of the court of King's-bench. He served Henry VI. with such fidelity, that in the first parliament of Edward IV. he was attainted of high treason with other adherents of that unfortunate prince, whom he followed into Scotland, where Henry made him chancellor of England. In 1463 he went abroad, and settled in Lorraine. While in exile, he wrote his famous book, entitled, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, which however was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. since which it has been frequently printed. When the affairs of the house of Lancaster turned, Fortescue came back to England, and though his party did not succeed, yet he remained unmolested. He lived to the age of 90, and was buried in the church of Elberton in Gloucestershire, where he had bought an estate. The best edition of his book is that of 1741.

FORTIGUERRA (Nicolas), an Italian prelate, and poet, was born in 1674, and was made a bishop by pope Clement XI. Clement XII. had so often promised to make him a cardinal, and as frequently disappointed him, that at last he fell ill, and died in 1735. He wrote a poem, in burlesque, of Ariosto, entitled, *Ricciardetto*, and translated Terence into Italian.

FORTIUS or **FORTIS** (Joachim), a teacher of Greek and mathematics at Antwerp. He was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, and died in 1536. He wrote a book, *De Ratione Studendi*, and some other works.

FOSCARI (Francis), a doge of Venice, who distinguished himself by the conquest of the territory of Brescia and Bergamo, the cities of Crema and Ravenna. The expence attending these acquisitions proved so offensive to the Venetians, that they deposed him from his dignity, and to manifest their resentment more strongly, got his son banished on various false accusations. This usage filled the unfortunate Foscari with grief, and he died in 1457, aged 84, two days after his deposition. His son afterwards died in prison, where he was thrown upon a false charge of having murdered a senator.

FOSCARINI (Michael), a Venetian historian, who completed Nani's history of Venice, published in 1692. He was a senator of the republic, and died in 1692, aged 64. He also wrote some novels.

FOSSE (Charles de la), a French

painter, and pupil of le Brun, whose works he copied. After studying in Italy he returned to Paris, and was employed to paint the dome of the hotel of invalids. He had a pension settled upon him by the king, and was appointed a member of the academy of painting, of which he afterwards became rector. The duke of Montague invited him to England, and employed him in ornamenting his house, now the British Museum. King William offered him a handsome establishment here, which he declined. He died in his own country in 1716.

FOSSE (Anthony de la), nephew of the above. He was born at Paris in 1658, and became lord of Aubigny by purchasing the estate to which that title belonged. He was secretary to the marquis of Crequi, and when that nobleman was killed at the battle of Luzara, la Fosse carried his heart to Paris. He was afterwards secretary to the duke d'Aumont. He wrote some tragedies and poems in French, and several pieces in Italian. His *Manlius* has been put upon a footing with the best productions of Corneille. He died in 1708.

FOSTER (Samuel), an English mathematician, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1636 he was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham college, which, however, he resigned at the close of the same year, but in 1641 he was re-elected. He became one of the first members of that society, which afterwards was incorporated by royal charter, for encouraging experimental philosophy, and died in 1652. He wrote several mathematical treatises; the chief of which are, *The Art of Dialling*; *Description of sundry Instruments, invented or improved by him*; and *Miscellanies*. There were two other mathematicians of his name in the same century, viz. **WILLIAM FOSTER**, who was a pupil of Oughtred, and afterwards a teacher in London; and **MARK FOSTER**, the author of a *Treatise on Trigonometry*.

FOSTER (James), an English divine, born in 1697 at Exeter, and educated at the free school of that city, from whence he was removed to an academy to perfect his studies. He commenced preacher in 1718, but when the disputes broke out in Exeter respecting the doctrine of the Trinity, he quitted that place and went to Melborne in Somersetshire. Afterwards he resided for some time at Trowbridge in Wiltshire, and in 1724 he was

chosen to succeed Dr. Gale at Barbican, having altered his sentiments respecting infant baptism, and been immersed in consequence of reading that writer's treatise on the subject. In 1744 he was chosen pastor of the church of Pinner's hall, and in 1748 the university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died in 1753, leaving a high character behind him for integrity and learning. His writings are; 1. A Defence of the Christian Revelation against Tindal. 2. Tracts on Heresy against Dr. Stebbing. 3. Several excellent Sermons, in 4 vols. 8vo. 4. Discourses on natural Religion and social Virtue, 2 vols. 4to.

FOSTER (John), a learned English divine, born in 1731 at Windsor, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge. He afterwards became one of the assistants in Eton school, and in 1765 head master, which however he resigned in consequence of his infirmities, and in 1772 obtained a canonry of Windsor. The year following he went to Spa for his health, and died there. His remains were brought to England, and interred at Windsor. He published an essay on the different nature of accent and quantity, with their use and application in the pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek languages, in 8vo. 1762.

FOTHERGILL (George), an eminent English divine, born in the county of Westmoreland in 1705, and educated at Kendal school, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1751 he was elected principal of Edmund hall, and presented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hampshire. He died in 1760. He was the author of two volumes of sermons.

FOTHERGILL (John), an eminent English physician, born in 1712 at Carr End, in Yorkshire, of reputable parents, who were by profession quakers. About 1728 he was placed apprentice to an apothecary at Bradford, and in 1736 he removed to London, where he studied two years in St. Thomas's hospital. From thence he went to Edinburgh, and took his doctor's degree. He afterwards went to Leyden, and travelled through some parts of France and Germany. About 1740 he commenced practice in London with great success, which continued to the very last. He was also admitted fellow of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, and a member of the royal and

antiquarian societies of London. He greatly cultivated natural history and botany, and was a liberal patron of ingenious men. He was at the sole expence of printing Purver's translation of the scriptures into English, and an edition of bishop Percy's Key to the New Testament for a seminary of quakers in Yorkshire. He died in 1780, and was buried in the quaker's burying ground at Winchmore-hill. His shells and pieces of natural history were sold, by his own appointment, to the late Dr. Hunter, at 500l. under the valuation. His library was sold by auction.

FOTHERGILL (Samuel), brother of the preceding. He was an eminent preacher among the quakers, and travelled over Great Britain, Ireland, and North America, to propagate the tenets of his sect. He was a man of exemplary piety and good sense. He died in 1773.

FOUCAULT (Nicolas Joseph), a French antiquary, born at Paris in 1643. He discovered, in 1704, the ancient town of the Vinducasses near Caen, of which he published an account, with an enumeration of the coins, marbles, and other antiquities found there. He also discovered the M.S. of Lactantius de Mortibus Persecutorum, in the abbey of Moissac in Querci. He died in 1721.

* FOUCHIER (Bertram de), a Dutch painter, born at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1609, and a disciple of Vandyck. He afterwards travelled to Rome, where he studied the manner of Tintoretto. On his return to his own country he adopted the style of Brouwer, and painted portraits and conversations with great repute. He died in 1674.

FOUQUET (Nicolas), marquis of Belle-isle, was born in 1615. At the age of 38 he became superintendent of the finances, but his extravagance and ostentation proved his ruin, for in 1661 he was arrested at Nantes, and in 1664 condemned to perpetual banishment, which was afterwards changed to imprisonment for life. He died in the citadel of Pignerol in 1680.

FOUQUET (Charles Louis Augustus), count of Belle-isle, grandson of the above, was born in 1684. His gallant conduct at the siege of Lisle, where he commanded a regiment of dragoons, brought him into great favour with Louis XIV. after whose death he was for some time in disgrace, and confined in the Bastille. In the war of 1733 he was appointed to command in Germany, and afterwards became the confidential friend

of cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created mareschal of France, and the year following attended the diet of Frankfort as plenipotentiary from the court of Versailles. Not long after he commanded at Prague, from whence he effected a retreat with great difficulty. Charles VII. honoured him with the order of the Golden Fleece, and created him a prince of the empire. In 1743 he was taken prisoner at a small town near Hanover, and carried to England, where he remained till August 1744. He then served against the Austrians in Provence; and in 1748 was made a peer of France. In 1757 he became prime minister, but the fatigue of business proved too much for his health, and he died in 1761.

FOULON (William), a Dutch Latin poet, born at the Hague, where he kept a school. He afterwards became a burgo-master at Horden in Friesland, where he died in 1558, aged 75. He wrote three Latin comedies: 1. *Martyrium Johannis Pistorii*; 2. *Hypocritis*; 1554; 3. *Acolastus, de filio prodigo*.

FOUNTAIN (sir Andrew), an English antiquary and connoisseur, born at Narford in Norfolk, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he studied the Anglo-Saxon language. He gave a proof of his skill therein by a piece inserted in Dr. Hickes's *Thesaurus*, entitled, *Nomismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica, breviter illustrata ab Andra Fountaine, eq. aur. et æd. Christi Oxon alumno*, 1705. King William conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He travelled for a considerable time in various parts of Europe, and made a noble collection of antiques and curiosities. In 1709 he drew the designs for the Tale of a Tub, by Swift, between whom and sir Andrew there subsisted a close intimacy. In 1727 he was appointed warden of the Mint, which office he held till his death in 1753.

FOQUIERES (James), a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1580. He was the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and became so excellent in painting landscape as to be ranked with Titian. He died in 1659.

FOURMONT (Stephen), professor of the Arabic and Chinese languages at Paris, was born in 1683. He had an uncommon memory, and a great propensity to learning languages. This made his house the resort of learned men and foreigners. In 1715 he succeeded M. Galland as Arabic professor in the Royal college. He died at Paris in 1743. M.

Fourmont was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of several foreign societies. His principal works are; 1. *The Roots of the Latin Tongue in Metre*. 2. *Critical Reflections upon Ancient History, to the Time of Cyrus*, 2 vols. 4to. 3. *Meditationes Sinicae*, folio. 4. *Several Dissertations printed in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*. 5. *A Chinese Grammar in Latin*, folio.

FOURMONT (Michael), younger brother of the preceding. He was in orders, and professor of Syriac in the Royal college, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He died in 1746.

FOURNIER (Peter Simon), a French engraver and letter-founder, was born at Paris in 1712. He published, in 1737, a table of proportions to be observed between letters, in order to determine their height and relation to each other. He also wrote several essays on the rise and progress of printing; which have been collected and published in one volume 8vo. His chief work, however, is entitled, *Manuel Typographique, utile aux Gens de Lettres, et à ceux qui exercent les differents Parties de l'Art de l'Imprimerie*, 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1768.

FOURNY (Honore Caille du), auditor of the Chamber of Accounts at Paris. He assisted Pere Anselme in his second edition of the *Histoire Genealogique et Chronologique de la Maison de France, et des grand Officiers de la Couronne*, 1712. He died in 1731.

FOURQUEVAUX (Ramond of Pavia, baron of), an Italian writer and soldier. He was of an ancient family in Pavia, but when the wars raged between the Guelphs and Gibelines he went to France, where he so distinguished himself in the military line as to be appointed governor of Narbonne. He died in 1574, aged 66. He wrote the *Lives of the eminent French generals*; printed at Paris in 1543, 4to.

FOWLER (John), an English printer, born at Bristol, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1555. He resigned his fellowship in 1559, and went first to Antwerp and then to Louvain, where he carried on the business of a printer with great advantage to himself and to the popish cause. He also composed several books against the protestants, and some devotional ones for the catholics. He died at Newmark in Germany, in 1578.

FOWLER (Christopher), a puritan divine, born at Marlborough in Wiltshire, in 1611, and educated at Oxford. He was ordained in the church of England, which he renounced and professed himself a presbyterian. In the rebellion he was settled as minister of St. Mary's church in Reading, and at last became fellow of Eton college. He was ejected at the restoration, and died in 1676. He wrote some pieces not worth notice.

FOWLER (Edward), an English prelate, was born at Westerleigh in Gloucestershire, in 1632, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. At the restoration he scrupled conformity, having been bred wholly among the puritans; but at length he complied, and in 1673 he was presented to the rectory of Allhallows, Bread-street. In 1675 he was made prebendary of Gloucester, and in 1681 vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. The same year he took his doctor's degree. He was a very active promoter of the revolution, for which he was promoted to the see of Gloucester in 1691. He died at Chelsea in 1714. He published several religious books; the best known of which is that entitled, *The Design of Christianity*; or, a plain Demonstration and Improvement of this Proposition, viz. that the enduing man with inward real righteousness and true holiness was the ultimate end of our Saviour's coming into the world, and is the great intendment of his blessed gospel, 8vo. This excellent book has been frequently printed, and deserves a serious perusal.

Fox (Edward), an English bishop and statesman. He was born at Dursley in Gloucestershire, and educated first at Eton and next at King's college, Cambridge; of which, in 1528, he was elected provost. Cardinal Wolsey took him into his service, and procured him to be sent as ambassador to Rome with Gardiner to promote the business of the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catherine of Arragon. He was afterwards sent in the same capacity to France and Germany; and in 1535 promoted to the see of Hereford. He died in 1538. This active prelate was a great advocate for the reformation, which he advanced with considerable ability. Two of his maxims as a statesman are worth preserving. Discouraging of terms of peace he said, "Honourable ones last long, but the dishonourable no longer than till kings have power to break them: the surest way therefore to peace is a constant prepared-

ness for war."—"Two things (said he) must support a government, gold and iron; gold to reward its friends, and iron to keep under its enemies." He wrote a book, *De vera differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ, et quæ sit ipsa veritas et virtus utriusque*.

Fox (John), an English divine, born at Boston in Lincolnshire in 1517, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. Afterwards he became fellow of Magdalen college, and in 1543 took his degree of M. A. He discovered his attachment to the principles of the reformation with so much freedom, that in 1545 he was expelled from his college, and narrowly escaped with his life. His friends also turned their backs upon him, and in this state he was reduced to the greatest distress. At length sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, took him into his house as tutor to his children. While in this situation he married, and on leaving sir Thomas's family he went to live at Coventry. Afterwards he removed to London, and was employed by the duchess of Richmond as tutor to her nephew the earl of Surrey's children. Here he continued till the reign of queen Mary, when Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, made use of every means in his power to get him seized. Mr. Fox's pupil, the duke of Norfolk, perceiving his danger, sent him secretly over to the continent. Here he fixed himself at Basil, and earned his subsistence by correcting the press for an eminent printer. When queen Elizabeth came to the throne he returned to England, and was well received by his pupil the duke, who settled a pension upon him. Sir William Cecil also gave him a prebend in the church of Salisbury; and he might have had higher preferment if he could have conformed to the canons and ceremonies. In 1563 he published his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, better known by the name of Fox's Book of Martyrs, in one large volume folio. In the edition of 1583, it made two volumes; and in the subsequent ones, three. This book was in great esteem with the protestants, and as much opposed by the papists, who called it Fox's Golden Legend. It is a work of great interest and impartiality; and though not devoid of errors, it is written with fidelity and minuteness. This pious and laborious man died in 1567, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, of which he was some time

F R A

vicar. Besides his Acts and Monuments, he published several religious books in Latin and English.

FOX (George), the founder of the sect of quakers, was born at Drayton in Leicestershire, in 1624. He was at first placed with a shepherd, and afterwards bound apprentice to a shoemaker; but it does not appear that he ever followed either of those professions. In 1643 he became a religious itinerant; and about 1647 commenced public preacher, inveighing, not only against the prevailing vices, but the stated ministers and religious services, affirming that the light of Christ in the heart is alone the means of salvation, and the true qualification for the gospel ministry. He suffered imprisonment in many places, and sometimes experienced very cruel usage. In 1669 he married the widow of a Welch judge; but still he continued his course of itinerant preaching, and visited most parts of the British islands, Holland, Germany, and North America, and even some of the West-India islands. He died in London in 1690. His Journal was printed at London in 1694, his Epistles in 1698, and his Tracts in 1706; all in folio.

FRACASTORIO (Girolamo), an Italian poet and physician. He was born at Verona in 1483; and two wonderful things are related of his infancy, one that when he was born his lips adhered so closely to each other that a surgeon was obliged to divide them with a knife; the other, that while his mother held him in her arms she was killed by lightning, and he escaped unhurt. His eminence as a physician was very great, and he was in much esteem with Cardinal Bembo, Julius Scaliger, and pope Paul III. He died in 1553. His principal poem is, *Siphilis, or De Morbo Gallico*; and his medical pieces are, *De Sympathia & Antipathia*; *De Contagine et Contagiosis Morbis*; *De Causis Criticorum dierum*; *De vini temperatura*, &c. His works were printed entire in 2 vols. 4to. at Padua, 1735.

FRACHETTA (Girolamo), an Italian political writer; born at Rovigno. He settled first at Rome, where he exercised several eminent employments; but finding that his enemies had projected his ruin he went to Naples, where he lived in a handsome manner on a considerable pension. He died there at the beginning of the 17th century. His principal work is entitled, *Il Seminario de Governi di Stato, et di Guerra*.

F R A

FRAGUIER (Claude-Francis), a French writer, born at Paris in 1666. He was brought up among the jesuits, whose society he quitted in 1694, and devoted himself wholly to literature. He assisted abbé Bignon in the *Journal des Sçavans*. He died at Paris in 1728. His Latin poems were printed at Paris in 1729, 12mo. with some dissertations concerning Socrates.

FRANCESCA (Peter), a Venetian painter, who died in 1443. He excelled in representing battles and night-pieces.

* FRANCE. The ancient inhabitants of this country were called Gauls, and received a colony of Belgæ from Germany about 200 B. C. That part of the country which was called Gallia Narbonensis became a Roman province in 118 B. C. about which time the Allobroges were subdued. In 57 B. C. Julius Cæsar conquered the Helvetii, and ten years afterwards the Belgæ, with the rest of the country, except the Saleffi, a people who inhabited a part of the Alps, and who were not reduced till about 25 B. C. A. D. 400. Honorius, the emperor, permitted the Goths to fix their residence in the southern parts of Gaul. In 406 the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, made an irruption into this country; and after continuing there three years, went into Spain, which they divided among themselves. In 413 the Burgundi, a people of Germany, seized that part of Gaul which is next the Rhine; in 490 they extended their territories; but in 534 the Franks put an end to their kingdom. These Franks were another German people settled between the Rhine and the Maine. In 470 the Franks, under Childeric, carried their arms into Gaul; and in 498 they put an end to the dominion of the Romans in that country. In 510 they obtained all that part which the Goths had possessed. In 880 the Normans ravaged part of France, and seized Brittany, Picardy, and Champagne. In 1204 Philip Augustus, king of France, took Normandy from John king of England. In 1347 Edward I. of England, took Calais. In 1360 peace was made between France and England, by which the latter power renounced Normandy and obtained Guienne, Poitou, Saintonge, and some other territories near Calais. About 1372 the French took from the English all they had acquired in France, except Calais; but in 1415 Henry V. made himself master of the greatest part of that kingdom; and his son was crowned king

F R A

of France at Paris by the duke of Bedford. Afterwards the English lost all their acquisitions except Calais and Guisnes. In 1477 Lewis XI. added a part of the duchy of Burgundy to France, and Lewis XII. obtained that of Bretagne. In 1558 the French conquered Calais, Guisnes, and all the English possessions in France. In 1789 a revolution broke out at Paris, the Bastille was destroyed, and a new constitution was formed, by which the monarchy was limited. After a variety of changes the republican party prevailed, Lewis XVI. was sent to prison, brought to trial, and murdered on the scaffold, January 21, 1793. His queen, Maria Antoinette, of Austria, shortly after suffered the same fate, and that country still continues harassed by foreign war and inward commotions.

FRANCESCHINI (Mark Anthony), a painter of Bologna, born in 1648, and died in 1729. He was the disciple of Carlo Cignani, whose manner he imitated with great success.

* **FRANCHI** (Antonio), an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1638, and died in 1709. He was principal painter to the grand dukes of Tuscany, and painted several altar-pieces and other great works at Florence. He also painted portraits.

FRANCIA (Francesco), an eminent painter, born at Bologna in 1450. He was at first a goldsmith, and afterwards an engraver of medals, but on applying himself to painting, he acquired a great reputation in that line. His death was singular; for Raphael having painted a picture for a church at Bologna, entrusted the placing of it to Francia, who was so struck with its beauty, that he became melancholy, and this threw him into a consumption, of which he died in 1518.

* **FRANCIS** of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, born in 1708, and married in 1736 Maria Theresa, daughter of the emperor Charles VI. Upon the death of her father in 1740, Maria Theresa appointed her husband to the administration of the government. On the death of Charles VII. in 1745, with whom he had disputed the imperial crown, he was elected emperor. Europe was then wholly at war, which was concluded by the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. A new war was kindled in 1756, and terminated in 1763. He died in 1765. In 1729 he ceded the duchy of Lorraine to France.

* **FRANCIS I.** king of France, ascended the throne in 1515 at the age of 21.

F R A

He was the son of Charles of Orleans, and of Louisa of Savoy, grand-daughter of Valentine duke of Milan, in right of whom he laid claim to that duchy. The Swiss opposed his passage through their territories, and were defeated at the battle of Marignan, in which the young king did wonders. He then entered the Milanese, and forced Maximilian Sforza to relinquish the sovereignty. A war afterwards broke out between him and Charles V. in which Francis lost a considerable part of his territories, and at last was made prisoner and conveyed to Madrid. In 1526 he regained his liberty, after renouncing all pretensions to Naples, the Milanese, Flanders, and Artois. In 1535 he marched again into Italy, and possessed himself of Savoy, but a peace was hastily made up, which was soon after broken, and Francis again saw his acquisitions taken from him, together with a good part of his own dominions. This restless monarch died in 1547, aged 52. He was a great patron of learned men, and founded the royal college of Paris.

* **FRANCIS II.** king of France, succeeded his father Henry II. in 1559, at the age of 16. He married Mary Stuart, daughter of James V. of Scotland, but died the year after his accession.

* **FRANCIS**, duke of Alençon, Anjou, &c. the youngest son of Henry II. king of France, born in 1554. He put himself at the head of some malecontents against his brother Henry III. for which Catherine de Medicis, his mother, sent him to prison, but the king soon gave him his liberty. However he was not affected with this act of generosity, but attempted to excite new troubles on being refused the place of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. In 1581 he went to England, with a view of marrying queen Elizabeth, in which he was disappointed. The year following he was crowned duke of Brabant at Antwerp, and count of Flanders at Ghent. His conduct, however, proved so offensive to the Brabanters, that they obliged him to fly into France, where he died in 1584.

* **FRANCIS** of Lorraine, duke of Guise. He distinguished himself by his military exploits, and took Calais from the English, and Thionville from the Spaniards. He also defeated the Germans at Renty, and obliged the Spaniards to make peace with Paul IV. He relieved the bad situation of the French after the battle of St. Quintin, for which he was made lieutenant-general of the

F R A

army of France. In 1562 he took Rouen and Bourges, and defeated the Hugonots at the battle of Dreux. The same year he was slain, some say assassinated, at the siege of Orleans, by John Poltrot Mere, but his death was avenged by his children.

FRANCIS, of Assisi, a Romish saint, and founder of a famous religious order. He was born at Assisi in Umbria, in 1182, and brought up to his father's profession, which was that of a merchant. However he renounced his patrimony, and all ideas of enriching himself, to profess a life of rigid austerity. His order was confirmed in 1210 by pope Innocent III. and in 1219 it consisted of 5000 friars. About this time he went into the holy land, where he endeavoured to convert the sultan, and offered to commit himself to the flames to prove the truth of his religion, but the proposition was not accepted. He died at Assisi in 1226. Pope Gregory IX. canonized him in 1230. His order has been greatly distinguished, and many popes and eminent men have belonged to it.

FRANCIS (of Paulo), another saint of the Roman church, who founded the order of Minims. He was born in 1416, at Paulo, in Calabria. His rule was very rigid; however he procured a number of followers to his order, which was approved by the popes. Louis XI. of France, being dangerously ill, sent for this devotee, hoping to be healed by him. The journey however proved fatal to the monk, who died there in 1507, aged 91. He was canonized by pope Leo X. in 1519.

* **FRANCIS SONNIUS**, bishop of Antwerp, a famous divine of the university of Louvaine, in the 16th century. He was at the council of Trent, and had a conference with Melancthon and some other reformers, by order of the emperor Ferdinand. His works are theological.

* **FRANCIS** (Victoria), a learned dominican, who wrote several books. He lived at the close of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries.

FRANCIS (Xavier), called the apostle of the Indies, was born at Xavier in Navarre, in 1506, and educated at Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Ignatius Loyola, and bound himself, with some others, to attempt converting the heathen. In 1541 he embarked at Lisbon for Goa, and laboured with great zeal in various parts of India, even in Japan. He was preparing for a voyage to China when death seized him at Goa,

F R A

and put an end to his labours in 1552. Gregory XV. enrolled him among the number of saints in 1622. His works are; 1. Five books of Epistles, Paris 1631, 8vo. 2. A Catechism. 3. Opuscula.

FRANCIS (de Sales), a Romish saint. He was born at the castle of Sales, near Geneva, in 1567. In 1602 he was made bishop of Geneva, in which station his conduct was very pious and exemplary. He founded a society of religious, called the order of the Visitation, which was sanctioned by Paul V. in 1618. Francis died in 1622, and was canonized by Alexander VI. His works are; 1. An Introduction to a devout Life. 2. A Treatise on the Love of God. 3. Letters. An excellent vein of piety runs through his writings.

FRANCIS (Philip), an ingenious divine. His father was a dean of the Irish church. The subject of the present notice was rector of Barrow in Suffolk, and chaplain to Chelsea hospital. He translated Horace and Demosthenes into English, and wrote two tragedies, *Eugenia* and *Constantia*. He died at Bath in 1773. His son was one of the supreme council at Bengal.

* **FRANCISCA** or **FRANCES**, a religious Roman lady, born in 1384. She founded a convent at Rome, over which she presided. This society was called Oblates, and professed the rule of St. Benedict. Many strange stories are told of her mortification and miracles. For these she was canonized in 1608.

FRANCO (Nicolo), an Italian satirist, born at Benevento in 1510. He was condemned to death at Rome for some satires on eminent personages in 1569; but whether the sentence was executed does not appear.

FRANCOIS (the abbé Laurent), a zealous antagonist of the French philosophers, born in 1698, and died in 1782. His works are; 1. A Treatise of Geography. 2. Proofs of the Religion of Jesus Christ, 4 vols. 3. Defence of Religion, 4 vols. 4. Examination of the Catechism of an honest Man. 5. Examination of the Facts on which Christianity is founded, 3 vols. 12mo. 6. Observations on the Philosophy of History.

FRANCOWITZ (Matthias), a protestant divine, born at Albano in Illyria, in 1520. He had a considerable share in compiling the *Centuries of Magdeburg*, and was in great esteem with Luther and Melancthon. He died in 1575. His works are few and theological.

FRANCK or **FRANCKEN** (Francis), called Old Frank, a Flemish painter, who died in 1616, aged 72. He painted historical pieces, the subjects of which were taken from the sacred history, some of which possess considerable merit.

FRANCK (Francis), son of the above, and therefore called Young Frank, born in 1580, and died in 1642. His principal picture is the Idolatry of Solomon, in a church at Antwerp.

* **FRANCK** (George), a German physician, born at Naumbourg in 1643. At the age of 18 he received the poetic crown, which he merited by the facility with which he composed verses in German, Latin, Greek, and even Hebrew. After going through his medical studies, and taking his degrees, he became professor in that faculty at Heidelberg and at Wittemburg. He was highly honoured, and employed by the emperor Leopold and several other crowned heads, and died in 1704. His works are; 1. *Flora Francica*, 12mo. 2. *Satyre Medicae*, 4to. 3. *Epistola*.

* **FRANCK** (Augustus Herman), a pious German divine, born at Lubeck in 1663. He was invited by the elector of Brandenburg into his dominions, and made at first professor of the Oriental languages at Halle, and afterwards of divinity. Here he laid the foundation of an orphan-house, which in 1727 had 2196 children, and more than 130 preceptors. He also projected and carried into effect a mission for propagating the gospel in Malabar. This great and good man died in 1727. His works are; 1. *Sermons and Books of Devotion*. 2. *Methodus studii Theologici*. 3. *Introductio ad lectionem Prophetarum*. 4. *Commentatio de scopo librorum veteris & novi Testamenti*. 5. *Manuductio ad lectionem Scripturæ sacræ*. 6. *Observationes Biblicæ*. Some of his practical books have been translated into English.

* **FRANCKENSTEIN** (Christian-Godfrey), born at Leipzig in 1661, and died in 1717, after having travelled through France, Switzerland, and England. He exercised the profession of an advocate with reputation at Leipzig, and wrote; 1. *A Continuation of the Introduction to History*, by Puffendorf. 2. *A Life of Christina, queen of Sweden*. 3. *A History of the 16th and 17th ages*.

* **FRANCKENSTEIN** (James Augustus), the son of the preceding, died at Leipzig in 1733. He wrote a great number of books, some of which are; 1. *De*

Collatione honorum. 2. *De Juribus Judæorum singularibus in Germania*.

FRANKLIN (Thomas), an English divine, born in London about 1720, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. He was also chosen professor of Greek in that university. In 1758 he obtained the vicarage of Ware, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Brasted in Kent. He was also chaplain in ordinary to the king, and died in 1784. Dr. Franklin translated *Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian*. He wrote three plays, viz. *The Earl of Warwick* and *Matilda*, tragedies, which were performed with applause, and the *Contract*, a comedy. He published a volume of sermons on the relative duties, and permitted his name to be prefixed to a translation of Voltaire's works.

* **FRANCO** (Battista), an historical painter of Venice, born in 1498, and died in 1561. He imitated the manner of Michael Angelo Buonarroti.

* **FRANCOIS** (Lucas), called the Old, born at Mechlin in 1574, and employed for some years by the kings of France and Spain. He was equally eminent in painting history and portrait, and died very rich in 1643.

* **FRANCOIS** (Lucas), the Young, born at Mechlin in 1606. He was the son and disciple of the preceding, and afterwards studied under Gerhard Segers. He died in 1654, possessed of a great reputation.

* **FRANCOIS** (Simon), a portrait painter, born at Tours in 1606, and died in 1671. He was a self-taught genius, and acquired great eminence in his profession.

* **FRANCUS** (Sebastian), a German anabaptist of the 16th century, who published several heretical books, which were refused by Melancthon, by order of the assembly at Smalcald, in 1540. Luther also wrote against this fanatic.

FRANKLIN (Benjamin), a celebrated American, born at Boston in New England, in 1706. His father was a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in that town, and intended him for the same business, but conceiving a disgust to it, he was bound apprentice to one of his brothers, who was a printer. He did not serve out his time, owing to some quarrels between him and his brother, but withdrew privately from Boston to New York in 1723. From thence he proceeded to

F R A

Philadelphia in quest of employment. Here he was hired by one Keymer; and in 1724 he sailed for England, encouraged so to do by sir William Keith, the governor of Pennsylvania, who promised to send letters of recommendation, and to furnish him with money sufficient to buy a press and other materials for printing. In this, however, he was disappointed. He continued in England about two years, working both as a pressman and compositor, and then returned to Philadelphia, where for a short time he served a merchant as book-keeper, and on the death of his employer he returned to his former business under Mr. Keymer. It was not long, however, before he set up for himself, in partnership with a young man of the name of Meredith. In 1729 this partnership was dissolved, and Franklin thenceforward carried on the business solely by himself with great advantage. The year following he married a lady, to whom he had paid his addresses before his departure for England. Owing to his having slighted her, she had married another person, and on becoming a widow Mr. Franklin renewed his addresses and married her. He now became a public man; his abilities began to be generally known, and in consequence he was appointed successively to the offices of printer to the house of assembly, clerk to the general assembly of Philadelphia, and post-master, and at length he was elected a member of the general assembly of Philadelphia. In 1757 he came to England as agent for the province of Pennsylvania, and while here was honourably entertained by the most eminent persons in the philosophical world, on account of the improvements which electricity had received from him. He remained in England five years, and returned to America in 1762, where he received public thanks for his faithful services. In 1764 he lost his seat in the assembly of Philadelphia, and the same year returned to England. In 1766 he was examined at the bar of the house of commons relative to the state of America. The troubles were now beginning, and the British government seemed resolved to accelerate rather than to divert the storm. Franklin remained in Europe till 1775, and then returned to his native land, having first endeavoured in vain to dissuade the ministry from their coercive measures. His fame stood as high in the political, as it had hitherto done in the scientific world. He became an active member of the new legislative assembly, and America is in-

F R E

debted for the formation of its constitution to this virtuous and enlightened philosopher. After this important service he was sent as ambassador to France to negotiate an alliance with that country, in which he was successful. He also acted as one of the plenipotentiaries for his country in signing the treaty of peace with England in 1783. He returned again to America in 1785, and received from his grateful countrymen those honours and distinctions which he had so justly merited. He died April 17, 1790. His works are few and miscellaneous, consisting of short essays and tracts on political and moral subjects. His style was formed on the model of that of Addison in the Spectator, and is remarkable for its plainness and brevity.

* FRANKS (Sebastian), a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1573. He painted landscapes in a style of great excellence, also conversation-pieces and historical subjects.

* FRANKS (John-Baptist), a painter, supposed to be the son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1600. He studied the works of Vandyck and Rubens with great success, and painted history and conversations.

FRANTZIUS (Wolfgang), a German divine, born in 1564. He became professor of divinity at Wittemberg, and died there in 1620. His works are; 1. *Animalium Historia sacra*. 2. *Tractatus de Interpretatione Sacrarum Scripturarum*.

* FRATELLINI (Giovanna), an Italian paintress, born at Florence in 1666. She was patronized by the archduchess Victoria, and acquired an excellent style of painting historical subjects and miniature portraits. She died in 1731.

* FRATELLINI (Lorenzo Maria), the son of the preceding, was born in 1690, and studied under Domenico Gabbiani. He not only painted portraits admirably well, but also historical subjects, animals, and landscapes. He died in 1729.

* FRAUENLOB (Henry), a German author, who died in 1317. Having written some books in behalf of the ladies, a great number of females attended his funeral, and poured so large a quantity of wine over his grave as to overflow the church: probably he was a lover of wine.

FREDEGARIUS, called the scholastic, an old French historian, who wrote a chronicle which extends to the year 641, to be found in the collection of Duchesne.

F R E

* **FREDERIC I.** (Barbarossa), emperor of Germany, the son of Frederic duke of Suabia. He was born in 1121, and crowned emperor in 1152. After settling matters in Germany he passed into Italy, and took several places. Adrian IV. crowned him at Rome, which gave great offence to the people of that city. In 1156 he married the daughter of the count of Burgundy, and thereby united that province to his estates. Adrian IV. died in 1160, and no less than three antipopes were chosen, all of whom were opposed by the emperor. The Milanese, profiting by these divisions, endeavoured to shake off the imperial yoke, in consequence of which Frederic marched again into Italy, and took Milan, which he was with difficulty restrained from destroying. He then took Rome, and set Calixtus on the papal throne, instead of Alexander. The Venetians, however, maintained the cause of the latter with so much vigour and success, that Frederic was glad to make his submission to Alexander. He next embarked against the infidels, obtained some signal victories over them, took Iconium, and penetrated into Syria, where he was drowned in 1190, after a reign of 38 years.

* **FREDERIC II.** emperor of Germany, the grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI. born in 1194, elected king of the Romans in 1196, and emperor in 1210, in opposition to Otho. He did not obtain the peaceable possession of the throne till the death of his competitor in 1218. In 1219 he held a diet at Eggra to consult steps to procure the peace of Germany, and was crowned the year following by Honorius III. at Rome. He afterwards went into the Holy Land, and concluded a truce with the sultan of Babylon for two years. This so provoked pope Gregory IX. that he anathematized and deposed the emperor. Frederic hearing of these events returned to Europe, and made himself master of the Roman territory, and laid siege to Rome itself. The soldiers of the papal croisade were called guelfs, and those of the emperor ghiblins. The pope finding his situation irretrievable made peace with the emperor; but in 1236 he excommunicated him again. Thus the war was rekindled; but after experiencing a long series of good fortune, he was defeated by the confederate Italian states, and forced into Germany, where his subjects were so dissatisfied with his conduct that they elected Henry of Thuringia to be emperor, on which Frederic retired to Puglia, where he died in 1250 of chagrin, aged 57.

F R E

* **FREDERIC III.** emperor, was the son of Albert I. and chosen emperor in 1314, by some of the electors, but the majority elected Lewis of Bavaria. Frederic died in 1330.

* **FREDERIC IV.** called the Pacific, ascended the throne in 1440, and was crowned at Rome in 1452. On his return to Germany he abandoned himself to indolence, which produced civil wars. He died in 1493, in consequence of the amputation of his leg.

* **FREDERIC I.** king of Denmark in 1523, after the expulsion of the monster Christiern. He made an alliance with Gustavus I. king of Sweden. After taking Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom, he gained over to him all the nobility by his liberality and introducing lutheranism into his estates. He died in 1533.

* **FREDERIC II.** king of Denmark, the son and successor of Christiern III. He favoured letters, loved learned men, and protected Tycho Brahe. His reign was disturbed by a war with Sweden, which ended in 1570. He died in 1588, aged 54.

* **FREDERIC III.** king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Christiern IV. in 1648, and died in 1670, aged 61, after changing the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy in his family.

* **FREDERIC IV.** king of Denmark, son of Christiern V. ascended the throne in 1699. He leagued with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden, who forced him to make peace. But when Charles experienced a reverse of fortune, and was obliged to fly into Turkey, Frederic took several places from the Swedish dominions. He died in 1730, aged 59.

* **FREDERIC V.** grandson of the preceding, came to the throne in 1746, and died in 1766. He said on his death-bed, to his successor Christiern VII. "It is a great consolation to me, my son, in my last moments, that I have not injured any person, and that my hands are not stained with one drop of blood."

* **FREDERIC-Augustus I.** king of Poland, born at Dresden in 1670. His father was John George III. elector of Saxony. Frederic succeeded his father in that electorate in 1694, and made several campaigns against the French and Turks. Having embraced the catholic religion he was elected king of Poland in 1697. He leagued with Peter the Great, and the king of Denmark, against Charles XII. of Sweden, and was at first very successful, but at length he experienced some

F R E

severe checks, in consequence of which he was constrained to sign a treaty of peace in 1706. By this treaty he was deprived of his crown, which Charles gave to Stanislaus Leczinski. After the battle of Pultowa, Frederic remounted the throne, and died in 1733. He was a man of prodigious strength of body, and undaunted courage.

* **FREDERIC-AUGUSTUS II.** king of Poland, son of the above, born in 1696, and elected in 1734. The latter years of his reign were very unfortunate. In 1756 the king of Prussia invaded Saxony, and kept it till the peace of 1763. Frederic-Augustus died October 5, the same year.

* **FREDERIC I.** king of Prussia. He was the son of Frederic-William the Great, elector of Brandenburg, and was born in 1657. In 1700 he entered into a negociation with the court of Vienna for the erection of Prussia into a kingdom, which, it is said, was obtained by an odd accident. When the affair was in no very promising train, the elector was advised by his minister, in a letter written in cypher, to use the interest of a certain prince; but the sense of the letter being mistaken, he, instead of the prince, had recourse to the emperor's father confessor, who was a jesuit, and so much struck was he with the honour done him by a protestant elector, that by his own interest, and that of his order, he quickly accomplished the wished-for object. In 1701 he was crowned king of Prussia, and was acknowledged as such by the emperor Leopold and all his allies. He augmented his dominions by the county of Tecklenburgh, and the principality of Neufchatel and Valengin. He died in 1713. This prince was magnificent and generous. He founded the university of Halle, the royal society of Berlin, and the academy of the nobles.

* **FREDERIC-WILLIAM II.** king of Prussia, born at Berlin in 1688, and commenced his reign in 1713. He finished the negociation of peace in which his father was engaged at the time of his death. Not long afterwards he was engaged with other princes against Sweden, in which the confederates had the greatest success. He concluded a separate peace with that power, through the mediation of the king of Great Britain, in 1719, in consequence of which he obtained a considerable accession of territory. From that time to his death he preserved an uninterrupted peace. He died in 1740. Frederic married, in 1705, Sophia, daugh-

F R E

ter of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. king of England.

FREDERIC III. king of Prussia, the son of the preceding, was born in 1712. His father, who had no taste for polite literature, observed, with disgust, his son's inclination thereto, and in consequence treated him with severity. The prince ill brooking this behaviour resolved to escape, and at the age of 18 formed a plan accordingly, which was discovered, and he was thrown into prison; and his companion, a young officer, executed before his eyes. In 1733 he was married to the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and some sort of reconciliation took place between him and his father. In 1740 he ascended the throne, and soon after began his ambitious career by demanding Sillesia from Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, whom he saw to be in a defenceless state. He obtained what he required by the treaty of Breslaw; but in 1744 he declared war against Maria Theresa, because she would not acknowledge the election of the emperor Charles VII. In this war Frederic experienced great success, and terminated it advantageously to himself, at the end of 1745. When war broke out between England and France, in 1755, each power formed a continental alliance, England with Prussia, and France with Austria. Frederic, without any provocation, at once marched into Saxony, upon which the States of the Empire declared war against him as a disturber of the common peace. In 1757 he was surrounded on all sides by the most powerful enemies. Russia, the German empire, the house of Austria, Saxony, Sweden, and France. His enemies entered into his dominions, and he experienced some signal defeats. But on the 5th of November, 1757, he obtained a great victory over the Austrians and French at Rossbach, and shortly after another over the Austrians near Breslaw, in consequence of which that city fell into his hands, with 15,000 prisoners. Thus he recovered all his losses, and his ally proving equally successful, an advantageous peace was concluded in 1763, in which the possession of Sillesia was confirmed to him by the emperor. In 1772 he confederated with Russia and Austria in seizing upon the territories of that devoted country Poland. The remainder of his reign was devoted to the arts of peace; and he paid the greatest attention to the laws, commerce, agriculture, and police, of his kingdom. He concluded a long

and it may well be said a glorious reign, in 1786. Frederic was not only a warrior, but a writer. The works published in his life-time consist of four volumes in 8vo. The 1st volume contains his *Anti-Machiavel*; Military Instructions for the Generals of his Army; and his Correspondence with Fouquet. The 2d, his *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg*. The 3d, his *Poems*. And the last, a *Miscellaneous Collection of Pieces*. His posthumous works were published at Berlin, in 15 vols. 8vo. the most considerable piece in which is *The History of his own Times*. Frederic was a lively writer, and had evidently modelled his style and sentiments upon those of Voltaire. The following account of his manner of life may be acceptable to the reader: His dress was very plain, and always military; his first employment when he awoke, which was usually at five in the morning, was to read the memorials or petitions that were addressed to him by his subjects, for he permitted the lowest to write to him; he then marked on the back of each with a pencil what answer his secretary was to return. About 11 o'clock he went into the garden, and reviewed his regiment of guards. At twelve he dined, being generally accompanied by some of his officers. After dinner he retired to his study for two or three hours. At seven he attended a concert, in which he performed on the flute. The concert was followed by a supper, to which he usually invited some literary persons, and the conversation was suited to the party. His discipline was rigid, but as a monarch he was indulgent, and though a despotic prince his subjects were happy in his government.

* **FREDERICK** (Colonel), the unfortunate son of the unfortunate Theodore king of Corsica. According to his own account, he was born in Spain, where his mother, who was of the noble family of Lucan in Ireland, waited upon the queen. He followed his father, as he says himself, to share his misfortunes, and administer to his necessities. His education was very liberal, and with the most ample qualifications he entered upon a military life. On his first arrival in England, about 1754, he undertook to teach the Italian language, by which profession he subsisted for some years. By a German lady, whom he married abroad, he had two children, a son and a daughter; the son fell in North America, and the daughter is still living. After an absence of some months on the

continent, he returned with the brevet rank of colonel from the late duke of Wurtemberg, also the cross of merit. He acted as the agent of that prince in England, and helped him to dispose of a regiment of his subjects to the India company. In 1791 he went to Antwerp to negotiate for a loan for the prince of Wales, and some other branches of the royal family. The king, however, being dissatisfied with this measure, it came to nothing, much to the disadvantage of the negotiator. His finances growing still more and more decayed, he took the fatal resolution of destroying himself, which he executed with a pistol at the gate of Westminster abbey, in the evening of February 1, 1796. He was a man of general knowledge, and polite manners; nor were his literary talents contemptible. He wrote; 1. *Memoirs pour servir l'Histoire de Corse*, 1768, 8vo. 2. *The Description of Corsica*, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain, &c. 1798, 8vo.

* **FREEKE** (William), an English socinian, born in 1663. He wrote, a Dialogue by way of Question and Answer, concerning the Deity; and a brief and clear Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity, which the house of commons sentenced to be burnt as blasphemous, the author to be fined 500l. to find security for his good behaviour for three years, and to make a recantation in the four courts of Westminster-hall.

* **FREEMAN** (John), a painter in the reign of Charles II. He went to the West Indies, where his life was attempted by poison, which had such effect upon him as greatly to impair his faculties. In his latter years he was a scene painter to Covent-garden theatre.

FREGOSO (Baptist) doge of Venice in 1478. On account of his arbitrary conduct he was deposed and banished to Fregui, but when he died is not known. He wrote; 1. A book in Italian on Memorable Actions. 2. The Life of Pope Martin V. 3. A Latin Treatise on learned Ladies. 4. Another in Italian against Love.

FREHER (Marquard), a German writer, born at Augsburg in 1565. He studied under Cujacius in France, and at the age of 23 was made professor of law at Heidelberg. Afterwards he became vice-president of the court of the elector palatine Ferdinand IV. He died in the 49th year of his age. He wrote a great number of books on history, law, and antiquities.

PREIGIUS (John Thomas), a learned German, born at Friburgh in the 16th century. He studied the law, and became rector of the new college at Altorf, in 1575. He died at Basil in 1583. His works are numerous: the chief of them are; 1. *Questiones Geometriæ et Stereometricæ*. 2. *Logicis Consultorum*. 3. *Ciceronis Orationes perpetuis Notis Logicis, Arithmeticis, Ethicis, Politicis, Historicis, illustratæ*; 3 vols. 8vo. Basil, 1583.

FREIND (John), an English physician, born in 1675, at Acton, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster school; from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. While there, he published, in conjunction with another academical student, an edition of *Æschines and Demosthenes*, "de Corona." He also revised the Delphic edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which was reprinted at Oxford. Having studied physic, he wrote, in 1699, a letter to Dr. Hans Sloane, concerning an *Hydrocephalus*; and, in 1701, another to the same gentleman, *De Spasmi rarioris Historia*. These letters were printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. In 1704 he was chosen professor of chemistry at Oxford, and the next year he attended the earl of Peterborough into Spain, as physician to the army. From thence he went to Italy; where he improved himself in the knowledge of antiquities, as well as physic. He returned to England in 1707, and soon after published an account of the Earl of Peterborough's conduct in Spain; chiefly, since the raising the siege of Barcelona: to which is added, "The Campaign of Valencia." This work passed through three editions, and made a great noise. The same year he took his degree of M.D. and in 1709 he published his *Prælectiones Chymicæ*, addressed to sir Isaac Newton. These lectures were animadverted upon by the German chemists, in the *Acta Eruditionum*, and defended by the author, in a paper printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. In 1711 he was chosen a member of the college of the royal society, and the same year accompanied the duke of Ormond as his physician, to Flanders. In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and the same year had a controversy with Woodward, on the mode of treating fevers in the small-pox. In 1722 he was elected representative in the house of commons for Launceston, in Cornwall. The year following he was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's

plot; but not long after he was released upon bail. In 1725 appeared the first part of his *History of Physic*, which work was completed the next year. He died in 1728. His Latin works were published by Dr. Wigan in 1733.

FREIND (Robert), brother to the preceding, and head master of Westminster school, published an edition of *Cicero de Oratore*, and died in 1754.

FREINSHEMIUS (John), a learned writer, was born at Ulm, in Suabia, in 1608. His knowledge of the dead languages was extensive and profound. He was professor of eloquence at Upsal, in Sweden; and historiographer to queen Christina. He died in 1660. This eminent critic is best known by his supplements to *Quintus Curtius* and *Livy*; besides which, he wrote notes upon *Tacitus*, and other classic authors.

FREIRE DE ANDRADA (Hyacinthe), a Portuguese writer, born in 1597 at Beja. He was made abbot of St. Mary de Chans, and had also some office about the court. He died at Lisbon in 1657. His *Life of Don John de Castro* is spoken of as an excellent work. He also wrote some poems in the Portuguese language.

FREMINET (Martin), a French painter, born at Paris in 1567, and died in 1619. He was appointed chief painter to Henry IV.; and Lewis XIII. conferred on him the order of St. Michael.

* **FRERES** (Theodore), an eminent historical painter, born at Enkhuyfen, in 1643. He studied closely at Rome for many years, and attained an excellent taste for drawing and design. The grand hall at Amsterdam is entirely furnished with his works.

FRERET (Nicholas), a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1688. At the age of 25 his merits recommended him to the academy of inscriptions, of which he became a member. On that occasion, he presented the society with a dissertation on the Origin of the French, which though learned, was so bold, that the author was honoured for it with a place in the Bastille. His subsequent writings were mostly against revealed religion. He died in 1749.

FRERON (Elie Catherine), a French reviewer, born at Quimper in 1719. He was bred among the jesuits, whose society he quitted in 1739. His critical works were much read, but owing to some free strictures which he passed upon Voltaire's writings, that satirist attacked him with great asperity. In 1749 he commenced his letters on certain writings of the

Times; and after they had extended to 13 volumes, he commenced his *Année Littéraire*, which he continued till his death, in 1776. Freron was a very able opponent of the new philosophy, and an acute critic. Besides the above works, he wrote, 1. *Miscellanies*. 2. *Les Vrais Plaisirs*. 3. Part of a translation of *Lucretius*.

FRESNAYE (John Vauquelin de la), an old French poet. He was king's advocate at Caen, and president of that city. He died in 1606, aged 72. His works are; 1. *Satires*. 2. *The Art of Poetry*. 3. *Miscellaneous poems*, printed at Caen, in 1605.

FRESNE (Charles du Cange du), a learned Frenchman, born at Amiens in 1610. He was bred to the law, and became advocate in the parliament of Paris. He compiled a glossary of low Latin, entitled, *Glossarium Mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis*, which has been frequently printed. The best edition is that of Halle in 6 vols. 8vo. 1772-1784. His Greek Glossary of the middle Age, in 2 vols. folio, is also an esteemed work. He also published a history of Constantinople, and various other books, and died in 1688.

FRESNOY (Charles Alphonfus du), a French painter and poet. He was born at Paris in 1611, and having studied under Perrier and Vouet, he went to Rome, where he suffered great hardships, owing to his having adopted a profession contrary to the wishes of his parents. However he persevered in his studies; and while he was employed in copying the works of the best masters, he planned a Latin poem, *De Arte Graphica*, which was afterwards published. This ingenious man died in 1665. His poem was printed after his death, with a prose translation, by de Piles, with notes. It has been rendered into English, first by Dryden, and lastly by Mr. Mason. Fresnoy, as a painter, imitated Titian.

FRESNY (Charles Riviere du), a French poet, born at Paris in 1648. His taste for gardening and architecture occasioned his being appointed superintendant of the king's gardens, which place he afterwards sold to supply his extravagance. He wrote several dramatic pieces, some of which were well received. His works, consisting of plays and songs, make 6 vols. 12mo. He died in 1724.

* **FREWEN** (Accepted), an English prelate. He was born in Kent, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1612.

In 1622 he accompanied prince Charles as chaplain to the embassy. When that prince came to the crown he appointed Mr. Frewen one of his chaplains in ordinary. In 1631 he obtained the deanery of Gloucester, being at that time president of Magdalen college. In 1643 he was nominated to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, but the turbulence of the times hindered him from taking possession. However he was consecrated in Magdalen college chapel. At the restoration he was translated to York, and died at Thorpe castle in 1664, aged 75.

* **FRIART** (Rowland), a celebrated architect in 1606. He translated the books of Palladio, and wrote a parallel between ancient and modern architecture.

FRISCHLIN (Nicodemus), a learned German, born at Baling in Suabia, 1547. At the age of 20 he obtained a professorship in the university of Tubingen. In 1580 he published an oration in praise of a country life, with a paraphrase of Virgil's eclogues and georgics, in which he made some severe remarks upon certain modern courtiers, who threatened his life in revenge. This induced him to retire to Lubach in Carniola, where he kept school, but afterwards he returned to his own country. However he did not continue there, but rambled about from one part of Germany to another, till at length some of his enemies got him shut up in Wirtemberg castle, from whence, in attempting to make his escape, he fell down a great height among the rocks, and was killed on the spot in 1590. He not only wrote a great number of poems, tragedies, and comedies, but also a compendious Latin grammar, which possesses great merit.

FROBENIUS (John), a learned German printer, who flourished at Basil in the 16th century, and was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, whose works he printed, as he also did those of St. Augustine and Jerom. This useful man died in 1529, and left his business to his son Jerom Frobenius, and his son-in-law Nicholas Episcopius.

FRÖBISHER (sir Martin), an English navigator, was born near Doncaster in Yorkshire, and bred early to the sea. The spirit for nautical discovery being then at a great height, Fröbisher was ambitious of gaining a name by finding the north-west passage, and being patronized by the earl of Warwick and other noblemen, he sailed from Deptford June 8, 1576, and returned without having ef-

seded the principal object of his voyage, Oct. 2 following. However he discovered some lands and straits, to one of which he gave his own name, and brought with him a lump of ore, which being found to contain gold, he was sent a second time in a ship of the royal navy, attended by two barks, in 1577. Having procured what ore he could, he returned to England, and met with a gracious reception from his employers and the queen. Another voyage was undertaken, but the high expectations which had been formed respecting the gold mines vanished. In 1585 he served under sir Francis Drake in the West Indies, and in 1588 he commanded the *Triumph*, and had a share in the glorious defeat of the Spanish armada. The same year he was knighted on board of his own ship. This gallant officer was killed in assaulting the fort of Croyzon, near Brest, Nov. 7, 1594. His remains were brought to Plymouth, and there buried.

* **FROILA I.** king of Spain, was the son of Alphonfus I. and began his reign in 757. He made some good laws for his kingdom, and opposed the progress of the Moors. In 760 he obtained a great victory over Omar, prince of the Saracens in Galicia, but he sullied his character by the murder of his own brother Vimazan, which was avenged by his other brother Aurelius, who deprived him of his crown and his life in 768.

* **FROILA II.** succeeded Ordogno, his brother, in 923. He was a base and cruel prince, which occasioned the province of Castile to revolt against him. He died of the leprosy in 925.

FROISSARD or **FROISSART** (John), an historian, born at Valenciennes in 1337. His chronicle, which narrates the transactions of France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400, is very accurate. The best edition is that of Lyons, in 4 vols. folio, 1559. Sleidan has abridged it, and Monstrelet given a continuation as far as 1466. He was an ecclesiastic, but given to gaiety and travelling. He died about 1410.

FRONTINUS (Sextus Julius), a Roman writer, who died under Trajan. He was in high favour with some of the preceding emperors, and filled the highest offices in the state. He wrote; 1. *De Aquarum ductibus Urbis Romæ*: 2. *Tres Libros Stratagematum*: 3. *De Re Agraria*: 4. *De Limitibus*: all of which are extant, and were published at Amsterdam in 1661.

FRONTO (Marcus Cornelius), a Roman

rhetorician, who was preceptor to the emperor L. Verus and M. Aurelius. The latter made him consul, and erected a statue to his honour. The ancients have spoken of him and his works with admiration, but none of the latter have reached us.

FROWDE (Philip), an English poet. He was educated at Oxford, where he contracted an intimacy with Mr. Addison. His Latin poems in the *Musæ Anglicanæ* are elegant. He also wrote two tragedies: *The Fall of Saguntum*, and *Philotas*. He died in 1738, leaving a very amiable character behind him.

FRUGONI (Charles Innocent), an Italian poet, born at Genoa in 1692. He was bred an ecclesiastic, which state he quitted with the pope's leave, and afterwards became perpetual secretary to the academy of arts at Parma, where he died in 1768. His works were printed at Parma in 1779, in 9 vols. 8vo.

FRUMENTIUS (St.), the first who preached the gospel in Ethiopia, of which country he was ordained bishop by St. Athanasius in 331.

FRYTH (John), a protestant martyr. He was born at Sevenoaks, Kent, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he became one of the canons in Wolfey's college. On getting acquainted with Tyndall, he embraced the principles of the reformation, for which he was imprisoned within the limits of his college. In 1528 he obtained his liberty, and then went abroad for two years. On his return to England he set himself zealously to promote the doctrines of the gospel, for which sir Thomas More caused him to be apprehended. Great pains were taken to bring him to recant, but these proving ineffectual, he was consigned to the flames in Smithfield in 1533. He wrote several books against the corruptions of popery.

FUGGER (Huldric), a liberal encourager of learning, born at Augsburg in 1526. He was of an illustrious family, and expended considerable sums in purchasing ancient MSS. and getting them printed, which so provoked his relations, that they instituted a law-suit against him, by which he was pronounced incapable of managing his affairs. Thus what we should call wisdom, was decreed by a German court of judicature a proof of idiotism. This worthy man died at Heidelberg in 1584, and bequeathed his library to the elector palatine, with a fund for the support of six poor scholars.

FUCHSIUS or **FUCHS** (Leonard), a

German physician and botanist, born in 1501 at Wemdingen in Bavaria. The emperor Charles V. honoured him with the equestrian dignity. His greatest work is an *Historia Striptium*, printed at Basle in 1542. He died in 1566.

FULGENTIUS (St.), a father of the church, was born at Talepta, about 468, of a noble family. His education was very liberal, and while young he was appointed to a lucrative post, which he abandoned for the monastic profession. In 507 he was chosen bishop of Ruspa solely against his own inclinations. But though he still adhered to the monastic manner of life, he did not neglect the duties of his function. He was afterwards banished with all the African bishops who adhered to the orthodox faith, by Thrasimond, king of the Vandals, who professed arianism. On the death of that monarch they were all recalled, and Fulgentius passed the remainder of his days in peace. He died in 533. His works were printed at Paris in one vol. 4to. 1684.

* FULGINAS (Sigismund), a writer of the 15th century. He was in the service of pope Julius II. and wrote a history of his own times.

FULK (William), an English divine, born in London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1564. In 1571 the earl of Leicester presented him to the rectory of Warley in Essex, and afterwards to that of Didington in Suffolk. On being appointed chaplain to that nobleman, when he went ambassador to France, he took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge. After his return he was made master of Pembroke-hall, and Margaret professor of divinity. He died in 1589. Of his works the most noted is his *Commentary upon the Rhemish Translation of the New Testament*, printed first in 1580, and thrice afterwards.

FULLER (Nicholas), a learned English divine, born at Southampton, and educated at the free school in that town, after which he became secretary to Dr. Horne, bishop of Winchester. He continued in the same capacity to bishop Watson, but on his death he became tutor to a gentleman's sons, and went with them to Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then entered into orders. He afterwards obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and the living of Bishop's Waltham in Hampshire. He died in 1622. His knowledge of the Hebrew language was very great, and his *Miscellanea The-*

ologica, first printed at Oxford in 1616, are a valuable body of sacred criticism. They are to be found in *Pecole's Synopsis Criticorum*.

FULLER (Thomas), an English historian and divine. He was born in Northamptonshire in 1608, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1631 he was chosen fellow of Sidney college, and about the same time obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury. On entering into orders, he was presented to the rectory of Broad Windsor in Dorsetshire, where he married. On losing his wife he removed to London, and became lecturer at the Savoy. In 1642 he preached a sermon at Westminster abbey on the anniversary of the king's inauguration, which gave great offence to the popular party, and had like to have brought him into trouble. The next year he went to Oxford, and preached before the king. He adhered strenuously to the royal cause, and became chaplain to lord Hopton, who left him at Basinghouse, which was shortly after besieged by sir William Waller, but the garrison being spirited up by Fuller, made so vigorous a resistance, that Waller was glad to retire. Fuller next went to Exeter, where he preached constantly in the time of the siege, and was appointed chaplain to the princess Henrietta Maria, who was born in that city. On the ruin of the king's affairs he came to London, and was chosen lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. About 1648 he obtained the rectory of Waltham in Essex; and between that time and the restoration he published a number of books, the principal of which was, the *Church History of Britain*; to which were subjoined, the *History of the University of Cambridge*, and that of *Waltham Abbey in Essex*. This work was attacked by Dr. Heylyn, and defended by the author: but afterwards these two adversaries were perfectly reconciled. On the restoration of the king he was made chaplain-extraordinary, restored to his prebend and lectureship, and created D.D. by mandamus at Cambridge, and would probably have been raised to a bishopric had he not been taken off by death in 1661. The year following appeared, with his portrait prefixed, his *History of the Worthies of England*, a work of great value, although ill spoken of by some capacious writers. Besides the books above mentioned, Dr. Fuller printed a great number of others; as, 1. *The History of the Holy War*,

F U L

1646, folio. 2. The Holy State, folio. 3. Pisgah's Sight of Palestine, and the Confines thereof, with the History of the Old and New Testament, folio. 4. Abel Redivivus, or Lives of eminent Divines, 4to. 5. Various Sermons and smaller Treatises. Prodigious things are spoken of his memory; as that he undertook, in going from Temple-bar to the farther end of Cheapside, to tell at his return every sign as it stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them either backwards or forwards, which he performed exactly. He was a learned, industrious, pious, moderate, and lively writer. His style however is exceedingly quaint, and he was too fond of punning. The doctor was a very corpulent man, and once as he was riding with a gentleman of the name of *Sparrowbaruk*, he could not help cracking a joke upon his companion. "What is the difference (said he) between an *owl* and a *sparrowbaruk*?" "It is (answered the other) *fuller* in the head, *fuller* in the body, and *fuller* all over."

FULLER (Isaac), an English painter, who lived in the reign of Charles II. He painted the Resurrection at All Soul's college, Oxford; another at Magdalen college; and a picture at Wadham college; which last is the best. He studied in France under Perrier for many years. He died in 1676.

* FULLO (Peter), an heretical bishop of Antioch in the 5th century. He embraced the eutychian heresy, to which he added a strange notion of his own, that all the persons of the Trinity suffered on the cross. He usurped the see of Antioch from Martyrius, for which he was afterwards deposed, but Zeno the emperor restored him to it again.

* FULVIA, a Roman lady, who discovered Catiline's conspiracy by means of her intercourse with Q. Curius, one of the conspirators. However she had fidelity enough not to betray her gallant.

FULVIA, the wife of Marc Anthony, and of a most fiery spirit. When Octavius returned to Rome, and had a quarrel with her, Fulvia took up arms against him, which gave so much offence to Anthony, that he treated her with great roughness. This behaviour operated upon her spirits so much, that she retired to Greece, and

F U Z

died there of grief shortly after. When the head of Cicero was brought to her, she took it in her lap, and spit upon it, and then thrust a silver bodkin through the tongue, as if triumphing over that eloquent member which had so often charmed the Roman people.

FUNCCIUS or FUNCK (John Nicholas), a learned German, born at Mau-berg in 1693. He wrote several learned treatises on the History of the Latin language, and died in 1778.

FURETIERE (Anthony), a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1620. After practising with reputation as an advocate, he entered into orders, and became abbot of Chalivoy and prior of Choines. He was expelled from the French academy for publishing his universal dictionary of the French tongue, which that society pretended was meant to supersede their own. He died in 1688.

* FURINI (Francesco), an eminent historical painter, born at Florence in 1604, and died in 1646. He excelled in painting naked figures, as nymphs bathing, &c. which he executed with greater elegance than decency.

FURIUS, surnamed Bibaculus, an old Latin poet, born at Cremona about 100 B.C. He wrote annals and satires, but only some fragments are now extant, to be found in Macrobius.

FURST (Walter), one of the founders of the liberties of the Swiss. In 1307 he headed some other brave men, and took the forts belonging to the Austrians and destroyed them, which was the first step to the restoration of the Swiss independence.

FUST or FAUST (John), a goldsmith of Mentz, and one of the three to whom the invention of printing has been ascribed. It appears, however, that he only supported Guttemberg in his attempts to make moveable metal types at Strasburg. This was in 1444. Fust is supposed to have died of the plague at Paris about 1466. The story told of his being accused of magic on account of the exactness of his bibles at Paris is a fable.

FUZELIER (Lewis), a French dramatic writer, and one of the editors of a periodical work, called the Mercury. He died in 1752, aged 80. His pieces are said to be written with spirit.

G.

* **GAAL** (Barent), a Dutch painter, born about 1650. He was the disciple of Philip Wouvermans, by studying whose manner carefully he became an excellent artist. His landscapes are very fine.

* **GABBIANI** (Antonio Domenico), an historical and portrait painter of Florence, born in 1652, and died in 1726. He was patronized by the grand duke Cosmo III. who sent him to the Florentine academy at Rome, where he studied three years, and on his return to his native city was employed by his highness and the principal nobility of his court. He was killed by a fall from a scaffold as he was at work.

* **GABINIUS** (Aulus), a Roman consul, 58 years B.C. He was successful in a war against Alexander, the son of Aristobulus, king of Judea; and placed Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt, at the expense of Archelaus, the rival of Ptolemy, who was slain in the contest. On his return to Rome he was accused of extortion, and banished. He died in exile, about 40 years B.C.

* **GABRIEL** (Severus), a Greek bishop, was born at Monembasia, anciently called Epidaurus, a city of Peloponnesus; he was ordained bishop of Philadelphia in 1577, but afterwards went to Venice, and was bishop of the Greeks spread in that republic. He wrote several theological tracts, which were published in 1771, in 4to. in Greek and Latin.

* **GABRIEL** (Sionite), a learned maronite, was in the former part of his life professor of the Oriental languages at Rome, and died in 1648 at Paris, royal professor there of the Syriac and Arabic tongues. He assisted le Jay in his Polyglot bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of *Geographia Nubienfis*, 1619, in 4to.

GABRIEL (James), a French architect, was born at Paris in 1661, and died in 1742. He constructed several public edifices, and was made inspector-general of buildings, gardens, arts, and manufactures, and chief architect and engineer of bridges and public roads, and had the order of St. Michael conferred on him.

* **GABRIELLE** (de Bourbon), daughter of Louis de Bourbon 1. count de Montpensier, married in 1485 Louis de

la Trimouille, who was killed at the battle of Pavia in 1525, by whom she had Charles count de Talmond, killed at the battle of Marignan in 1515. She died in 1516. This princess was a woman of talents and eminent virtue. She wrote several pious tracts, which were not however published.

* **GABRINO** (Augustin), the chief of a sect of fanatics who called themselves "Knights of the Apocalypse," was a native of Brescia. He assumed the title of "Prince of Number Seven, and Monarch of the Holy Trinity." The object he professed was, to defend the catholic church against antichrist; he collected about eighty followers, who wore a device on their habits to distinguish them; the greater part of these were artisans, and they followed their occupations with swords at their sides: Gabrino, being in a church on Palm-sunday, in 1694, when the priests chanted these words—"Who is the king of glory," he rushed into the midst of them, with his sword in his hand, crying aloud that he was the king of glory. He was shut up in a mad-house, and his sect afterwards dispersed.

* **GABURET** (Nicholas), a French surgeon, who distinguished himself by the suavity of his manners and skill in his profession. He was surgeon to Louis XI. In 1621 he was appointed inspector of the places prepared for persons infected with the plague, in which office he acquitted himself with great repute. He died in 1662, at an advanced age.

GACON (Francis), a French poet, famous only for ill-written satires against Bossuet, Rousseau, le Motte, and others. He was born at Lyons in 1667, and became a priest of the oratory; gained the prize for poetry at the French academy 1717; and died at his priory of Baillon in 1725.

GADDESSEN (John of), an English physician, author of a treatise on medicine, entitled, *Rosa Anglica*. He lived in the 14th century, and was the first Englishman employed at court as a physician. Like most of his profession in those times, he was an ecclesiastic, and had church preferments.

* **GADDI** (Gaddo), an historical painter of Florence, born in 1239, and died in

1312. He was the best designer of his time, and performed several great works, particularly in Mosaic.

* **GADDI** (Taddeo), a Florentine painter, and the son of the above, born in 1300, and died in 1350. A picture by him representing the crucifixion is still preserved in a church at Arezzo.

* **GADDI** (Agnolo), the son and disciple of Taddeo, was born in 1323, and died in 1387. He studied the manner of his father with great success, and in some respects improved it.

* **GAELN** (Alexander van), a Dutch painter, born in 1670, and died in 1728. He came to London, and was employed by a nobleman to paint three pieces representing engagements between Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell, and a large one of the battle of the Boyne, in which subjects he excelled.

* **GÆTANO** (Scipio), a Florentine painter, born in 1550, and died in 1588. His portraits are admirably executed, and he also painted historical subjects very well.

GAFFARZLL (James), a French writer, was born at Mannes, in Provence, about 1601, and educated at the university of Apt in the same country. He zealously adopted the mysterious doctrines of the Cabala, in defence of which he wrote a quarto volume in Latin at the age of twenty-two. He was appointed librarian to cardinal Richelieu; and sent by him into Italy to collect books. He is said to have been employed by the same cardinal in a project to reconcile the protestants to the Roman catholic religion. He survived his patron many years; and died at Sigonce, at the age of 80. He was abbot of Sigonce; dean of canon law in the university of Paris; prior of le Reveil de Brouffe; and commandant of St. Omeil. He was the author of several works; the most celebrated of which is, *Unheard-of Curiosities*, concerning the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians; the Horoscope of the Patriarchs; and the Reading of the Stars.

* **GAGE** (Thomas), an Irishman by birth, was a monk of the Jacobin order in Spain, and was sent a missionary to the Phillippines in 1625. Having acquired great wealth during his mission, he retired to England to enjoy it more securely; and in 1651 he published in English, *An Account of the East Indies*, which Colbert caused to be translated into French, in 1676. This work had great success in both languages, from the no-

velty of the subject; but is at present in no repute.

GAGNIER (John), a learned orientalist, was a native of Paris. He was bred a Roman catholic, but came to England and embraced the faith of the English church in the beginning of the 18th century. He was patronized by many eminent persons, and received the degree of M. A. both from Cambridge and Oxford. In 1706 he published an edition of Joseph Ben Gorion's History of the Jews, in the original Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes, in 4to. In 1723 he published *Abulfeda's Life of Mohammed*, in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, at Oxford, in folio. He succeeded Dr. Wallis in the Arabic professorship, which he filled with great repute till his death. He was a judicious critic, as well as a man of extraordinary erudition. He died in 1725.

GAGUIN (Robert), a French historian, was born at Colines near Amiens, and educated at Paris, where he took the degree of LL.D. Charles VIII. and Louis XII. employed him in several embassies to England, Germany, and Italy. He was keeper of the royal library, and general of the order of the trinitarians, and died in 1501. His principal work is, *De gestis Francorum*, from Pharamond to the year 1500, folio, published at Lyons in 1524.

GAILLARD (de Lonjumeau), was bishop of Apt in Provence, from 1673 to his death in 1695. He is celebrated for his patronage of the arts, and his private virtues; but that for which he deserves most to be noticed is, his being the first to project a great universal historical dictionary. He employed Moreri, who was his almoner, to execute the work; causing researches to be made for it in all valuable libraries, more especially in that of the vatican at Rome. Moreri, in the dedication of the first edition of his dictionary to his patron, speaks of him in terms of the highest praise.

GAINAS, a Goth, was raised to the dignity of a Roman general in the reign of Arcadius. He put to death the emperor's favourite Rufinus, who aspired to the purple; and the eunuch Eutropius having succeeded the favourite, and entertaining similar views, Gainas introduced the barbarians into the empire, and did not permit them to be driven out till the eunuch was delivered into his hands. He continued himself to ravage the empire after he had put Eutropius to death,

so that the weak Arcadius was obliged to meet him at Chalcedon to treat with him for peace, to which they mutually swore. The Goth, however, being refused a church for the arians, which he had demanded of St. Chrysostom, fell upon Thrace. Flavitas repelled him to the Danube, where he was killed by Uldin, king of the Huns, in 400.

* **GAINSBOROUGH** (Thomas), an English painter, born at Sudbury in Suffolk, in 1727. He was entirely self-taught, and used to entertain himself by drawing landscapes from nature, in the woods of his native country. Here he was accustomed to pass his mornings in sketching an antiquated tree, a marshy brook, a few cattle, a shepherd and his flock, or other casual objects. From Sudbury he went to London, where he commenced portrait painter, in which line he also acquired great eminence. His greatest excellence, however, was as a landscape painter, in which he united the brilliancy of Claude with the simplicity of Rysdael. This great artist was no less distinguished by his virtues than his talents; he impoverished himself to assist the needy. He died in 1788.

GALADIN (Mahomet), emperor of Mogul in the 16th century, distinguished himself by his fine qualities. He gave audience to his subjects twice a day; and that none might be repulsed, he ordered a bell to be fixed in his apartments, with a cord that descended into the street; and when he heard the bell, he either went down, or caused the petitioner to be brought to him. This great prince died in 1605.

* **GALANTINI** (Hipolito) a painter, born at Genoa in 1627. He painted history and portraits in miniature with great delicacy and expression. On account of his being a member of the society of capuchins, he is usually called Capuccino. He died in 1706.

GALAS (Mathew), one of the greatest generals of his time, was born at Trent in 1539. He served with such reputation in Italy and Germany, under the celebrated Tilly, that he succeeded him in the command of the imperial armies. He rendered eminent services to the emperor Frederic II. and to Philip IV. king of Spain. He was deprived of the command after losing a great battle near Magdebourg, against Torstenfon, the Swede, but was again restored to his command. He died at Vienna, at the age of 58.

GALATRO FERRARI (Antonio), a

learned physician, was descended from a Greek family, and born in 1444 at Galatino in the territory of Otranto. He was appointed physician to the king of Naples, and died at Lecce, in his native province, in 1517.

GALBA (Servius Sulpitius), emperor of Rome, was descended from the Sulpitii, that had produced many great men. Before he assumed the purple he added lustre to his name, but did not maintain the same eminence afterwards. He was successively prætor, pro-consul of Africa, and general of the Roman armies in Germany and Spain. He retired at length to avoid the jealousy of Nero; but that tyrant having issued an order for his death, Galba caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and all Gaul declaring for him, Nero put himself to death. Galba abandoned himself to the government of three obscure men, whom the Romans called his school-masters, and was slain by the prætorian band, who proclaimed Otho in his stead. Galba was born five years B.C. and was killed in 69.

GALE (Thomas), an English surgeon, eminent in his time, was born in 1507; and after serving Henry VIII. as surgeon to the army at Montreuil in 1544, and Philip II. of Spain at St. Quintin, in 1577, he practised in London with great repute.

GALE (John), an eminent divine among the baptists, was born in 1680, in London. At the age of 17 he was sent to Leyden, where he received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy in his 19th year. From Leyden he went to Amsterdam to study under professor Limborch, and there he became acquainted with John le Clerc. After his return home, the university of Leyden offered him the degree of D.D. on condition of his assenting to the articles of Dort; but he chose rather to preserve the freedom of his judgment, than to accept the honour designed him. Wall's Defence of Infant Baptism appearing about two years after this, Gale answered it in a work, entitled, Reflections on Mr. Wall's History of Infant Baptism. This production raised him to the highest rank among the baptists, and he was afterwards chosen one of the ministers of the congregation in Paul's-alley, Barbican. Gale and Wall held a conference on the matter of their controversy, but the latter was so far from being convinced, that he published, A Defence of the History of Infant Baptism; for which he had the degree of D.D. conferred on

him by the university of Oxford. A premature death prevented the execution of a reply that Gale meditated. He was seized with a fever, of which he died in 1721. There are 4 vols. of his sermons in print.

GALE (Theophilus), an eminent divine among the non-conformists, was born in 1628 at King's-Teignton in Devonshire. He received his academical education at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. He was invited to Winchester in 1657, where he preached till 1661, when refusing to comply with the act of uniformity, he was silenced, and deprived of his fellowship. He was then appointed tutor to the two sons of Philip lord Wharton, whom he accompanied to Caen in Normandy. In 1665 he returned to England, and became pastor to a dissenting congregation, and also master of a seminary at Newington. He died in 1678, bequeathing his estate to trustees for the support of students of his own persuasion, and his excellent library toward promoting useful learning in New-England. He wrote many works, the principal of which is his *Court of the Gentiles*, a very learned production, in which the author undertakes to prove, that the theology and philosophy of the ancient pagans were borrowed from the scriptures.

GALE (Thomas), a learned English divine, born in 1636, at Scruton, in Yorkshire. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. He was celebrated for his acquaintance with the Greek language and antiquities. His knowledge of the former procured him the regius professorship. In 1671 he published an edition of the ancient mythologic writers, physical and moral, in Greek and Latin. In 1672 he was chosen master of St. Paul's school. In 1675 he received the degrees of B. and D.D. and in 1676 was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul. He was elected a member of the royal society, to which he presented many curiosities, particularly a Roman urn, with the ashes, found near Beckenham in Surrey. In 1697 he was promoted to the deanery of York. He died at his deanery in 1702, and was interred in the choir of his cathedral. Dean Gale wrote many learned works.

GALE (Roger), F.R. and A.S.S. the eldest son of the above. He received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge,

where he was chosen fellow in 1697. He was member of parliament for North Allerton in Yorkshire, in the three first parliaments of Great-Britain. He was the first vice-president of the society of antiquaries, treasurer to the royal society, and considered as one of the most learned men of his age. He died in 1744. Mr. Gale published some valuable books, the principal of which was an edition of the *Commentary of Anoninus*.

GALE (Samuel), the youngest son of the dean, was also eminent for his learning and knowledge of antiquities. He died in 1754, at the age of 72.

GALEANO (Joseph), a learned physician of Palermo, born in 1605, and died in 1675. Besides several works in his own art, he published a collection of the smaller pieces of the Sicilian poets, in 5 volumes.

GALEN (Claudius), a celebrated Greek physician, was born at Pergamus in the lesser Asia, about the year 131, in the reign of Adrian. Nison, his father, who was an able architect, was uncommonly attentive to his education, giving him masters in philosophy, mathematics, and the belles-lettres. He finally attached himself to the study of medicine, and attended all the schools of that art in Greece and Egypt, but he chiefly applied himself to the works of Hippocrates. At the age of 28 he returned to Pergamus with great skill in his profession. He had discovered a manner of treating wounds of the nerves unknown before; for, as was the practice of the ancient physicians, he united surgery to medicine. The pontiff of Pergamus giving him an opportunity of trying his method on gladiators, Galen was completely successful in it, and acquired great fame. He practised four years in his native city, and then went to Rome, with a design of settling there, but was driven from that place, after a residence of about five years, by the persecution of the physicians, who attributed his success to magic. He did not quit Rome, however, without having acquired friends among persons of rank. From Rome he went to Pergamus, but was soon after invited to Aquileia by the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. He afterwards settled at Rome, rising into the highest favour with Marcus Aurelius, having at different times cured that emperor and his two sons of dangerous disorders. He died at the age of 70. Galen's character, as a physician, is well known. He was, moreover, a man of general learning, and of indefatigable

industry. He wrote no less than 300 volumes on physic, and half that number on other sciences. He was of a generous temper, but too much tinctured with vanity, and sometimes he was arrogant to his opponents in the science of medicine. What remains of his works has been published at Basil, with a Latin version, in 5 vols. folio, 1538.

GALEOTI (Martio), a native of Narni in the papal territory, was private secretary to Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, tutor to his son John Corvinus, and keeper of the library at Buda. Louis XII. of France inviting him to his court, he went to Lyons, where the king then was. Galeoti meeting Louis unexpectedly in the neighbourhood of the city, he too hastily descended to pay his respects to the king, and fell, and being very corpulent, he received so much injury that he died shortly after. He published a collection of bon-mots of Matthias Corvinus; and a work entitled, *De homine interiore*, & *de corpore ejus*, 4to.

GALIGAI (Eleonora), was the family name of the wife of Concini, marechal d'Ancre. This extraordinary woman, who was a native of Italy, was the daughter of a joiner and a washer-woman, and yet for some time exercised an uncontrolled dominion in the court of France. She was foster-sister to Mary of Medicis, queen of France; who loved her with unbounded affection, and, taking her into France, loaded her and her family with favours. Madame Concini had talents to raise herself to power, but could not bear her fortune with moderation. She so offended Louis XIII. the son of Mary of Medicis, by her haughty conduct, that he soon betrayed his disgust, and gave her enemies encouragement; by his carriage towards her, to proceed to extremities. The hatred the court had long borne her at length prevailed; her husband was assassinated, and she was brought to trial on a variety of accusations, among the rest that of sorcery. Her answer, when she was asked by her judges, by what magic she had fascinated the queen, deserves to be remembered: "By that power," she said, "which strong minds naturally possess over the weak." She was condemned in May, 1617, and executed in July following.

GALILEI (Ghiileo), a celebrated astronomer, was the son of a nobleman of Florence, and born in 1564. His father was desirous that he should study medicine; but he attached himself to mathematics, and at the age of 25 he was made

professor of that science at Pisa, from whence he removed to Padua. In 1609, having heard of the invention of the telescope, by Rhetius, in Holland, he made a glass of the same kind. From this period his discoveries in astronomy were rapid. In the midst of these employments, having maintained the truth of the Copernican system, he was cited before the inquisition at Rome, on a charge of heresy, for asserting that the sun is fixed in the centre of the world, and that the earth goes round it, having both an annual and diurnal motion. These opinions were condemned by the inquisition; and Galilei, after being imprisoned about a year, was released on promising not to teach them any more. In 1632 he was again cited before the inquisition for publishing a work, in which he maintained and proved his heretical opinions. His book was burnt at Rome; he was obliged to abjure his doctrine; and was confined about two years in the prison of the holy office. In 1639 he became totally blind, from too intense use of his glass. He died at Ascetri near Florence, in 1642. His works were collected in 3 vols. 4to, in 1718. He left a son, named Vincenzo, who was the author of several inventions in mechanics and music. Vincenzo Viviani, an eminent mathematician, and Torricelli, the inventor of the barometer, were his pupils.

GALLAND (Augustus), a French lawyer of great erudition. He was particularly acquainted with the royal rights in France, and the history of that kingdom, and wrote, his *Memoirs for the History of France and Navarre*, folio.

GALLAND (Anthony), a learned French writer, and translator of the celebrated work, entitled, *The Arabian Night's Entertainments*, was born of poor parents at Rollo in Picardy, in 1646; and died at Paris in 1715. He was sent by Colbert to travel in the East; and on his return to France was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and professor of Arabic in the royal college of Paris. He wrote several dissertations on some scarce medals, which were highly esteemed.

GALLIENUS, a Roman emperor, was son of Valerian, and associated with him in the empire in 253. His father being taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, in 260, he became sole emperor. Before this he had distinguished himself for talents and courage; but from this time he degenerated into extreme effeminacy and cruelty, permitting his father to languish

G A L

is captivity without any effort to release him; and when whole provinces were lost, asking only if the empire could not exist without their productions: He was assassinated by his generals Marcian and Claudius, in 268.

GALLITZIN (Basil), a Russian nobleman, who was in great favour with the regent princess Sophia, sister of the minor czars Peter I. and Iwan Alexowitz. He was of an ambitious character; and even suspected of a design to ascend the throne. He was unsuccessful in war; and the intrigues of Sophia against her brother Peter being discovered he was confined in a monastery, and Gallitzin exiled first to Siberia, and afterwards to his estate near Moscow. Towards the close of his life he retired to a monastery, where he died in 1713, at the age of 80. During his administration he made several regulations that prepared the way for Peter the Great.

GALLITZIN (Michael Michaelowitz prince of), of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1674. He served with success under Peter the Great, both by land and sea. In 1725 he was made field-marshal, and after the death of Peter, appointed president of the college of war. He died in 1730.

GALLOCHE (Lewis), a French painter, was the disciple of Boullongne, and the master of le Moine. He died rector and chancellor of the royal academy in 1761, at the age of 91.

GALLOIS (John), a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1632. He was the coadjutor of M. de Sallo, in the celebrated *Journal des Sçavans*. He was patronized by Colbert, who took him into his house to be taught Latin by him. He was abbé of St. Martin-des-Corès, member of the academy of sciences, and of the French academy; the king's librarian, and Greek professor of the royal college. He died at Paris in 1707.

GALLONIO, a priest at Rome, who was celebrated for his writings on the saints, martyrs, and holy virgins. He died in 1605.

GALLUCCI (Tarquinio), an Italian jesuit, who had a contest with madame Dacier, on the respective merits of Virgil and Homer, in which he contended for the pre-eminence of Virgil, was born in 1574, and died in 1649.

GALLUCCI (Giovani Paulo), an eminent Italian astronomer, lived in the 16th century.

GALLUCCI (Angelo), an Italian jesuit, who wrote a book, entitled, *Commen-*

G A M

tarii de bello belgico, 2 vols. folio; died in 1674.

GALLUS (Cornelius), an ancient Roman poet, was born at Frejus, then called Forum Julium. Augustus gave him the government of Egypt, after the death of Antony and Cleopatra; but afterwards deprived him of his estate, and banished him for mal-administration. He felt his disgrace so sensibly that he put an end to his life A. D. 26. Virgil's 10th eclogue is written wholly on the love of Gallus for Lycoris, which was the poetical name of his mistress, who was unfaithful to him.

GALLUS (Vibius), a Roman emperor, was born about the year 106. He had been consul, and had a command in the army of the emperor Decius, whom he is said to have betrayed to the Goths that he might succeed him. His reign was inglorious; and he was slain in 253 by his soldiery, together with his son Volusianus, whom he had associated in the empire.

* **GALLUS** (Flavius Claudius Constantius), brother of the emperor Julian, was created Cæsar in 331, by the emperor Constantius, his cousin. He acquired reputation in war; but afterwards abandoned himself to the counsels of his wife, who was cruel and avaricious. He was arrested by the orders of Constantius; and beheaded in 354.

GALLY (Henry), author of several works; and among others, the moral Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with Notes; and a critical Essay on characteristic Writings, 1725, 8vo.; was born at Beckenham in Kent, in 1696; and died in 1769. He took the degrees of M. A. and D. D. He had several church preferments; was chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, and prebend of Gloucester, and afterwards of Norwich.

* **GALVANO** (Antony), was born in the East Indies, and made governor of the Molucca islands, in which he distinguished himself; clearing the neighbouring seas of corsairs, with which they were infested. His liberality was so great that he reduced himself to poverty; and in 1540 went to Portugal, but met with no reward from John III. whose revenues he had greatly increased. He was obliged to retire to the hospital of Lisbon, where he died in 1557.

* **GAM** (David), a native of Wales, and an officer in the army of Henry V. of England. Having returned from reconnoitring the enemy on the evening preceding the battle of Agincourt, this officer reported, that there was enough of

the enemy to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to fly. He was killed defending his sovereign at a time when his person was in great danger in the battle, and was knighted by the king on the field before he expired.

GAMA (Vascoor Vasques de), an illustrious navigator, who discovered the passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, was born at Sines, a maritime town of Portugal, of a good family. Emmanuel, king of Portugal, sent him out in 1497 to endeavour to double the Cape, which, after great difficulties, he accomplished on the 20th Nov. and afterwards sailed along the eastern coast of Africa. Having proceeded as far as Calicut, he again doubled the Cape, in April, 1499, and returned to Lisbon. In 1502 he went to sea with twenty ships under his command, and returned in the following year with thirteen rich vessels. John III. successor of Emmanuel, appointed him vice-roy of India; after which he went there a third time, and established his government at Cochin, where he died in 1525.

GAMACHES (Stephen Simon), a French writer, author of several works, died at Paris in 1756, at the age of 84. His best work is, the *Elegancies of Languages reduced to their Principles*. He was member of the academy of sciences.

* **GAMALIEL**, a Jewish doctor of the law, and, in secret, a disciple of Jesus Christ. He contended for the apostles in an assembly held by the Jews, to concert measures for their destruction; and when St. Stephen was stoned to death, Gamaliel caused him to be buried.

GAMBARA (Lorenzo), a Latin poet of Italy, died in 1586, at the age of 90. He was patronized by cardinal Alexander Farnese.

GAMBOLD (John), a moravian bishop, was a native of Haverford-west in South Wales. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. He afterwards joined the church of the brethren; and in 1754 was ordained a bishop in that society. He was a zealous partisan of his sect, and in 1765 established a congregation at Coot-hill in Ireland. He wrote many tracts in defence of the moravians, and hymns for the use of their chapels. He died in his native country, in 1771.

* **GANDY** (James), an eminent painter, who was brought to Ireland by the duke of Ormond, and died there in 1689. He was a very able portrait painter, and

had been the disciple of Vandyck, to whom he was in many respects equal.

GARAMOND (Claude), a very eminent French engraver and letter-founder, was a native of Paris, where he died in 1562. He was the first who banished the gothic or black letter from printing, for which he substituted the Roman letter. His types were so good, that the small Roman letter was called, by way of excellence, *Garamond's small-roman*. By the command of Francis I. he cast the three Greek types employed in Robert Steven's editions of the New Testament, and various Greek authors.

GARASSE (Francis), a French jesuit, born at Angouleme. He was a man of considerable imagination, but of a bad taste; and scurrilous in his style of writing. In 1625 he published a book, entitled, *A Summary of the principal Truths of the Christian Religion*; and it was this production that caused the war between the jesuits and jansenists. It was censured by the Sorbonne; and the jesuits prudently banished Garasse to one of their houses at a distance from Paris. He died of the plague, which he caught at Poitiers, while he was attending persons afflicted with that disorder, in 1632.

* **GARBIERI** (Lorenzo), an historical painter of Bologna, and the disciple of Ludovico Caracci. He died in 1654, aged 64.

* **GARBO** (Raphael del), an historical painter of Florence, born in 1476, and died in 1534. His picture of the Resurrection is his master-piece.

* **GARCIAS II.** king of Navarre, was surnamed the Trembler, because he was observed to tremble one day when his armour was putting on. He is reported to have said on that occasion, "My body trembles at the dangers into which my courage plunges me."

GARCILASSO, or *Garcias lasso de la Vega*, an eminent Spanish poet, was descended from a noble family, and born at Toledo in 1500. He was educated under the eye of the emperor Charles V. who had a particular esteem for him. Having accompanied that prince in his expeditions, he received a wound, of which he died, at Nice, in the 36th year of his age. Garcilasso is one of those to whom the Spanish poetry owes the greatest obligations. His works were printed at Naples in 1664, in 8vo. by the learned Sanctius.

GARDINER (Stephen), bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of England,

G A R

was born in 1483. He was the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, brother to Elizabeth queen of Henry IV. He was educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge; from whence he went into the family of the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In this situation he acquired the confidence of Henry VIII. to whom he was greatly serviceable in procuring his divorce from queen Katherine; which act he afterwards defended in a book, entitled, *De vera Obedientia*. For these services he received the see of Winchester. Gardiner long afterwards drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Katherine Parr, of heresy; which was done in compliance with the king's desire; but Katherine having the address to avoid the storm, Gardiner fell into disgrace, which continued for the remainder of Henry's life. On the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the reformation, and was committed first to the fleet, and afterwards to the tower, where he was a prisoner during the remainder of Edward's reign. He was also deprived of his bishopric; but on the accession of Mary, he was restored to his see, and appointed chancellor of England. His conduct towards the protestants was cruel and sanguinary. He died in 1555. He was a learned man, and a patron of learning, but of little principle, and great craft and ambition.

* **GARDINER** (James), a brave and pious officer in the army of George II. In his youth he was very gay and licentious, but the accidental perusal of a religious book, entitled, *Heaven taken by Storm*, made him serious, and from thence he became distinguished for his piety. He was killed at the battle of Preston Pass, within sight of his own house, Sept. 21, 1745.

GARENGEOT (Rene Jaques Croissant de), a French surgeon, was born at Vitri in 1698, and died at Paris in 1759. He was royal lecturer in surgery at Paris, and a fellow of the royal society in London. His works are deemed valuable.

GARLANDE (Jean de), a grammarian, was a native of Garlande en Brie in Normandy. Some authors have supposed him to be an Englishman, having long lived in this country.

GARNET (Henry), a jesuit, memorable for being concerned in the gunpowder plot, was a native of England, and educated at Winchester school. He took the jesuit's habit at Rome in 1575, and re-

G A R

turned to England in 1586, as provincial of his order. He was executed for high treason in 1606. He owned the crime for which he suffered, yet was placed by the jesuits among their martyrs.

GARNIER (Robert), a French tragic poet, was born at Ferté Bernard, in the province of Maine, in 1534; and died in 1590. His dramatic works were printed at Lyons in 1 vol. 12mo. 1597.

GARNIER (John), a jesuit, and professor of rhetoric, was born at Paris in 1612, and died at Bologna in 1681. He was the author of several works.

GAROFALO (Benvenuto), an Italian painter, a native of Ferrara, who was celebrated chiefly for accuracy in copying the pictures of Raphael. He died in 1695.

GARRARD (Mark), a painter, was born at Bruges in Flanders, in 1561. He was principal painter to queen Elizabeth, and also to queen Anne, consort to James I. Some of his pieces are extant in this country. He died in 1635.

GARRICK (David), a celebrated English actor, was descended from a French family, who, being protestants, fled to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Litchfield; but being on a reconnoitring party at Hereford, David was born there in 1716. He received his education, partly at the grammar school at Litchfield, and partly under the celebrated Dr. Johnson, with whom he came to London in 1735. He was for some time under Mr. Colson, an eminent mathematician, and afterwards went into partnership with his brother in the wine trade. This business he soon quitted for the stage. His first attempt was made at Ipswich, in the summer of 1741, under the assumed name of Lyddal; and having been received there with great applause, he ventured soon after to make his appearance at the theatre in Goodman's fields, in the character of Richard. The theatres of Covent-garden and Drury-lane were quickly deserted, and Goodman's fields became the resort of people of fashion, till that theatre was shut up. Garrick then made an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury-lane. In the summer of 1742 he played in Dublin, to such full houses, that the heat of the weather and the crowds occasioned a fever, which was fatal to many, and was called Garrick's fever. In 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury-lane with

Mr. Lacey. In 1749 he married Mademoiselle Viletti. In 1763 he and Mrs. Garrick made a visit to Italy, both of them being in an indifferent state of health. Visiting Paris on his road, he saw the celebrated Mademoiselle Clairon. At this time Mademoiselle Dumefnil was the favourite actress in that city; but Mr. Garrick ventured to fortel that Clairon would excel all her competitors; and the result verified the prediction. He returned to England in 1765, and in 1766 quitted the stage. He died at his house in the Adelphi in 1779. He wrote several dramatic pieces, and a great number of prologues and epilogues, besides reviving several old plays. A monument was lately erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey.

GARTH (sir Samuel), an English poet and physician, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1691. He greatly contributed to the carrying into execution the project of establishing dispensaries, in which the college was engaged, and which was opposed by the apothecaries. He lashed the apothecaries for their venal spirit, in his poem of the Dispensary, which had uncommon success. In 1697 he spoke the annual speech in Latin before the college on St. Luke's-day, which gained him the reputation of a distinguished orator. His practice in his profession was now great, and he was universally beloved for his humanity and amiable manners. On the accession of George I. he was knighted, and appointed the king's physician in ordinary, and physician-general to the army. He died in 1718-19.

GAKZI (Lewis), a painter, the disciple of Andrea Sacchi, and the rival of Carlo Maratti, was born at Pistoa in Tuscany. His paintings are greatly admired in Italy. At the age of 80 he painted the dome of the church S. Maria, in Rome, by order of Clement XI. which is deemed his finest work. He died in 1721, at the age of 83.

GASCOIGNE (sir William), chief-justice of the king's-bench in the reign of Henry IV. was born at Gawthrop in Yorkshire, about 1350. He was a man of inflexible integrity and firmness of character, as appeared on two memorable occasions. When the king required him to pass sentence on archbishop Scroope, taken in arms against the king, he refused to obey him, being contrary to the laws of the realm at that time; and when the

prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. insulted him as he sat on the bench, and interrupted the course of justice, he committed him to the king's-bench prison till his majesty's pleasure should be known. He died in 1413.

GASCOIGNE (George), an old English poet, was born in Essex, and died in 1578, at Walthamstow. He served in the wars in the Low Countries. His poems are not without merit.

GASPARINI, surnamed Barzizio, from Barzizia, the place of his birth, was born about 1370, and died in 1431. Europe was at that time in a state of Gothic ignorance, and Gasparini contributed greatly to the revival of letters.

GASSENDI (Peter), an eminent French philosopher, was born in 1592, at Charlesterrier, a village in Provence. Before he was 16 he was made professor of rhetoric at Digne, and soon after professor of philosophy at Aix. The celebrated Nicholas Peiresc having seen his *Paradoxical Exercitations*, resolved to afford him leisure to pursue his studies, and, in conjunction with Joseph Walter, prior of Valette, got him ordained, and procured him a benefice in the church of Digne, which he held twenty years, during which time many of his works were written. In 1645 he was appointed royal professor of mathematics at Paris. He now dedicated himself so intensely to study, and astronomical observations, that his health visibly decayed. He was at first relieved by bleeding, but afterwards, when he found himself exceedingly reduced by the repetition for the 9th time of that operation, he modestly remonstrated against it. Two of three physicians that attended him yielded to his opinion, but the third arrogantly insisting on the contrary opinion, Gassendi submitted, and he was bled four times afterwards. He died in 1655, in the 63d year of his age. A short time before his death, he took the hand of Antony Poller, his amanuensis, and placing it on his heart, Poller observed that its motion was very faint and fluttering; Gassendi replied, "You see what is man's life;" and these were the last words he uttered. He left his manuscripts to M. de Monmor, his friend and executor; and his whole works were published at Leyden in 1656, in 6 vols. folio.

* GASTALDI (John Baptist), physician to the king of France, was born at Sisteron in 1674, and died at Avignon in 1747. He wrote; 1. *Institutiones Medi-*

cinæ Physico-Anatomizæ, 12mo. 2. Some medical Tracts on curious and interesting Subjects.

GASTAUD (Francis), a French ecclesiastic, a native of Aix in Provence, was a father of the oratory, a preacher at Paris, and finally an advocate in his native city. He was one of those, who, with great purity of intention, render their lives unhappy, by engaging in party disputes. He died in 1732 at Viviers, to which place he had been banished; and his body was denied the rites of sepulture.

* **GASTON** (de Foix), duke de Nemours, son of John de Foix, count d'Etampes, and of Mary of Orleans, sister of Louis XII. signalized himself at the age of twenty-three, in his uncle's wars in Italy. He beat an army of Swiss, rapidly passed four rivers, drove the pope from Bologna, and gained the battle of Ravenna. He was killed after that last battle, when he was but 24 years of age, in pursuing a body of Spaniards who were retiring.

* **GASTON** of France (John Baptista), duke of Orleans, son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis XIII. was born at Fontainebleau in 1608. He is chiefly known for his intrigues against cardinal Richelieu, and for bringing almost all his abettors to the scaffold. He died in 1660 at Blois, to which place he had been banished for caballing against cardinal Mazarine.

GASTRELL (Francis), an English bishop, was born about 1662 in Northamptonshire. He was educated first at Westminster school, and afterwards at Christ church, Oxford; and having distinguished himself by many theological tracts, and especially by an answer to Dr. Samuel Clarke's Doctrine of the Trinity, he was raised to the see of Chester, with which he was allowed to hold the canonry of Christ church in commendam. He was engaged in a contest with the archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the degrees granted in virtue of his power as metropolitan bishop, Gastrell maintaining that no degrees but such as are taken in the university can be deemed legal qualifications for any ecclesiastical preferment in England. For this the university, in 1720, decreed solemn thanks to the bishop. He died in 1725, at his lodgings in Christ church, and was buried in that cathedral. He wrote an able Defence of the Christian Religion, 8vo. 1699; and an excellent little book, called, Christian Institutes.

GATAKER (Thomas), a learned English divine, was born in 1574 in London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became preacher to the society of Lincoln's-inn, and afterwards held the rectory of Rotherhithe in Surrey. In the reigns of James and Charles I. he opposed the high notions then in fashion, both in church and state; and afterwards resisted those whose design was to root out episcopacy, although he took the covenant. He was the first of the 47 divines who, in 1648, subscribed the remonstrance to the army and the general, against the proposition of trying the king. He died in 1654, in his 80th year. He was the author of several works, the most celebrated of which is, A Discourse of the Nature and Use of Lots, a Treatise historical and theological, 1619, 4to. He had 2 son called Charles, who was also a considerable writer in controversial divinity, and died in 1680, aged 66.

* **GATIMOZIN**, the last of the kings of Mexico, was driven from his throne in 1523, by Cortez. He was placed on burning coals by the Spaniards, to make him discover his treasures; and was hanged, three years after, in his own capital.

GAUBIL (Anthony), a French missionary in China, famous for his knowledge of that country, was born at Caillac in 1708, and died in 1759. He was interpreter at the court of Pekin; and he published a History of Gengis Khan, and a translation of the Chou Ring.

* **GAUD** (Henry), a painter and engraver of Utrecht, who engraved seven pieces of singular beauty, from pictures by Adam Elshaimer. He died in 1639.

GAUDEN (John), an English bishop, was born in 1605, at Mayfield in Essex. He received his education at Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk, and thence went to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards entered himself of Wadham college, Oxford, and there took his degree of D.D. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Brightwell in Berkshire. Being chaplain to Robert earl of Warwick, he followed the politics of that nobleman, in siding with the parliament, who did not fail to reward him; and when the hierarchy was abolished he complied with that measure. It is true, he was one of the divines who signed the protest presented to the army against trying the king; but his previous

servility had been too great to give any reason to suppose his motives were very pure. On the first dawn of the restoration he published a large work in defence of the old constitution of the church; for which he was made preacher to the Temple, and afterwards raised to the see of Exeter, from whence he was translated to Worcester. He died in 1662. Dr. Gauden wrote a great number of books, and was entrusted with the M.S. of king Charles's Eikon Basilike, which after the restoration he pretended was composed by himself, though he was never master of such a style in his life.

* GAUDENTIO, an historical painter of Milan, was born about 1480. He painted equally well in fresco and oil, and finished a great number of fine pictures for the churches in his native city.

* GAVESTON (Peter), minion of Edward II. was the son of a gentleman of Gascony, who had rendered considerable services to Edward I. He was a worthless character, and after a great abuse of his power, and some changes in his fortunes, he was beheaded in 1312.

* GAULI (Giovanni Battista), a painter, born at Genoa in 1639, and died at Rome in 1709. His talent was chiefly for historical painting, but he was mostly employed in painting portraits.

GAULMIN (Gilbert), a French writer, who had many admirers in his time. His works consist of criticisms and poems, written in a very bad taste. He died in 1665, at the age of 60.

GAUTHIER (John Baptist), a French abbé, chaplain to de Langle, bishop of Blois, and afterwards to Colbert, bishop of Montpellier, was born in 1685. He wrote several tracts against works which he accused of infidelity; and among the rest, one against Pope's Essay on Man. He died at the age of 71.

GAY (John), an English poet, was born near Barnstable in Devonshire. His family being poor, although ancient, he received no other education than what was to be had at the free-school at Barnstable; which, however, gave him such a taste for literature, that, being afterwards put apprentice to a silk-mercator in London, he was altogether unfit for the business of the counter, and in a few years gave his master a sum of money to be released from his indentures. He now assiduously cultivated poetry, in which he chiefly delighted, and his genius and amiable manners recommended him to the friendship of several eminent persons, and among others Swift and Pope. His

first poem, entitled, *Rural Sports*, a Georgic, printed 1711, and dedicated to Pope, gained him new friends; but soon after he was in a desponding state of mind, from the low condition of his finances, and he was incapable of effort when threatened by poverty. The duchess of Monmouth appointing him her secretary in 1712, his spirits revived, and he wrote, *Trivia*, or the *Art of Walking the Streets*; and the year following his *Pastorals*. He was now taken to Hanover by the earl of Clarendon, as the secretary of his embassy. On the death of queen Anne he returned to England, and paid his respects to the new court, where he was graciously received, but got nothing. In 1720 his finances were put in a tolerably good condition by a subscription to his poems, published in two volumes, quarto; but he lost the whole in the fatal South Sea scheme, which threw him into a violent fit of illness. On his recovery he wrote his tragedy of the *Captives*, which he had the honour of reading in manuscript to the princess of Wales; at whose desire he wrote his *Fables* for the use of the duke of Cumberland. His *Beggar's Opera* had a run unparalleled in the history of the stage, and though the sequel to it, called, *Polly*, was not permitted to appear on the stage, yet as it was published by subscription, it added considerably to his finances. He died Dec. 11th, 1732, and his body was interred in Westminster-abbey, and a monument erected to his memory by his generous patrons the duke and duchess of Queensberry.

GAYOT DE PITAVAL (Francis), a French writer, who deserves to be named for his work, entitled, *Causés célèbres*, 20 vols. 12mo. very interesting in its nature, although executed in a bad taste. He died in 1743, at the age of 70.

GAZA (Theodore), the most eminent of those men who transplanted arts and learning from Greece to Europe, after the taking of Constantinople, was born at Thessalonica in Greece, in 1398. He was obliged to quit his native country in 1430, by the invasion of the Turks, and going to Italy he applied himself so assiduously to the study of the Latin tongue, that he afterwards spoke and wrote it with great facility and elegance. In 1450 he was invited by Nicholas V. to Rome, with many other persons versed in the Greek, to translate the Greek writers into Latin. On the death of the pope in 1456, Gaza went to Naples, where he was well received by king Al-

phonfus; but that prince dying in 1458, he returned to cardinal Beffarion at Rome, who gave him a benefice in Calabria. He wrote a Latin and Greek grammar, and translated some of the Greek writers into Latin. He died at Rome in 1478.

GAZOLA (Joseph), a physician of Verona, died in 1715, at the age of 54. In a work he wrote he acknowledges, that the sick as often die of the physician's prescription as of the disorder.

*GAZZOLI (Benozzo), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1400. He painted a great number of pictures taken from the sacred history, in an excellent style. He also painted landscapes and portraits very well; and died in 1478.

GEBER (John), an Arabian physician and astronomer, who lived in the 9th century. He wrote a Commentary on the Syntaxis Magna of Ptolemy, in nine books, in which he professed to correct the astronomy of Ptolemy, but Copernicus called him the calumniator of that astronomer. He was the author of other works, and Boerhaave speaks of him as a learned chemist. His writings are infected with such a jargon that Dr. Johnson imagines the word *Gilberis* is probably derived from the cant of Geber and his followers.

GED (William), an ingenious artist and goldsmith in Edinburgh, who in 1725 endeavoured to introduce a method of printing with blocks or plates, containing letters for a whole page or sheet. The Chinese and Japanese practised this method with blocks of wood, and Coster, the European inventor of the present mode, first followed their method. Ged, with others, entered into an engagement with the university of Cambridge, to print bibles and common-prayer books in the new manner, but a large sum of money was sunk, and the project abandoned. Ged imputed the failure principally to the dishonesty and opposition of the pressmen. Having returned to Scotland he printed an edition of Sallust with his plates. Ged died in 1749, in reduced circumstances.

GEDALIA, a famous rabbi, who died in 1448, wrote an account of a chain of traditions from Adam to A. D. 761, and a Treatise on the Creation of the World.

GEDDES (James), a Scotch advocate, descended from an old family in the shire of Tweeddale, was born about the year 1710. He was a man of taste and learning. He died before he was forty; and wrote a work, entitled, An Essay on the Composition and Manner of the

Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato, 8vo. Glasgow, 1748.

GEDOYNE (Nicholas), a French writer, was born at Orleans in 1667, and died in 1744. He was a jesuit for ten years, but afterwards entered into the gaieties of the world, was one of the friends of the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos, and made a figure as a man of wit and letters. He was a member of the academy of belles-lettres, and of the French academy, and was promoted to the abbey of Notre dame de Beaugency. His writings have considerable merit; and he made excellent translations of Quintilian and Pausanias into French.

GEINOZ (Francis), a learned Swiss abbé, and a member of the royal academy of belles-lettres at Paris, died in 1752. He wrote many valuable dissertations on subjects of antiquity, and was a man universally esteemed.

GELASIUS the elder, bishop of Caesarea in Palestine, is spoken of for the purity of his style. He translated into Greek two books of the Ecclesiastical History, and a fragment of one of his Homilies is still extant in Theodoret.

GELASIUS of Cyzicus, bishop of Caesarea about the year 476, compiled a History of the Nicene Council, in 3 books; which, according to Photius, is equally bad for its authority, and poor in its style.

GELASIUS I. pope, was elevated to the chair in 492. He was occupied with the disputes between the eastern and western churches, without being able to put an end to them. He had a contest with Euphemius, patriarch of Constantinople, concerning the name of Acacius, which the latter refused to expunge from the sacred list. Several works written by him are extant. He died in 496.

GELASIUS II. a native of Campania, was elected pope in 1118. Cencio, marquis di Frangipani, consul of Rome, who was in the interest of the emperor Henry V. violently drove him from Rome, and another pope was elected. Gelasius, after some attempts to regain the pontificate, retired to the monastery of Clugny in France, where he died in 1119.

GELDENHAUR (Gerard Eobanus), was born at Nimieguen in 1482. He was a learned man, and wrote several works of reputation. He was educated a Roman catholic, but afterwards embraced the reformed religion, and some intemperance in controversy on the subject, after his change, gave offence to Erasmus, with whom he had been intimate. He died in 1542.

G E L

* **GELDER** (Arnold de), a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1645, and died in 1727. He was a disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he very happily imitated.

* **GELDORP** (Gualdorp), a painter, born at Louvain in 1553, and died in 1618. He excelled in portraits, though he sometimes painted historical subjects.

* **GELÉE** (Theophilus), a French physician, who died about 1650. He published a *Compendium of Anatomy*, printed at Paris in 1656.

* **GELENIUS** (Sigisfund), a learned man, born at Prague in 1498. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus, who recommended him to Frobenius as corrector of his press. He died at Basil about 1555. He translated several valuable authors from the Greek into Latin.

GELLERT (Christian Furchtegott), a celebrated German poet, was born at Hayinchen, a village in Misnia, in 1715, and died in 1769. He supported himself for many years as tutor in private families; but was afterwards professor of philosophy at Leipzig. He is best known for his *Fables and Tales*.

GELLI (John Baptist), an Italian writer, remarkable for uniting one of the lowest occupations of life with great literary attainments, was born at Florence in 1468, where he died in the 65th year of his age. His occupation was that of a taylor, which he continued to follow till his death, although he was the author of several works, was a member of the academy at Florence, and admitted to the friendship of all the men of genius and learning in that city. He wrote *Dialogues*, in the manner of Lucian, which were translated into Latin, French, and English.

GELLIBRAND (Henry), professor of astronomy at Gresham college, Oxford, was born in London in 1597. Mr. Henry Briggs, Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, dying before he had finished his *Trigonometrica Britannica*, Gellibrand completed the work, and published it in 1633. He died at the age of 46.

GELLIUS (Aulus), a celebrated ancient grammarian. He was born in the reign of Trajan, and died in the beginning of that of Marcus Aurelius. After studying grammar and rhetoric at Rome, he went to Athens; and on his return to Rome was made a judge. His *Noctes Atticæ*, *Attic Nights*, is a curious and valuable work. It has gone through a variety of editions, and been translated into English by Mr. Beloe.

GELON, tyrant of Syracuse, usurped the supreme authority in that city in the

G E N

year 484 B. C. He possessed great amiable qualities; and died, extremely regretted by the Syracusans, after a reign of seven years.

* **GEMIGNANO** (Vincenzio di St.), an Italian painter, born in Tuscany in 1490, and died in 1530. He was a disciple of Raphael, whose manner he imitated with success.

** **GEMIGNANO** (Giacinto), a painter, born at Pistoia in 1611, and died in 1681. He painted several fine pictures for the churches at Rome. His son was also a good artist.

GEMINIANI (Francesco), a celebrated performer on the violin, and musical composer, was born at Lucca in Italy, about 1680. He came to England in 1714, where he was introduced to George I. at whose court he met with friends. But he was a man of most independent mind, and refused several offers of services from the great. He was, however, capricious, and passed his life in various countries; sometimes in distressed circumstances. He died in 1762.

GEMISTUS (George), surnamed *Pletho*, was a native of Constantinople, from which city he retired, on its capture by the Turks, to Florence, where he was greatly distinguished for his learning and talents. He lived to be above 100 years old.

GEMMA (Reinier), frequently named *Gemma Frisius*, was a Dutch physician, a native of Friseland, who practised at Louvain. He was well versed in astronomy, on which he wrote several works, as well as on other branches of mathematics. He died in 1555, at the age of 47. His son, Cornelius Gemma, was famous for his knowledge of mathematics. He died in 1579, at the age of 44.

GENDRE (Louis le), a French historian, who was descended from an obscure family at Rouen, was born in 1659, and died in 1733. His principal works are, a *History of France*, in 3 vols. folio; the *Life of Harley*; an *Essay on the Reign of Louis the Great*; and a *Life of Cardinal d'Amboise*.

GENDRE (Gilbert Charles le), marquis of St. Aubin, a French writer of considerable merit, was counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and master of requests. He died in 1746, at the age of 59. His principal work is, a *Treatise on Opinion*, 12mo.

GENDRE (Nicolas le), an eminent French sculptor, died at Paris in 1670, at the age of 52.

GENEBRARD (Gilbert), a benedictine,

monk, who was a famous partisan of the league in France, was born at Syiom in Auvergne, in 1537. He was professor of Hebrew at the royal college at Paris for 13 years. He died in 1597.

GENESIUS (Josephus), one of the Byzantine historians, who flourished about the year 940, wrote a History of Constantinople from Leo the Armenian to Basilicus the Macedonian, which was printed at Venice, 1733, in Greek and Latin.

GENEST (Charles Claude), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1636, and died at the age of 84. He wrote a didactic Poem on the natural Proofs of the Existence of God and the Immortality of the Soul, and several tragedies.

* **GENET** (Francis), bishop of Vaison, was born at Avignon in 1640, and was the son of an advocate. He is celebrated for a work, called, the Theology of Grenoble, which was translated into Latin by his brother the abbé Genet.

* **GENGA** (Jerome), an eminent Italian painter and architect, was born at Urbino in 1476, and died in 1551. He was the founder of the illustrious family of Genghi.

* **GENGA** (Bartholomew), son of the preceding, was also greatly celebrated for his skill in architecture. He was in great repute with the grand-master and knights of Malta; and while he superintended the fortifications of that island he died of a pleurisy, greatly regretted. This happened in 1558.

GENGIS KHAN, son of a khan of the Moguls, was born in 1193. He began his reign when he was only 13, and shortly after was compelled, by a general conspiracy of his subjects, to take shelter with Aveni Khan, a Tartar prince. This prince being deposed by his brother, Gengis Khan replaced him on the throne, and married his daughter. Aveni Khan afterwards attempted to destroy him, but he escaped, and having raised an army defeated his father-in-law. Gengis Khan afterwards made himself master successively of Cathay, Corea, the greatest part of China, and almost all Asia. He died in 1227, while he was preparing to conquer the remainder of China. His dominions, after his decease, were divided among his four sons, who had greatly assisted in his conquests.

GENNADIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, who succeeded Anatolius in 458, had the character of an eloquent writer; but none of his works have descended to us, except a circular Epistle against Sy-

mony, and a fragment of a work against the Anathemas of Cyril. He died in 471.

GENNADIUS, author of a work, entitled, *De Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis*, which has been improperly attributed to St. Augustin, and printed in some editions of his works, was a priest of Marseilles, and died about 1492. There is also another work of his extant, entitled, *De illustribus Ecclesie Scriptoribus*.

* **GENNARI** (Benedetto), an historical and portrait painter of Bologna, born in 1633, and died in 1715. He resided for some time at the court of Louis XIV. and painted several pictures for his palaces. He then came to London, where he was greatly encouraged by Charles II. and the principal nobility.

* **GENNARI** (Cesare), born at Bologna in 1641, and died in 1688. His landscapes are executed in a fine taste, and he also painted history very well.

* **GENOA**. This territory was anciently inhabited by the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans in 115 B. C. and underwent the revolutions of Rome and Lombardy till 950, when the Genoese formed themselves into a republic; which after many wars with the Pisans, Venetians, and Moors, continues to this day.

* **GENOELS** (Abraham), a painter of Antwerp, born in 1640. He excelled in landscape and portrait.

GENSERIC, a king of the Vandals in Spain, was the natural son of Godulfus, whom he succeeded about 428. In the commencement of his reign he gained a great victory over Hermenic, king of the Suevi. He afterwards made himself master of Africa, being the first Vandal king of that country, where he practised the greatest cruelties to establish arianism. Being invited by the empress Eudoxia to revenge the death of her husband, Valentinian III. who had been murdered by Maximus, Genseric sailed to Italy, entered Rome in 435, and delivered the city up to pillage during fourteen days. Genseric, from this time, was the terror of the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean, which he laid waste every year with large fleets. He died in 477, and was succeeded by his son Huneric.

* **GENTILE** (Ludovico), a painter of Brussels, born in 1606, and died in 1670. He lived in Italy several years, and painted the portrait of pope Alexander VII. He also painted sacred subjects for churches.

* **GENTILIS** (de Foligno), or de Gentilibus, a physician, was author of *Com-*

mentaries on Avicenna, folio; and of the following works: *De Legationibus*; *De juris interpretibus*; and *De Advocacione Hispanica*. He died at Foligno in 1348.

GENTILIS (Scipio), an eminent Italian writer on civil law, was a native of the march of Ancona, and was born in 1565. He was professor of civil law at Altorf, and died in 1616. He was the author of several works on civil law, and of a translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem* into Latin verse.

* **GENTILIS** (John Valentine), a relation of the preceding, was born in the kingdom of Naples, which he was obliged to quit to save himself from being burnt for arianism. He took refuge at Geneva, where Calvin endeavoured to have him burnt for the same opinions. He afterwards wandered through Dauphine, Savoy, the canton of Berne, Poland, and other countries, endeavouring, with other adventurers, to propagate his doctrines; till, at length, he was condemned to lose his head at Berne, which sentence was accordingly executed.

GENTILESCHI (Horatio), an Italian painter, was born at Pisa in 1563. He painted in many cities of Italy, in France, and in England, with great repute. His finest work abroad was the portico of cardinal Bentivoglio's palace at Rome; and in England, the ceilings at Greenwich and York-house. He died, in this country, at the age of 84.

GENTILESCHI (Artemisia), daughter of the preceding, painted also with great success. Her picture of David with Goliath's head is deemed her best performance. She lived chiefly at Naples, in great splendour; and was famous for her amours.

* **GENTLEMAN** (Francis), an actor and dramatic author, born in 1718, and died in 1784. He wrote eleven dramatic pieces, but none above mediocrity.

GEOPPROI (Stephen Francis), an eminent French physician and chemist, was the son of an apothecary at Paris, where he was born in 1672. He was professor of chemistry at the king's garden, and of medicine at the royal college. His principal work is, *De Materia Medica, five de Medicamentorum simplicium Historia, virtute, delectu, & usu*, 3 vols. 8vo. He died in 1731.

GEORGE of Trebizond; see **TRAPEZUNTIUS**.

* **GEORGE** (Saint), a martyr in the reign of Diocletian, was greatly celebrated both among the christians and maho-

metans. There is, however, little certain known of him.

* **GEORGE** (despot of Servia), died in 1457. He was of the Greek church, but is accused of having mingled its doctrines with the fables of the koran. Mahomet II. married his daughter; notwithstanding which, he invaded his territories, and made himself master of Novograde. He caused the eyes of two of the despot's sons to be burnt out with a hot iron, and contemplated the reduction of Servia. George, however, was succeeded by his youngest son Lazarus; who poisoned his mother, that he might reign alone, she being left regent by his father.

* **GEORGE** (duke of Clarence), brother of Edward IV. king of England, being condemned to be beheaded for high treason, was, at his own request, drowned in a butt of malmsey. This happened in 1478.

* **GEORGE I.** king of England, was the eldest son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Brunswick Lunenburg or Hanover, by the princess Sophia daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine and king of Bohemia, and of Elizabeth daughter of James I. He was born in 1660, created duke of Cambridge in 1706, and succeeded queen Anne in 1714. The next year a rebellion broke out in Scotland in favour of the pretender, which, however, was shortly quelled. In his reign parliaments were made septennial, and the order of the Bath was revived. In 1720 happened the failure of the famous South-sea scheme, by which many thousands were ruined. He died June 11, 1727, at Osnaburgh.

* **GEORGE II.** king of England, succeeded his father in 1727. In 1737 he lost his queen Caroline, a woman of excellent qualities, and of a strong mind. In 1739 admiral Vernon was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Carthage. In 1743 George put himself at the head of his army on the continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen, June 16th. In August, 1745, the pretender's eldest son landed in the Highlands, and was joined by several clans. After obtaining several successes the rebels were defeated by the duke of Cumberland at Culloden in 1746. In 1748 peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle. In March, 1750, died, universally lamented, Frederic prince of Wales, between whom and his father there had never been any cordiality. The next year an act passed for regulating the commencement of the

year, by abolishing the old style. In 1753 another famous act passed for preventing clandestine marriages. In 1755 war broke out between the English and the French, which was at first very unpromising; Braddock was defeated and killed in North America, and Minorca was taken in the Mediterranean, for which admiral Byng, who was sent out to relieve it, was shot at Portsmouth. About this time Mr. Pitt became prime minister, and public affairs began at length to wear a new face under his active management. In 1758 a treaty was entered into between England and Prussia, which proved very burthenome to the former nation; but the successes with which our fleets and armies were attended made the people cheerful under all the expences of the war. The British flag waved triumphant in every sea; and George II. died suddenly, amidst the blaze of glory, October 25, 1760, being succeeded by his grandson, the reigning monarch.

GERARD (Tom or Tung), founder and first grand-master of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, since known by the name of Knights of Malta. He was a native of Amalfi in Italy, and in 1100 assumed a religious habit, with a white cross on the breast; and, with many others, engaged in a vow to relieve all christians in distress; to which they added, the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience. In 1154 this order was confirmed by Anastasius IV. Gerard died in 1120, and was succeeded, as grand-master, by Raymond du Puy.

GERARD (Balthazar), the assassin of William I. prince of Orange, was born at Villefans in Franche-Comté. This man had entertained his wicked design for six years; and at length shot the prince through the head with a pistol as he was going out of his palace at Delft. He declared he committed the murder "to expiate his sins, and merit eternal glory;" the prince being at the head of the protestants. He was executed in 1584.

GERARD (John), a learned theologian of the lutheran church, was born at Quedlimbourg in 1582. Among his writings is, *A Harmony of the Evangelists*, published at Geneva in 1646, 3 vols. folio. He died in 1638.

* **GERARD** (Dr. Alexander), professor of divinity in the university of Aberdeen, author of an *Essay on Genius, Sermons*, and other works, died in March, 1795.

* **GERARDI** (Christofaro), an Italian

painter, born at Florence in 1500, and died in 1556. He not only painted historical subjects, but also landscape and grotesque.

* **GERARDS** (Mark), a painter of Bruges, born in 1561. About 1580 he came to England and was appointed principal painter to queen Elizabeth. He was eminent in history, portrait, and landscapes; and died in 1635.

GERBELLUS (Nicolaus), a famous lawyer, was born at Pforzeim. He was professor of law at Strasburg, where he died in 1560. His chief work is a Description of Greece.

GERBERON (Gabriel), a French priest, who distinguished himself as a zealous jansenist, was born in 1620. He was first of the oratory, and afterwards a benedictine of St. Maur. He taught theology at that place, till Louis XIV. having ordered him to be arrested for the freedom of his remarks in the jansenist controversy, he fled to Holland. After several vicissitudes, he was sent by the superiors of his order to the abbey of St. Denis, where he died in 1711. He wrote several works; the principal of which is, *A general History of Jansenism*, 3 vols. 12mo. printed at Amsterdam, 1703.

GERBIER (sir Balthazar), a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1592, and died in 1661. He was knighted by Charles I. of England, and appointed that monarch's agent at the court of Brussels. He painted small figures in distemper.

GERBILLON (John Francis), one of the most celebrated of the jesuit missionaries in China, was born in 1654. He wrote, *Historical Observations on Great Tartary*; and *Accounts of some of his Travels*, inserted in Du Halde's *History of China*. He was in great favour with the emperor, for whom he composed two books on Geometry, which were printed at Peking in the Chinese and Tartarian languages. He died at Peking, superior-general of all the missions in China.

GERMANICUS (Cæsar), son of Drusus and of Antonia niece of Augustus, was a general of consummate skill, and a man of the most amiable qualities. When Augustus died he was in Germany, where the army would have made him emperor, but he declined the honour and recalled the rebellious to their duty. Tiberius, his uncle, adopted him; and he was consul in the 12th year of the christian era. Tiberius becoming jealous of his fame and popularity, is supposed to have caused poison to be administered to him. He died

GER

at Daphne near Antioch, at the age of 34. In the midst of public employments he had cultivated literature successfully. He wrote poetry in his native tongue, a Latin version of Aratus, and Comedies in Greek. He left nine children, of whom Caligula was one.

* **GERMANY.** This country was anciently divided into a great number of independent states, but it was a long time before any of them made themselves considerable. About 390 B. C. some colonies of Gauls, under Segovesus, settled in Germany. In 25 B. C. the Romans, under Vincius, gained some advantages over the Germans. In 12 B. C. Drusus defeated the Rhæti, Vindilici, and Novici. A. D. 16. Germanicus defeated the Angriarii, Cherusci, and Catti. In 177 Aurelius gained some advantages against the Marcomanni; and in 276 Probus made farther conquests; but about the end of the 3d century the Romans lost all their possessions in Germany. In 432 the Huns, a Tartar nation, dislodged by the Chinese, conquered a great part of Germany. They seized all the country which extends from the Tanais to the Danube, expelling the Alans, who dwelt on the banks of the Tanais, then the Goths, and then the Visigoths, on the Nieper. Attila extended their conquests as far as the Euxine sea. In 771 Charlemagne conquered several nations of Germany; in 772 he defeated the Saxons, and in 785 he completely subdued them, and established christianity amongst them. In 788 he reduced the duke of Bavaria, and so made himself master of all Germany. On the death of Lewis the Mild, this country was separated from France, Lotharius being declared emperor of Germany, and Charles the Bald king of France. The Carolingian race expired in Lewis IV. and Conrad duke of Franconia and Hesse, who was made emperor in 912, is said to have been the first proper emperor of Germany. In 1273 Rodolph of Hapsburgh, of the house of Austria, was elected emperor. In 1519 the empire was united to Spain, in the person of Charles V. but this union ceased on his abdication in 1556.

* **GERMYN (Simon)**, a Dutch painter of fruit and landscapes, born at Dort in 1650, and died in 1719.

GERSON (John), an eminent divine of the 15th century. He was canon and chancellor of the church of Paris; and when John Petit justified the murder of Louis duke of Orleans, he caused the doctrine to be censured by the doctors and bishops of

GES

Paris. In the council of Constance, in which he assisted as ambassador from France, he enforced the superiority of the council over the pope. Du Pin published his works in five vols. folio, in 1706.

GESNER (Conrad), an eminent physician and philosopher, was born at Zurich in Switzerland in 1516. His father was too poor to give him a learned education; and, though he soon displayed a lively genius, he was on the point of being taken from his studies, when Ammian, professor of Latin and eloquence at Zurich, took him to his own house to complete his education. After his father's death he travelled to mend his fortune. At Strasburg he made some progress in the Hebrew language. Being allowed a pension by the academy of Zurich to enable him to make the tour of France, he went to Paris, accompanied by John Frisius. He afterwards returned to Zurich to preside over a school, but having married, and his appointment being inadequate to his expences, he devoted all his spare time to the study of physic, to which even in his childhood he had a strong propensity. He went to Basil, where he studied the Greek physicians in their own language, till he was made Greek professor at Lausanne. He went to Montpellier and applied himself to anatomy and botany; and returning to Zurich was admitted to a doctor's degree, and practised as a physician. He was soon afterwards made professor of philosophy, which situation he filled till his death in 1565. He wrote sixty-six works on grammar, botany, medicine, and natural history; and for the variety of his attainments was called the *German Pliny*.

GESNER (Solomon), a bookfeller and poet, was born at Zurich in 1730. He was a member of the senate of that city, and excelled in landscape painting as well as in poetry. Most of his pictures were sold in England, where his beautiful piece, entitled, *The Death of Abel*, is also well known. He died in 1788. He wrote several elegant poems besides that above mentioned.

GESNER (John Matthew), a profound scholar and most acute critic, was born near Newburg in Germany in 1691. On the recommendation of Buddeus, he was appointed to superintend the public school of Weinheim, which situation he filled eleven years. From Weinheim he was removed to Anspach, to a more lucrative office; and he finally settled at Gottingen, where he was made professor of humanity, public librarian, and in-

pector of public schools in the district of Lünenburg. He died at Gottingen in 1761. His most esteemed works are; editions of some of the Classics, and an excellent *Thesaurus of the Latin Tongue*.

GETA (Septimus), was son of the emperor Severus, and brother of Caracalla, who, being jealous of his accomplishments, stabbed him in the arms of Julia, their common mother. He was killed at the age of 23, A.D. 212. Caracalla consecrated the sword with which he slew his brother to the temple of Serapis. Geta, however, received the funeral honours of a Roman emperor, and was placed among the gods.

GETHIN (Lady Grace), an English lady of uncommon talents, and daughter of sir George Norton, of Abbots-Leigh, in Somersetshire, was born in 1676. She was married to sir Richard Gethin, of Gethin-groft in Ireland, but died in the 21st year of her age, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. A monument, bearing an inscription, is erected to her memory; and a provision is made for a sermon to be preached in the abbey, yearly, on Ash-Wednesday, for ever, to perpetuate her name. Soon after her death a work was published, with the title of "*Reliquiæ Gethinianæ; or, some Remains of the most ingenious and excellent Lady, Grace Lady Gethin, lately deceased, being a Collection of choice Discourses, pleasant Apophthegms, and witty Sentences. Written by her, for the most part, by Way of Essay, and at spare Hours, 1700.*"

GETHING (Richard), a curious penman, who was settled at the hand-and-pen in Fetter-lane, London, as early as the year 1616. He published copy-books of various hands, well executed for the time.

GEVARTIUS (John Gaspar), a learned critic, was born at Antwerp in 1593. He began his studies in the college of Jesuits at Antwerp, and continued them at Louvain and Douay. After taking the degree of LL.D. he was made town-clerk of Antwerp, which office he held to his death, in 1666.

* **GHEZZI** (Pier Leone), a painter, born at Rome in 1674. He was appointed by the pope to adorn the castle of Gandolfo, and in some other works, Francis I. duke of Parma, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1755.

GHILINI (Jerome), an Italian writer, born at Monza in Milan, in 1589, was educated by the jesuits at Milan in polite literature and philosophy; afterwards he

studied the canon law, and became very eminent. He died at the age of 80. The work for which he is chiefly known, is his *Theatro d'huomini Letterati*; which was printed at Milan in 1633, in two volumes.

GHIRLANDAIO (Domenico), a Florentine painter, was born in 1449. He was intended by his friends for a goldsmith; but having a strong passion for painting, he cultivated that art with such success, that he required reputation in his time. His manner was however gothic and dry, and he deserves most to be celebrated for having Michael Angelo for his disciple. He died at the age of 44, leaving three sons, David, Benedict, and Rhandolph, all of them painters.

* **GHISOLFI** (Giovanni), a painter, born at Milan in 1623, and died in 1683. He excelled in painting perspective views and sea ports, and his works are still held in high repute.

GIANNONI (Peter), was born at Naples in 1680, and died at Piedmont in 1748. He wrote a history of Naples, which is admired for the purity of its style and the vigour of its sentiments. It gave such offence to the court of Rome, that the author fled into the territories of the king of Sardinia to avoid persecution.

GIBBON (Edward), an elegant English writer, was born at Putney in 1737. He was sent, when very young, to the grammar school at Kingston, from which he was removed, first to Westminster school, and afterwards to Magdalen college, Oxford. While at the university he contracted the principles of popery, which greatly alarmed his father, who, to recover him, sent him to a protestant minister at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he did indeed renounce his new creed, but at the same time he abandoned christianity altogether. His first literary performance was an Essay on the Study of Literature, written in French, and afterwards translated into English by himself, and dedicated to his father in 1765. In 1744 he was chosen, under the auspices of lord North, member of parliament for Liskeard in Cornwall. He was also appointed a lord of trade; and it need hardly be mentioned, that during the time of his being a senator, he was a constant supporter of administration. When that parliament expired he lost his seat and his place, and then retired to Lausanne, for which country he had a particular affection. It was there that he wrote the principal part of his History

of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a work which will eternize his name. It is to be lamented, however, that the author deviated from the strict province of a historian, to throw out reflections injurious to the cause of christianity. But he has been sufficiently answered by bishop Watson and others. Mr. Gibbon died in 1794, and since his death his friend lord Sheffield has published his posthumous works, in 2 vols. 4to.

GIBBS (James), an architect, was born at Aberdeen in 1683. He furnished the design of St. Martin's church, which was five years in building, and cost 32,000l. The new church at Derby, the new buildings in King's college, Cambridge, the senate-house there, and St. Mary's church in the Strand, are also among his works. He died in 1754.

* **GIBELYN (M. le comte de)**, a French writer, born in 1725. He wrote a celebrated work, entitled, *Le Monde Primitif comparé à Monde Moderne*, for which the French academy awarded him their annual prize of 1200 livres twice. He died in 1784.

GIBSON (Edmund), bishop of London, was born at Knipe, in Westmoreland, in 1669. In 1686 he became a servitor at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1691 he published a new edition of William Drummond's *Polemio Middiana*, and James the V. of Scotland's *Cantilena Rustica*; the next year a translation into Latin of the *Chronicon Saxonum*, with the Saxon original, and his own notes. He published also an edition of Camden's *Britannia*, in English, and the posthumous works of sir Henry Spelman, on the laws and antiquities of England. His writings recommended him to Dr. Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, who made him his domestic chaplain, and greatly patronized him. In 1715 Tenison dying, Wake bishop of Lincoln succeeded to the primacy, and Gibson was raised to the see of Lincoln. In 1720 he was translated to London. He obtained an ample endowment from the crown, for the regular performance of divine service in the royal chapel at Whitehall, by a succession of clergymen, selected from both universities, and exerted himself at all times with great zeal in behalf of the church of England and vital christianity. He died in 1748, at the age of 79. Besides the above works he published several of his own, chiefly in practical divinity.

GIBSON (Richard), known by the name of the dwarf, was an eminent Eng-

lish painter, in the time of sir Peter Lely, whose manner he studied. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who, perceiving his taste for painting, put him to de Cleyn, for instruction in that art. Gibson was celebrated chiefly for copies he made of sir Peter Lely's pictures. He was page of the back stairs to Charles I. and was in great favour with that monarch. He drew Oliver Cromwell several times. He instructed queen Mary and queen Anne in drawing, when they were princesses. He married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf. Charles I. honoured the marriage with his presence, and even gave away the bride. They were of equal stature; each measuring three feet ten inches. They had nine children, five of whom arrived at years of maturity, and were of the usual stature of men. Gibson died in his 75th year, and his wife died in 1709, at the age of 89.

GIBSON (William), a nephew of the dwarf, was instructed by him and sir Peter Lely in the art of painting, and acquired some eminence. He was however known chiefly for copying after sir Peter Lely. He purchased that painter's collection after his death, and procured several things of value from abroad. He died at the age of 58.

GIBSON (Edward), William's kinsman, was instructed by him in his profession. He painted some portraits in oil, but afterwards took to colouring in crayons. He made some proficiency, but died when he was young.

GIBSON (William), was a self-taught mathematician; he was born at Boulton, near Appleby, in Westmoreland, in 1720, and died in 1791. Though he published no work, he was well known for his knowledge of navigation, mechanics, and optics.

GIBSON (Thomas), an eminent painter, who followed his profession both in London and Oxford. He died in 1751.

GIBSON (Thomas), a physician of the 16th century, was a native of Morpeth, in Northumberland. He wrote in favour of the reformation, and was a fugitive for his religion in the reign of queen Mary, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth. He died in London in 1562.

GIFANIUS (Hubertus or Obertus) learned critic and civilian, was born in Guelderland, in 1534. studied at Louvain, and at Paris. He published the library of the German nation at Orleans, where he took the degree

doctor of civil law in 1567. He taught the civil law with great repute at Strasbourg, and was made counsellor to the emperor Rodolph. He died in 1604. He is accused of suppressing, as far as he was able, the Critical Observations of Fruterius, a youth of extraordinary genius, who died at Paris at 25 years of age, leaving his MSS. to Gifanius to be published.

* GIFFORD (Dr. Andrew), an English baptist minister, was born in 1700. He was assistant librarian many years at the British museum, and died in 1784, bequeathing his library to the baptist academy at Bristol. Dr. Gifford was a learned antiquary and a pious divine.

GILBERT (William), a learned physician, who discovered several of the properties of the loadstone, was born at Colchester in 1540, and educated at Cambridge, but took his degree of M.D. abroad. On his return to England he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians in London in 1573, and practised in the metropolis with great success and repute, so that queen Elizabeth appointed him her physician in ordinary. In 1600 he published a work, entitled, *De Magnete, magneticisque Corporibus, and de magno Magnete tellure, Physiologia nova*. He died in 1603.

GILBERT (Thomas, B.D.), an English divine, who was silenced for non-conformity in 1662; was an able disputant, and wrote several controversial pieces. He died in 1694, at the age of 83.

GILBERT (sir Humphrey), an able navigator, who took possession of Newfoundland in the name of queen Elizabeth; but was unsuccessful in an attempt he made to plant a colony on the continent of America. He contended for the existence of a N.W. passage to the Indies, in a book written for that purpose. He died in 1583.

GILBERT (Jeffery), was chief baron of the Exchequer, first in Ireland, and afterwards in England. He made an abridgment of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, which was published in 1700; and a translation of the 12th Ode of the 2d Book of Horace, which is to be found in the Wit's Horace, page 67, is by him.

GILDAS, a British writer of the 6th century. There is nothing extant of his but an Epistle, which is a severe censure of the depravity of the Britons at that period.

GILDON (Charles), was born at Gillingham in Dorsetshire, about 1666, and

educated at Douay, being designed for a priest. In 1685 he returned to England, and resided in London, where he wasted his paternal estate; and then turned dramatic writer, but without success. He then commenced critic, and wrote a book, entitled, *The complete Art of Poetry*. He died in 1723. Pope has given Gildon a place in the Dunciad.

GILES (John), also named Johannes Egidius, was born at St. Alban's. He lived in the 13th century; was physician in ordinary to Philip of France, and professor of medicine in the universities of Paris and Montpellier. According to the custom of the times he was made a doctor of divinity; and he was the first Englishman on record who entered among the dominicans.

GILIMER or GELIMER, a Vandal, and a descendant of Genserich, was a prince of great virtues and vices. Ilderich, king of the Vandals, having no children, Gilimer was declared his successor; but impatient to reign, he deposed Ilderich and mounted the throne. Justinian, being the protector of the deposed monarch, sent Belisarius against the usurper, who was vanquished in a great battle; and, having concealed himself, almost perished with hunger. Phavas, a captain of Belisarius, invited him to surrender, but he sent a stern refusal, and demanded bread, a sponge, and a lute; bread, which he had not seen for three months; a sponge to cleanse his wounds; and a lute, to which he might sing of his misfortunes. Although hunger at last compelled him to surrender, and he was led in triumph by Belisarius through Constantinople, his spirit was not subdued. Justinian gave him lands to live on with his family. The emperor offered to make him a patrician, on condition of his renouncing arianism, to which he had attached himself; but the untamed temper of Gilimer rejected the proposal.

GILL (Alexander), master of St. Paul's school, was born in 1564, and died in 1635. He educated many persons who rose to eminence, either in the church or state; and was buried in Mercer's chapel.

GILL (Alexander), his son, was born at London, and admitted of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1612. He succeeded his father in St. Paul's school in 1635. In 1640 he quitted that situation, and kept a private school in Aldersgate-street till his death, which was in 1642. Wood calls him a good Latin poet.

GILL (John, D.D.), an eminent dissenting minister, was born at Kettering in Northamptonshire, in 1697. In 1716

he was admitted a member of the baptist church at Kettering. In 1718 he was appointed minister of the meeting at Hingham-Ferrars in Northamptonshire. In 1721 he accepted of an invitation to become minister of the meeting at Horsleydown in Southwark. He afterwards removed to Tooley street, where he officiated till his death, which happened in 1771, in the 74th year of his age. He was a learned man, and particularly versed in oriental literature. His notions were highly calvinistic, and he was a man of great piety, and a most laborious writer. His greatest work is a Commentary on the Bible.

GILLES (Peter), a learned and enterprising man, was born at Albi in 1490. After distinguishing himself for his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and his proficiency in philosophy and natural history, he travelled through France and Italy. In 1533 he dedicated a work to Francis I. and exhorted him to send learned men, at his own expence, to travel in foreign countries; in consequence of which, Francis sent Gilles into the Levant. But he received no remittance from the French court during his whole journey; and was at last obliged to enrol himself in the troops of Soliman II. for mere subsistence. In a voyage he made on another occasion, he was taken by a corsair and carried to Algiers. He obtained his liberty by the generosity of cardinal d' Armagnac, and went to Rome to his benefactor, where he died in 1555.

GILLESPIE (George), a Scotch presbyterian divine, who was one of the commissioners from the church of Scotland in the assembly at Westminster in 1643. He died in 1648.

* GILLOT (Claude), a French painter and engraver, was the disciple of Vateau, and the master of John Baptiste Corneille. He was born at Langres in 1673, and died at Paris in 1722. He succeeded chiefly in representing grotesque figures; and his productions have a good deal of spirit, though they want correctness.

GILPIN (Bernard), an English divine of extraordinary merit, was born at Kentmire in Westmoreland in 1513, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and was chosen a fellow. On the completion of the foundation of Christ church college by Henry VIII. he was chosen one of its first masters. In the reign of Edward VI. his zeal for popery led him to hold a dispute with Peter Martyr, the result of which was his own conversion

to the protestant religion. Soon after this he was presented to the living of Norton in the diocese of Durham, and by the advice of Tonsal, bishop of that diocese, who was his uncle, he went abroad, that he might consult foreign divines, taking with him a MS. of that prelate on the eucharist to get printed. After the accession of queen Mary, Tonsal being restored to his see, he offered a valuable living to Gilpin, who declined it from scruples of conscience. Soon after he went to Paris, where the first thing he did was to print his uncle's book. In 1556 Gilpin returned to England, a little before the death of queen Mary. His uncle conferred on him the archdeaconry of Durham, with the rectory of Easington annexed. Although the persecution still raged against the protestants he preached openly against vice of every kind, but more particularly in the clergy, and amongst other things, against pluralities and non-residence, by which he brought such a persecution on himself that he was twice formally accused before his bishop, who, however, found means to protect him. But he was so embarrassed with the malice of his enemies, that he resigned the archdeaconry and retired to Houghron-le-Spring, the living of which becoming vacant was given to him by his uncle. Although he now forebore to attack the clergy, they could not forgive him, and he was accused before Bonaer, bishop of London, who ordered him to be apprehended. He began without delay to prepare himself for martyrdom, and, having desired his house-steward to provide him with a long garment, in which he proposed to go to the stake, he set out for London. But the death of queen Mary, the news of which he received on the road, saved him in this extremity. He returned to Houghron, where his parishioners received him with every token of respect and satisfaction. When the popish bishops were deprived, a congé d'elire was sent to Carlisle to elect him bishop of that see; but he declined the honour; and the following year refused the provostship of Queen's college. He endeared himself to all by his munificence, charity, and virtuous life. His death was hastened by an accident. He was thrown down in the market-place at Durham by an ox, and extremely hurt; and though he got abroad again after a long confinement, he never perfectly recovered. He died in 1583, in the 66th year of his age.

GILPIN (Richard); was a native

Cumberland. He took the degree of M.D. in Queen's college, Oxford, but afterwards was ordained, and had the living of Greystock in his own county. He preached occasionally in London and other places with great repute, till he was silenced for not complying with the act of uniformity. He then practised physic with success at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He died in 1657.

GIOLITO (del Ferrari), a celebrated printer of Venice in the 16th century. His reputation was acquired chiefly by the elegance of his types and paper. He was ennobled by Charles V. He died in 1547, leaving two sons, both printers.

GIOLA (Flavio), a Neapolitan, to whom is ascribed the invention of the compass. He was born about 1300. He marked the north with a fleur de lis, in honour of the sovereigns of Naples, who were of a younger branch of the royal family of France; and it deserves to be noticed, that all nations who use the compass have preserved this distinction.

*GIORDANO (Luca), an Italian painter, born at Naples in 1629. He greatly improved himself by studying the works of Correggio, Titian, and Paul Veronese. He was in high favour with the king of Spain, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood and some valuable employments. At Milan there are some grand pictures by this master, but his greatest piece is the battle of the angels and the fall of Lucifer, at Naples. He died in 1705.

GIORGIONE, a painter, who received this name on account of his noble and fine aspect, was born at Castel Franco, in Trevisano, a province in the state of Venice, in 1478. He studied under Giovanni Bellino, and afterwards improved himself by studying the works of Leonardo da Vinci. He soon surpassed both these painters; and Titian was so taken with his genius and powers, that he often visited him, till Giorgione, suspecting his intentions were to profit by his knowledge, contrived to exclude him from his house. Titian now became his rival; and, by his close attention to nature, excelled him in all qualities but the grandeur of his conceptions. These two great masters painted each of them one of the fronts of the building at Venice in which the German merchants assemble, but these performances are too much damaged at present for their respective merits to be decided. Giorgione introduced the custom at Venice of painting the outside of palaces and other great

buildings. His finest work, in oil, is a painting of Christ carrying his cross, in the church of San Rovo at Venice. He died in 1511.

*GIOTTINO (Tomaso), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1324. His real name was Stefano, but he was called Giottino on account of the resemblance of his style to that of Giotto. He died in 1356.

GIOTTO, an eminent painter, sculptor, and architect, was born near Florence in 1276, and was a disciple of Cimabue, whom he greatly excelled. He was chiefly admired for his works in mosaic, the best of which is a ship over the grand entrance of St. Peter's church at Rome. At Florence is the famous mosaic of the death of the Virgin, which was wonderfully admired by Michael Angelo. He died in 1336.

GIRALDI (Lilio Gregorio), an eminent writer, was born at Ferrara in 1479. He resided some time at Rome in favour with some eminent men at that court, but after losing his patrons he fell into poverty, and returned to his native place, where he died in 1552. The most esteemed of his works is, *Historia de Diis Gentium*, and it is among the last he wrote.

GIRALDI (John Baptist Cintio), an Italian poet, was born at Ferrara in 1504. After going through a course of classical and philosophical study, he applied to physic, in which he took his doctor's degree. He was for some time secretary to the duke of Ferrara, but afterwards accepted the professorship of rhetoric at Pavia. Being greatly afflicted with the gout he quitted the chair, and retired to his native place, where he died in 1575. His works are chiefly tragedies, an edition of which was published at Venice, in 1583, in 8vo.

GIRALDUS (Silvester), a learned Welchman of the 12th century, was born in Pembroke-shire. He studied with great reputation at the university of Paris, and came to England about 1172. In 1176 he was offered the see of St. David's, which he refused. In 1185 he accompanied prince John as secretary to Ireland, and wrote a description of that island. In 1198 he was again chosen to the see of St. David's, but the election being disputed, he went to Rome on the occasion. He died at the age of 70. In his works he shews a great animosity against the monks.

GIRARD (Jean Baptiste), a celebrated jesuit, was a native of Dôle. This

priest was an eminent preacher and confessor; but that for which he is most known, was a process against him, determined by the parliament of Aix, on the accusation of Marie Catherine Cadere, a girl of 18, who charged him with having used sorcery, first to abuse her, and afterwards to destroy the fruit of her womb. He was acquitted, but the affair made a great noise, and occasioned much controversy.

GIRARD (Gabriel), author of the celebrated work, entitled, *Synonymes François*, &c. was almoner to the duchess de Berry, and the king's interpreter for the Russian and Slavonian languages. He also wrote a work, entitled, *Principes de la Langue Française*; but this is inferior to the former, which indeed exhibits great subtlety of understanding, and refinement of taste. The abbé Girard died in 1748, at the age of 70.

GIRARDON (François), a French sculptor and architect, was born at Troyes in 1628. After studying under Maziere and Anguier, he was sent to Rome by Louis XIV. to perfect himself in his art, and succeeded le Brun as inspector-general of sculpture. The chief works of this artist are the Mausoleum of cardinal de Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; and the rape of Proserpine, in the gardens of Versailles. He died at Paris in 1715.

GIRON (D. Pierre), duke of Ossuna, a Spaniard of illustrious birth, and successively viceroy of Sicily and Naples, was a man of great valour and fortitude, but of a cruel and despotic disposition. While he was viceroy of Naples, he patronized the famous conspiracy at Venice, on which is built Orway's best play. The duke of Ossuna fell at last into disgrace with his court, and died in prison in 1624, at the age of 49.

GIRY (Louis), a native of Paris, and an advocate of the parliament there, was among the first members of the French academy. He translated the *Apology of Tertullian*, and several other works. He died in 1665, at the age of 70.

GISELINUS, a physician of Bruges, who published a correct edition of *Prudentius* at Antwerp, in which work he was assisted by Pulmannus. He died in 1511.

GIULIANO (di Majano), a Florentine sculptor and architect, was born in 1377, and died at Naples at the age of 70. He constructed the magnificent palace of

Poggio Reale, and other edifices at Naples. He was also employed at Rome by Paul II. He was in great repute in his time, especially for his architecture.

*GIUSTI (Antonio), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1624, and died in 1705. He excelled in painting animals, landscapes, and history.

GLAIN (N. de Saint), a man famous for his zeal, first for the protestant religion, and afterwards in behalf of atheism, was born at Limoges about the year 1620. He retired from his native country to Holland, more freely to enjoy his religious opinions. He served with reputation in the armies of that state, and afterwards was a writer for the *Holland gazette*. The reading of Spinoza's works made him an atheist, and he translated some of them into French.

GLANDORP (Matthias), an eminent German physician, was born in 1595 at Cologne, where his father was a surgeon. In 1628 he was made physician to the archbishop of Bremen, and died quite a young man. His works were collected, and re-published at London in 1729.

GLANVIL (Joseph), an English divine and philosopher, was born at Plymouth, in Devonshire, in 1636. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln college, and there took the degree of M.A. At the restoration Glanvil conformed to the established church, and set himself with great zeal, in defence of the royal society against the aristotelians, for which he was chosen a member of that learned body. In 1666 he was presented to the rectory of the abbey church at Bath, and about that time he engaged with less credit in another controversy, in which he strenuously maintained the possibility of witchcraft. He had also a long and vehement dispute with Henry Stubbe, a physician of Warwick, respecting the new philosophy; but when the doctor was unfortunately drowned near Bath, and was interred in the abbey church, Mr. Glanvil preached his funeral sermon, in which he paid an honourable testimony to his talents. In 1678 he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Worcester. He died at Bath in 1680. Glanvil was an acute and lively writer, though strongly tinctured with credulity.

GLANVILLE (Ranulph), an English lawyer of the 12th century, who first collected the English laws into one body.

GLAPTHORNE (Henry), an English dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I.

G L A

Winstanly speaks of him as one of the choicest dramatic poets of this age; but Langbaine is less extravagant in his commendation of him.

GLAPHYRA, wife of Archelaus, high-priest of Bellona, was celebrated for her beauty, and her amours with Marc Anthony. She was a native of Cappadocia, and obtained from Anthony that kingdom for her two sons, Sifinna and Archelaus.

GLASER (Christopher), apothecary to Louis XIV. was the author of a Treatise on Chemistry, that has been translated both into English and German; and although concise, is written with clearness and accuracy. He died about 1679.

GLASS (John, M.A.), a minister of the church of Scotland, and founder of a sect, called, in Scotland, Glassites, and in England, Sandemanians; was born at Dundee in 1638. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and obtained a church near the place of his birth. In 1727 he published a work to prove that the civil establishment of religion is inconsistent with christianity, for which he was deposed; on which he became the father of a sect. He wrote several controversial Tracts, which were published in 4 vols. 8vo. at Edinburgh. He died at Dundee in 1773.

GLASS (John), son of the above, was born at Dundee in 1725. He was bred a surgeon, but afterwards became captain of a merchant vessel belonging to London. In 1763 he took his wife and daughter to the Brazils; and in 1765 sailed for London, having with him his family and all his property. When he was within sight of Ireland, four of his seamen formed a conspiracy and murdered him, his wife and daughter, the mate, one seaman, and two boys. Having loaded the boat with dollars, they sunk the ship, and landed at Ross, and proceeded to Dublin, where they were apprehended and executed. Glas was a man of talents. He published a work in 1 vol. 4to. entitled, *A Description of Teneriffe*.

* GLAUBER (John Rodolphus), a German chemist in the 17th century. His works were published in one volume, entitled, *Glauberus Concentratus*, an English translation of which was published in folio at London, in 1689.

* GLAUBER (John), a painter, born at Utrecht in 1646, and died in 1726. He is accounted one of the finest landscape painters among the Flemings, and many of his pictures are enriched with figures

G M E

by Laireffe, between whom and Glauber there subsisted a close friendship.

* GLAUBER (John Gotlief), the brother and disciple of the preceding, was born in 1656. He painted landscapes in a good style, also sea-ports and architecture. He died in 1703.

* GLAUBER (Diana), the sister of the above, was born in 1650. She painted portraits and historical subjects; but was at last deprived of the use of her pencil by blindness.

GLEN (John), a printer and engraver in wood, was born at Liege in the middle of the 16th century. He published a copious work on ancient and modern Dresses, Ceremonies, &c. illustrated with a variety of figures.

* GLENDOWER (Owen), a celebrated Welchman, who opposed Henry IV. for fourteen years, declaring him to be an usurper of the English throne. He was born in 1354, and died in 1415.

GLICAS or GLYCAS (Michael), one of the Byzantine historians. An edition of his works was published in Greek and Latin, in 1660, by Labbe; the Latin translation, however, is by Leunclavius.

GLISSON (Francis), an eminent English physician, was educated at Cambridge, and was regius professor of physic in that university forty years. He was a long time president of the college of physicians. In his manner of studying his art, he followed the great Harvey; and paid particular attention to anatomical dissections. He discovered the capsula communis, or vagina portæ; and wrote several useful works in medicine and anatomy. He died in 1677.

GLOUCESTER (Robert of), the eldest of our English poets, lived in the time of Henry II. Camden quotes many of his old English rhymes, and speaks highly of him. He died about the beginning of the reign of king John, at an advanced age.

GLOVER (Richard), an English poet. He was also an eminent merchant in the city of London, and distinguished himself by a remarkable speech at the bar of the house of commons in 1739, just before the breaking out of the Spanish war. He was the author of *Leonidas*, and the *Tragedies of Boadicea and Medea*. His *Leonidas* has been greatly admired, and was translated into French. He died in 1785, at the age of 74.

GMELIN (Samuel Gottlieb), a man eminent for his knowledge of natural history, was the son of a physician at

Tubingen, and was born in 1745. He passed great part of his life in travelling, and died in Tartary. He wrote a work, entitled, *Travels in Russia*, which was published at Petersburg, in the German language, in 4 vols. 4to.

GMELIN (John George), uncle of the preceding, was author of *Flora Siberica*, and *Travels in Siberia*, 2 vols.

* GOADBY, (Robert), a printer of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, who died in 1778. Mr. Goadby was a man of abilities and ingenuity. He compiled an *Illustration of the Holy Scriptures*, in three vols. folio; also a work, entitled, *The Universe Displayed*; and some other books. He was likewise the author of the *Life of Bampfylde Moore Carew*, king of the beggars, and established a newspaper for the western counties, which has had a wonderful circulation.

GOAR (James), a learned dominican, was born at Paris in 1601. He was sent on a mission to the Levant in 1618. Afterwards he resided at Rome, and was intimately connected with all the learned men there. In 1647 he published, at Paris, a work, called, *Græcorum Euchologium*, in Greek and Latin, folio. He also published translations of some of the Byzantine Historians, and died at the age of 52.

* GOBBO (Pietro Paolo Cortonese), a native of Cortona, and eminent as a painter of fruit and landscape. His subjects are admirably relieved, touched with a free pencil, and charmingly coloured. He died in 1640, aged 60.

* GOBBO (Andrea), an Italian painter, born about 1470, and died in 1527. He excelled in historical subjects.

* GOBELIN (Gilles), a French dyer in the reign of Francis I. is famous for inventing the fine scarlet which goes by his name. He lived in the faubourg of St. Marcel in Paris, where his house, and the little stream near it, still bear the name of the Gobelins.

GOBIER (Charles), a jesuit of St. Maloes, was born in 1644. He was secretary of the jesuits' missions; and was author of the *History of the Isles Mariannes*, and of *Lettres curieuses et éditantes*. The latter work contains the natural history, geography, and policy, of the countries explored by the jesuits. He died at Paris in 1708.

* GOBRIAS, one of the seven lords of Persia, who, after the death of Cambyfes, united to dethrone the magi that had usurped the supreme authority about 522 B. C. He was father-in-law of Darius,

whom he accompanied in his expedition against the Scythians.

GÖCLENIUS (Conrad), a learned German, was born in Westphalia in 1486. He published, *Notes on Cicero's Offices*, an Edition of *Lucan*, and a Translation of the *Hermotimus of Lucian*. He died in 1539.

GÖCLENIUS (Rodolphus), a German physician, was born at Wurtemberg in 1572, and died in 1621. He was professor of physic, and afterwards of mathematics at Marburg. What is most curious concerning him is, that he wrote a treatise on the Cure of Wounds, by applying the Magnet.

* GÖCLENIUS (Rodolphus), a voluminous writer, was born in 1547, in the county of Wardeck. He was nearly fifty years professor of logic at Marburg, where he died in 1628. His works, which are chiefly philosophical, are no longer read.

GODDARD (Jonathan), an English physician and chemist, was born at Greenwich about 1617. He was educated at Oxford, and having studied physic at that university, he went abroad. On his return he took his doctor's degree, and in 1646 he was chosen a fellow of the college of physicians, and the following year was appointed lecturer in anatomy to that society. He was greatly patronized by Cromwell, by whom he was made head physician to the army, and afterwards appointed warden of Merton college, and one of the council of state. On the restoration, Dr. Goddard was removed from his wardenship by the king. He then removed to Gresham college, where he had been chosen professor of physic in 1655. He now constantly attended those meetings in which the royal society originated; and on the incorporation of that body, by royal charter, in 1663, he was nominated one of the first council. He was deemed an able practitioner, and so conscientious that he constantly prepared his own medicines. He died in 1674. Bishop Ward says, that Dr. Goddard was the first Englishman who made a telescope.

GODEAU (Antony), a French bishop, was born in 1605. He was one of those who met at the house of M. Conrart to converse on polite literature, and communicate their productions, which society gave rise to the French academy of belles-lettres, of which Godeau was one of the first members. Cardinal Richelieu gave him the bishopric of Grasse, which he afterwards relinquished for that of Vence;

G O D

at which place he died in 1672. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History, in 3 vols. folio; and a Translation of the Psalms into French Verse.

* **GODEWYCK** (Margarita), a Dutch paintress, born at Dort in 1627, and died in 1677. She had a fine taste for painting landscapes, and she also excelled in working in embroidery.

GODFREY (sir Edmundbury), a magistrate, who was active in the discovery of the popish plot in 1678; and was made remarkable by the manner of his death. His body was found pierced with his own sword, and with many marks of violence. His death being imputed to the papists, his funeral was performed with great pomp. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. William Lloyd, at that time dean of Bangor, and afterwards bishop of Worcester.

GODFREY of Boulogne, a great warrior in the crusades. After the taking of Jerusalem by the christian army he was elected king of that city and the adjacent country. He rejected the title from motives of piety, assuming that of duke of the holy sepulchre. He totally routed the forces of the sultan of Egypt, and made himself master of the holy land. He formed a code of laws for his subjects; and died in 1100.

GODIVA, a lady celebrated for an uncommon instance of generosity, was the sister of Therald de Burgenhall, sheriff of Lincolnshire, and wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia. Godiva soliciting her husband to exempt the city of Coventry from a heavy toll, he affected to consent on condition that she rode naked through the streets of that city; which she submitted to. This very extraordinary adventure was painted in one of the windows of Trinity church, Coventry.

GODOLPHIN (John), an eminent English civilian, was born in 1617, at Godolphin in the island of Scilly. He was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law. In 1653 he was appointed one of the three judges of the admiralty; at the restoration he was made king's advocate, and published a View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction, 8vo. 1661. He died in 1678.

GODWIN (Thomas), an English bishop, was born at Ockenham in Berkshire, in 1517, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees. Afterwards he became master of the free-school at Brackley in Northamptonshire, which he resigned on the accession of queen Mary, and practised physic. When queen Elizabeth came to

G O D

the throne, he entered into orders, and in 1565 was made dean of Christ church, Oxford. The year following he was preferred to the deanery of Canterbury, and in 1582 to the see of Bath and Wells. Not long after this he fell under the queen's displeasure for marrying a second wife. He died in 1590.

GODWIN (Francis), son of the preceding, was born at Havington in Northamptonshire, in 1561. He received his education at Christ church college, Oxford; and on entering into orders obtained several preferments. At length he was made bishop of Llandaff, from whence he was translated to Hereford. He died in 1633. In 1638 was printed a curious book, written by him in 1583, entitled, The Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither by Domingo Gonzales. But his greatest work is, a Catalogue of the Bishops of England since the first planting of the Christian Religion in this island.

* **GODWIN** (Mary Wollstonecraft), an extraordinary writer, was born at Beverly in Yorkshire, in 1768. Her father was of a roving temper, and thereby considerably impaired his finances. In the 24th year of her age she opened a day-school at Islington, which was soon after transferred to Newington-green. She had for a partner a young lady to whom she was strongly attached, whom she accompanied in 1785 to Lisbon. On her return to England she entered into the family of lord Kingsborough, as governess to his daughters; in which, however, she remained but a short time. In 1787 she again settled in the metropolis, and had recourse to her pen for a subsistence. She published a little work, entitled, Original Stories from real Life, for the use of children; translated some works from the French and German; and had some concern in the Analytical Review. In 1790 she published an Answer to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, and the year following her Vindication of the Rights of Women. In 1792 she went to Paris, and there formed an unfortunate connection with an American gentleman, by whom she had a daughter. For him she undertook a voyage to Norway to regulate some commercial concerns. This tour occasioned her Letters from Scandinavia. On her arrival in England she found herself forsaken by this man on whom she had placed an unrequited love. In this state of distress she resolved to destroy herself, and accordingly plunged into the Thames from Putney bridge.

However she was saved from the water, and restored to life. In 1796 she was married to Mr. William Godwin, a writer of celebrity; but she died in child-birth in August, 1797, and was buried in St. Pancras church-yard. Since her death have been published her posthumous works, consisting of Letters and Fragments.

GODWIN (Dr. Thomas), a learned English writer, was born in Somersetshire in 1587, and educated at Oxford. He was chaplain to Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells, who gave him the rectory of Brightwell in Berkshire. He died in 1642-3. He published several works; and among others, a Collection of Hebrew Antiquities, in three books, 4to. with the title of *Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum*.

GOEREE (William), a learned bookseller at Amsterdam, was born at Middelbourg in 1635. He published a work, entitled, *Jewish Antiquities*, two vols. folio, Utrecht, 1700. He was also a man of fine taste, and wrote a General Introduction to the Art of Painting, and a book on the Principles of Architecture. He died at Amsterdam in 1715.

GOERTZ (John, baron of), a Swedish nobleman, well known both for his talents and ambition, was a native of Holstein. He recommended himself to Charles XII. of Sweden by his enterprising temper. He undertook many hazardous negotiations. He was once arrested in Saxony, and afterwards in Holland. On the former occasion he made his escape from six troopers. He endeavoured to excite a rebellion in England in favour of the pretender. Being at the head of the finances of Sweden, he raised money by ruinous means to feed his master's passion for war; and after the death of Charles he was made a sacrifice to the discontents of the people, and beheaded. This happened in 1719.

* **GOES** (Hugo van der), a painter of Bruges, who flourished about the year 1480. He was the disciple of van Eyck, the inventor of oil painting. Many of his works are still preserved at Bruges, particularly a piece representing Abigail in the presence of David, which is wonderfully fine.

GOSSIVS (William), a native of Leyden, and son-in-law of Dan. Heinsius, wrote, among other critical works, Annotations on Petronius, which are subjoined to Burman's edition of that author. He died in 1686.

GOEZ (Damian de), a Portuguese writer of considerable repute, was descended from a noble family. He passed a great part of his life in travelling, and acquired the friendship of Erasmus and other learned men. Having returned to Portugal, he was distinguished by John III. But a court cabal prevailing against him, he was confined on his parole to the town of Lisbon; and was at length found dead in his own house.

GOFF (Thomas), an English writer, was born in Essex in 1592. He took orders, and held the living of East-Clandon in Surrey. Among his works are five tragedies, none of which were published during his life. He died in 1627.

GOGAVA (Antonius Hennannus), a German physician, was the author of *Aristoxeni Harmonicorum Elementorum*, 5 vols. published at Venice in 1592.

GOGUET (Antony Yves), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1716. He was looked upon as a youth of a cold and sterile mind; but his talents gradually expanded, and he rose to great reputation by his work, entitled, *L'Origine des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, & de leur Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples*, 3 vols. 4to. published in 1758. He died of the small-pox at the age of 42.

GOLDAST (Melchior Haiminsfield), a famous civilian and historian, was born in 1576, at Bischoffel in Switzerland. He was a man of an unsettled temper, always removing from place to place, and always poor, though one of the most laborious and indefatigable compilers that ever existed. He was in great repute with all learned men, for his knowledge of the antiquities of Germany, and the public law of the empire.

GOLDHAGEN (John Eustachius), was born at Magdeburg in 1701, and died in 1772. He translated many of the Greek writers into Latin.

GOLDSMITH or **GOULDSMITH** (Francis), lived in the reign of Charles the First, and translated Sophompaneas, a Latin play of Grotius, into English verse.

GOLDSMITH (Oliver), a celebrated writer, was born at Roscommon in Ireland, in 1729. He was the third son of four, and was intended by his father for the church, but afterwards went to Edinburgh to study physic. Having become bound for the debts of a fellow-student, he was obliged to save himself from imprisonment by flight. At Sunderland, in the county of Durham, he was arrested

for one of these debts; but some gentlemen in the college, who admired his talents, relieved him from this distress, and he passed over to Rotterdam. He remained four years on the continent, travelling over the greater part of it, enjoying the scenes of nature, and studying the human passions. He subsisted chiefly by a little skill in music, which made him acceptable to the peasantry; but he often met with a kind reception at the religious houses, where his genius and learning were much esteemed. On his return to England, he was in such low circumstances, that it was long before he could get employment in London, being rejected by several apothecaries to whom he offered himself as a journeyman. He was at last taken into a laboratory, and shortly after met with Dr. Sleight, one of the gentlemen who paid the debt for him at Sunderland, who now afforded him aid till something better could be done for him. By degrees he rose into fame from his poems, dramatic writings, and novels, and might have acquired a competency; but he was lavish of his money and addicted to gaming, which constantly kept him poor. In the latter part of his life he was afflicted with a strangury, and fell into an habitual despondency. He died in April, 1774, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where there is a monument to his memory, with an elegant epitaph, written by his friend Dr. Johnson. It is highly to the credit of Goldsmith, that in all his productions he evinces a strict regard for decorum and religion.

GOLIUS (James), a learned Orientalist, was born at the Hague in 1596. Having finished his education at Leyden, he travelled with the dukes de la Tremouille into France, and in consequence of an invitation he taught the Greek language a short time at Rochelle. On his return to Holland, he became the intimate friend of Erpenius, at that time Arabic professor at Leyden. In 1622 he went with the Dutch ambassador to the court of Muley Zidan, emperor of Morocco, taking with him a letter from Erpenius to that prince, together with a present of a grand atlas, and an Arabic translation of the New Testament. Golius returned from the journey with great acquisition to his knowledge in the Arabic, and with many books unknown in Europe. On the death of Erpenius, he succeeded to the Arabic professorship at Leyden. In 1625 he went to the Levant, and made excursions into Arabia;

and in 1629 he returned to his native country, with a perfect knowledge of the Persian, Turkish, and Arabic tongues, and laden with manuscripts that have ever since been the boast of the university of Leyden. In his absence he had been chosen professor of mathematics in that university, and after his return was appointed interpreter to the states for the Eastern languages. He published an Arabic lexicon; a new edition of Erpenius's grammar, and several pieces of Arabic poetry. This great man died in 1667, universally lamented.

GOLIUS (Peter), brother of the preceding, was born at Leyden. He was the author of several works, both in Greek and Latin, and founded a monastery of the bare-footed carmelites on the top of mount Libanus.

GOLTZIUS (Henry), a painter and engraver, was born in 1558 at Mulbrac, in the duchy of Juliers. He travelled through Germany and Italy in a curious disguise, having with him a servant who passed for master, while he appeared as a servant kept by the other merely for his skill in painting. From this journey he derived great pleasure and improvement. He died at Haerlem in 1617. His execution as an engraver was highly esteemed.

GOLTZIUS (Hubert), a celebrated antiquary, was born at Venloo, in the duchy of Guelders, in 1525. He travelled through France, Italy, and Germany, in search of medals and other antiquities. He died at Bruges in 1582.

GOLYDDAN, the bard of Cadwallader, the last nominal king of the Britons, who flourished in the latter part of the seventh, and beginning of the eighth century.

GOMAR (Francis), a most zealous defender of the calvinistic doctrines against Arminius, was a native of Bruges. He was a man of extensive learning, and was first divinity and then Hebrew professor in the university of Groningen. He died there in 1641.

GOMBAULD (John Ogier de), a French poet, was born at St. Just de Lussac, in Saintongue. His sonnets and epigrams first brought him into notice at Paris, and at length his poetical talents gained him the favour of Mary de Medicis, and with it a pension of 1200 crowns. He was one of the wits who contributed to give such eclat to the parties of Mad. Rambouillet, and one of the first members of the academy of belles-lettres, founded by cardinal Richelieu,

G O N

At 70 years of age he published epigrams, and a tragedy, called Danaides. He died in 1666, in his 92d year.

GOMERSAL (Robert), was an English poet in the reign of Charles the first. His best composition is called, *The Levite's Revenge*, containing poetical meditations on the 19th and 20th chapter of Judges. He died in 1646.

GOMEZ di Ciudad near Alvarez, a Latin poet of Guadaluara, who wrote a poem on the Golden Fleece, and other works esteemed in Spain. He died in 1538.

GOMEZ (de Castro Alvarez), the writer of *The History of Cardinal Ximenes*, was born at St. Euladie, near Toledo, and died in 1580, at 65 years of age.

GOMEZ (Madeline Angelica Poisson de), was born at Paris in 1684. She wrote romances and tragedies, more famous for their number than their excellence.

GONDI (John Paul), cardinal de Reiz, was born in 1613. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne; afterwards coadjutor to his uncle, the archbishop of Paris; and by his intriguing spirit, procured himself a cardinal's hat. During his youth he was constantly employed in schemes of an ambitious or seditious nature; and, after a long exile from his native country, he returned thither, and quitted his debaucheries for a philosophic retirement. Voltaire says of him, that he was Catiline in his youth, and Atticus in his old age. In his retreat he composed memoirs of himself, which are written with great fidelity, and give a just picture of his genius and character. He died in 1679.

GONDRIEN (Louis Antoine), a French courtier, is remarkable for his complaisance to his monarch, Louis XIV. That prince, visiting the duke's country house, disapproved of a grove of old trees that stood before his chamber windows, and when he rose in the morning the grove was no longer there. Louis, in the course of a walk, complained that his view was intercepted by an extensive wood; he made the same remark in a second walk—"Your majesty," said Gondrien, "need only command, and it will instantly disappear." "I do then command," said Louis; and the wood was in a moment levelled with the ground by twelve hundred men who were placed ready for the purpose. "Ah," said the dukes of Burgundy, who was present, "if the king should wish our heads to disappear, the duke certainly would not disappoint his sovereign."

G O N

GONGORA (Lewis de), a Spanish ecclesiastic and poet, was descended from an illustrious family, and born at Cordova, in 1562. The Spaniards call him the prince of their poets, yet none of his productions were published during his life. He died in 1627.

GONET (John Baptist), a dominican friar, doctor of the university of Bourdeaux, and author of a *System of Theology*, in 5 vols. fol. died in 1681.

GONNELLI (John), surnamed the blind man of Combaffi, lost his sight at twenty years of age, yet by the mere touch acquired great perfection as a sculptor. Some of his portraits have also considerable merit, particularly those of Cosmo I. duke of Tuscany, and of pope Urban VIII. He died at Rome in 1673. There are several of his works extant in France.

GONSALVA (Fernandez of Cordova), surnamed the Great Captain, for his valour and success in war, was descended from one of the noblest families in Spain. The resources of his genius were immense. After important services rendered to Ferdinand V. of Arragon, both in Spain and Italy, that prince, who was envious and ungrateful, listened to his enemies, and Gonsalva died in retirement in Grenada in 1515. St. Florian has made him the hero of an interesting romance.

GONTHIER (John and Leonard), two Frenchmen and brothers, were admired by the curious for their taste and skill in painting on glass.

GONTHIER, a Latin poet of the 13th century, wrote a history of Constantinople in 1203.

GONZAGA (Lucretia), a woman of high birth and illustrious talents, lived in the 16th century. At fourteen years of age she was married to John Paul Manfrone, who was afterwards detected in a conspiracy against the duke of Ferrara, and imprisoned. His wife solicited every power in christendom to procure his enlargement, and even besought the grand signior to make himself master of the castle where her husband was confined. Not succeeding, and Manfrone's violent and impatient temper putting an end to his life in prison, she passed the rest of her days in widowhood, making both her daughters nuns. Her letters were printed at Venice in 1552, and are universally commended.

GONZALEZ (Thyrus), a Spanish writer, was general of the jesuits, and died at Rome in 1705.

G O R

GOODALL (Walter), an antiquary and learned philologist, a native of Scotland, was born in 1689. Among his works is a vindication of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, published in 1751. He died at Edinburgh, at the age of 71.

GOODWIN (John), an English writer and divine, of the last century, was a most acute disputant. He held the living of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, London, for several years, and then was deprived of it, because he would not administer the sacrament to his congregation indiscriminately. He was a vehement republican, and wrote a vindication of the murder of Charles I. At the restoration he was left out of the act of indemnity, and his works burnt by the common hangman. He died soon after.

GOODWIN (Thomas), a puritanical divine, was born at Rolesby, in Norfolk, in 1600. He fled, from religious persecution, to Holland, and became pastor of the English church at Arnheim. He returned to England during the civil wars, and was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and made president of Magdalen college, Oxford, by Oliver Cromwell, whom he attended in his last illness. He was ejected from the presidency at the restoration, and died not long after. His works make 5 vols. in folio.

GOOL (John van), a Dutch painter, who wrote a history of the lives and works of the Flemish painters. He was born at the Hague in 1685.

GORDIANUS (the elder), Roman emperor, was descended on the father's side from the Gracchi, and on his mother's from Trajan. He lived in great splendor at Rome, and was twice consul. He was afterwards made pro-consul of Africa. At the age of 80 he was declared emperor, and his son, who was his lieutenant in Africa, associated with him. The son was slain in a battle soon after, and Gordianus, on hearing the news, put himself to death at Carthage, to which place he had retired. This happened A.D. 236.

• **GORDIANUS** (M. Antonius Africanus), son of the above, was a learned and liberal man, and made consul of Rome by the emperor Alexander Severus. Afterwards he was associated with him in the government, but was slain in fighting against the partisans of Maximinus, his rival, in 236.

GORDIANUS (M. Antonius), grandson of the above, was proclaimed emperor at the age of 16. His reign was glorious,

G O R

notwithstanding which he was assassinated in the east A.D. 244. He was greatly lamented both by the army and senate.

• **GORDON** (Robert), of Shalagh, who wrote the *Theatrum Scotiae*, exhibiting a faithful description of Scotland, with maps of the counties. He died in the middle of the last century.

• **GORDON** (the hon. George), commonly called lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George duke of Gordon, and born in 1750. He entered into the navy when young, but quitted it on account of some dispute with lord Sandwich. He afterwards sat in parliament for Ludgershall, and distinguished himself by some strange speeches against the king and his ministers. But what chiefly brought him into notice was his opposition to the bill for granting farther toleration to Roman Catholics. His intemperance on this occasion proved the cause of the shameful riots in 1780, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for not appearing as a witness in some cause. In 1788 he was found guilty of publishing a libel against the queen of France, on which he fled to Holland. Some time after he returned to England, and was taken in the disguise of a Jew, which profession he had adopted, and was committed to Newgate, where he died in 1793.

GORDON (Thomas), a political writer, was a native of Scotland. He was concerned with Trenchard in a periodical paper, called *Cato's Letters*, published in 1720, and afterwards in another, entitled, *The Independent Whig*, which Gordon continued for some time after the death of Trenchard. Sir Robert Walpole at length took Gordon into pay to defend his administration, and made him commissioner of the wine licences. He died in 1750. Gordon translated Tacitus into English.

GORDON (Alexander), M.A. a Scotch writer and antiquary. He was successively secretary to the society for encouragement of learning, the Egyptian club, and the antiquarian society. He went to Carolina with governor Glen, where he died.

GORDON (James), a learned jesuit, was descended from a Scotch family of distinction. He taught Hebrew at Bourdeaux and Paris. He died in 1620.

GORE (Thomas), author of several miscellaneous pieces in the Latin tongue, died in 1684.

GORELLI, an Italian writer, was a native of Arezzo. He wrote the history

of his country from 1010 to 1384, in verse, which is a good chronicle, though a bad poem.

GORGAS (Leontinus), a celebrated orator of the school of Empedocles, was a native of Leontium in Sicily. A statue of gold was erected to him at Delphi. According to Quintilian, he was the first extemporaneous speaker. He lived B.C. 417.

GORGAS, a native of Epirus. His mother died when she was near the hour of delivery, and while the funeral was performing, the attendants were surprised to hear the cry of an infant. They opened the coffin, and rescued Gorgias from the tomb. He afterwards became a distinguished person in Epirus.

GORIUS or **GORIO** (Antonius Franciscus), a native of Florence. He was a good writer and historian, and author of several learned works on antiquities. He died in 1757.

GORLEUS (Abraham), an eminent antiquary, was born at Antwerp in 1540, and died at Delft in 1609. He collected a great number of medals and other antiques, and composed a work on the rings and seals of the ancients.

GORLEUS (David), a native of Utrecht, who published, in the 17th century, some new opinions in philosophy.

GOROPIUS (John), a physician of Brabant. His work, entitled, *Origines Anverpianæ*, among other fabulous tales, attempts to prove that Flemish was the language of Adam.

GORREUS (John de), a protestant physician of Paris, who suffered much religious persecution, and his coach being one day suddenly seized on by a party of soldiers, he lost his senses, and died in 1572, aged 72. He published a translation of Nicander.

GOSSELINI (Julian), an Italian writer, was born in 1525. At 17 years of age he was made secretary to Ferdinand di Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, and continued in that post during forty years. He composed several works both in prose and verse. He died at Milan in 1587.

GOSSELIN (Antony), was regius professor of history and eloquence in the university of Caen in Normandy, and principal of the college du Bois. He wrote the History of the ancient Greeks, in Latin.

GOTHOFRED (Dennis), a French writer upon civil law, was born at Paris in 1549; but quitting the catholic faith, he removed first to Geneva, and then

into Germany, and taught law at several universities. He died in 1622.

GOTHOFRED (Theodosius), the eldest son of the preceding, became a member of the church his father had renounced. He was made counsellor of state in France, and acquired a high reputation for letters. He died in 1649.

GOTHOFRED (James), another son of Dennis, adhered to calvinism. He was five times syndic of Geneva; and died there in 1652. He was a man of profound erudition.

GOTHOFRED (Dennis), son of Theodosius, was born at Paris, and died at Lille director of the chamber of accounts. He wrote the Histories of Charles VI. VII. and VIII.

GOTHOFRED (John), son of the preceding, succeeded to the office of his father. He died in 1732. He wrote some historical works.

GOTTESCHALK, a celebrated benedictine monk of Orbais in France, was a native of Germany. He rendered himself famous by beginning the controversy concerning predestination and grace, for which he was bitterly persecuted, and at length thrown into prison, where he died in 868.

GOTTI (Vincent Louis), an Italian ecclesiastic and a cardinal, was born at Bologna in 1664. He wrote several books in defence of the catholic faith. He died in 1742.

* **GOTTSCHED**, a German poet, was born at Königsberg. His works and his example spread a love of literature throughout Germany. He died at Leipzig in 1766. His wife partook of his studies and fame. Their dramatic productions banished from the German stage the buffooneries, which till then were its disgrace. Mad. Gottsched died in 1762.

GOTTLEBER (John Christopher), an able critic, was born in 1733, and died in 1785. His principal work is, *Animadversions on different Portions of Plato*.

GOUDELIN or **GOUDOULI** (Peter), a Gascon poet, was born at Toulouse, and died there in 1629. His countrymen call him the Homer of Gascony. His verses have great sprightliness, and a delicate simplicity, which is enchanting in the Gascon language.

GOUDIMEL (Claudius), a good musician of the sixteenth century, was put to death by the catholics at Lyons, for setting the psalms of Marot and Beza to music.

GOVEA (Martial), was a Latin poet and grammarian of the sixteenth century.

GOVEA (Andrew), his brother, was

employed by John III. of Portugal, to establish a college at Coimbra. He died in 1543.

GOVEA (Antony), the youngest of the brothers, greatly surpassed the other two in knowledge and reputation. His Latin Epigrams are excellent, and his editions of Virgil and Terence display critical accuracy and judgment. He died in 1723.

GOUGE (William), an English divine, was born at Stratford-le-Bow. He is remarkable for never having been absent from morning and evening prayers during nine years, and for reading fifteen chapters in the bible every day. He died in 1653. His works make one volume in folio.

GOUGE (Thomas), son of the preceding, was minister of St. Sepulchre's in London. He was a man of exemplary piety, and the founder of above three hundred schools in Wales for the promotion of useful knowledge and religion. He died in 1681. Archbishop Tillotson preached his funeral sermon, though he was a nonconformist.

GOUJET (Claude Peter), a French writer and compiler, was born at Paris in 1697, and died there in 1767. He had collected a library of 10,000 volumes.

GOUJON (John), a French sculptor and architect in the reign of Francis I. He has been called the Corregio of Sculpture, for the grace of his works.

GOULART (Simon) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1543. He studied divinity at Geneva, and succeeded Calvin in the ministry. He is mentioned by several learned men as a writer of singular industry.

GOULD (Robert), an English poet, who died in 1709. His works, which are valuable, were collected the same year and published in 2 vols. 8vo.

GOULSTON (Theodore), an English physician, was born in Northamptonshire, and studied physic at Merton college, Oxford, where he received his doctor's degree in 1610. He died in 1632, bequeathing 200l. to purchase of a rent-charge, to provide for an annual pathological lecture to be read in the college of physicians.

GOULU (John), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1576. He is chiefly known for a furious quarrel with Balzac. He translated some of the Greek writers into the French language. He died in 1629.

GOUPY (Joseph), a French artist, celebrated for painting in water-colours,

and for excellence in copying the works of others. He died in 1747.

GOURNAY (Mary de Jars, lady of), a Frenchwoman, celebrated for her wit and talents, was descended from a noble family, and born about the year 1565. Having read the first part of Montaigne's essays, when very young, she conceived an enthusiastic affection for the writer. She was afterwards accustomed to consider Montaigne as her father; and on his death, published an edition of his works, with a preface, abounding with proofs of esteem for his memory. She died at Paris in 1645.

GOUNVILLE (John Herauld), was originally valet to the duke de Rochefoucault, who advanced him to several high offices. He wrote *Memoirs*, containing important Anecdotes of the French Ministers, from Mazarin to Colbert. He died in 1705, aged 80.

GOUSSET (James), a French protestant minister, was born at Blois in 1635. He wrote several works, the best of which is entitled, *Commentarii Linguae Hebraicae*. Having left his native country on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he became professor of Greek and Theology at Groningen, where he died in 1704.

GOWER (John), an English poet, the cotemporary and intimate friend of Chaucer, was descended from an ancient family, and born about the year 1320. He was educated at the Middle Temple as a lawyer, in which profession he became very eminent; and is said to have been chief-justice of the common-pleas. He died in 1402. He wrote a book, called, *De Confessione Amantis*, which contained a system of morals in poetry. Some short poems written by him are inserted in the works of Chaucer.

GOUYE (Thomas), a French jesuit and eminent mathematician, was born at Dieppe in 1650; and died at Paris in 1725. His principal work is entitled, *Mathematical and Philosophical Observations*, two vols. 8vo. This writer must not be confounded with Gouye de Longuemare, who wrote various memoirs and dissertations to illustrate the History of France.

* **GOYEN** (John van), an eminent painter, was born at Leyden in 1596, and died in 1656. He painted landscapes, battles, and sea-pieces, in a most beautiful manner; and his pictures are wonderfully valued.

* **GOZON** (Deodati), grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was celebrated for his courage and other vir-

mes. A fabulous story is told of his killing a dragon of a monstrous kind, that infested the island of Rhodes. He died in 1353.

GRAAF (Regnier de), an eminent physician, was born at Schoonhaven in Holland in 1641. He died at the age of 32, leaving behind several works which do honour to his memory. Two editions of them have been published in one vol. 8vo. at Leyden, the last in 1705.

* **GRAAF** (Barent), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1628, and died in 1709. He excelled in painting landscapes with figures, in the style of Bamboccio. He also painted historical subjects very well.

* **GRAAW** (Henry), a native of Hoorn, and a disciple of van Campen. He was a good historical painter, and died in 1682, aged 55.

GRABE (John Ernest), a very learned divine, was born in 1666, at Königsberg in Prussia. He devoted himself early to the study of divinity; and having read the works of the fathers, he became so convinced of the necessity of an uninterrupted succession in the ministry of the church, that he left his native country with the design of embracing the Roman catholic religion. On the road, three tracts, in answer to the memorial which he had left behind him explaining his reasons for quitting the college, written by the order of the elector of Brandenburg, were presented to him, and Grabe immediately changed his mind, so far as to hold a conference at Berlin with Spener, the author of one of the tracts; the result of which was, that Grabe was prevailed on to go to England, where an ecclesiastical succession was maintained, without the superstitions of the Romish worship. Here he received considerable patronage, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. He published several valuable works, the principal of which is, an edition of the Septuagint. He died in 1712, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

GRACCHUS (Tiberius and Caius), were sons of Sempronius Gracchus, by Cornelia the daughter of Scipio. They were educated with great care by their mother, and were celebrated for their eloquence, their zeal for the cause of the people, and their misfortunes. The elder, after establishing the Agrarian law, and enjoying a temporary success, was slain through the intrigues of the patricians, in the year 133 B.C.; and the younger was killed some time after, under similar circumstances.

* **GRACCHUS** (Sempronius), was exiled to an island on the coast of Africa, for his commerce with Julia the daughter of Augustus. He was assassinated, after an exile of 14 years, by order of Tiberius, who also caused Julia to be put to death.

* **GRACCHUS** (Rutilius), was descended from a noble but poor family of Rome, towards the end of the tenth century. He was a poet of considerable merit, but of an extravagant turn of mind, and died in great misery.

GRACIAN (Balthazar), a Spanish jesuit, who died rector of the college of Tarragon in 1658. He was greatly esteemed by his society and by his countrymen for his sermons and writings; but his style and sentiments are inflated and extravagant.

GRADENIGO (Peter), doge of Venice in 1290. He changed the government of that city from a form entirely popular to an aristocracy. He died in 1303.

GRÆME (John), a Scotch poet, was born in 1748, and died in the 22d year of his age. He spoke and wrote Latin with fluency, and his knowledge was very general. His poems, consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces, were printed at Edinburgh, in one vol. 8vo. in 1773.

GRAFFIO, abbé of Mont-Cassin, and grand-penitentiary of Naples, distinguished himself as a casuist in the 16th century.

GRÆIGNY (Frances), a French lady, author of the Peruvian Letters, which have been translated into every European language, was the wife of a chamberlain of the duke of Lorraine. After the death of her husband she went to Paris with mademoiselle de Guise, where she was greatly admired and carested for her talents, and where she died in 1758, at the age of 65.

GRAFTON (Richard), an English historian, was born at London in the reign of Henry VIII. and died in that of Elizabeth. He published an Abridgment of the Chronicles of England; and a work, entitled, A Chronicle and large History of the Affayers of England, and Kings of the same, deduced from the Creation of the World.

GRAHAM (George), an eminent mechanic, was born at Gratick in Cumberland in 1675. Coming to London, Tompion, the clockmaker, took him into his family, from respect and love for his great talents. He invented several astronomical instruments, and improved those before in use, constructing them with an accuracy that had never before been at-

G R A

tained. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich was made under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented and made the sector with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French academy who were sent to the north to make observations to ascertain the figure of the earth, with the instruments they used on that occasion. He was many years a member of the royal society, to which he communicated several useful discoveries. He died in 1751, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, in the same grave with Tompion.

* **GRAHAM** (Catherine Macaulay), an English authoress of some note, who wrote a history of England from James I. to the Brunswick line: a treatise on the Immutability of Truth; Letters on Education; and other works. She died in 1791.

GRAIN (Jean Baptiste le), a French historian, counsellor, and master of the requests to Mary de Medicis queen of France, was born in 1565, and died in 1643. By a clause in his will he directed that none of his descendants should entrust the education of their children to the jesuits. His *Decades* contain the History of Henry IV. and the History of Lewis XIII. to the death of the marshal d'Ancre.

GRAINDORGE (Andrew), a physician and philosopher of the sect of Epicurus, was born at Caen in Normandy in 1616. Among his works is a curious treatise on Fire, Light, and Colours. He died at the age of 60.

* **GRAINGER** (James), an English divine, who published a valuable work, entitled, *The Biographical History of England*, in 4 vols. 8vo. He was vicar of Shipplake in Oxfordshire, and was seized with an apoplectic fit while administering the Lord's supper in his church, and died the next morning, April 15, 1776.

GRAMAYE (John Baptiste), provost of Arnheim, and historiographer of the Low Countries, was a native of Antwerp. He died at Lubeck in 1635. His most valuable work is entitled, *Peregrinatio Belgica*.

GRAMMOND (Gabriel, lord of), president of the parliament of Thoulouse, and author of a history of the wars of Louis XIII. against his protestant subjects. He died in 1654.

GRAMONT (Antony, duke of), marshal of France, an illustrious warrior and

G R A

accomplished courtier in the reign of Louis XIV. was descended from the noble family of Gramont in Navarre, and related to cardinal Richelieu by marriage. He wrote two volumes of *Memoirs*, and died in 1678.

GRAMONT (Philibert, count of), son of the preceding, was a celebrated favourite of the English court after the restoration. He had served with reputation under the prince of Condé and marshal Turenne; but was obliged to quit France for having dared to offer his addresses to a mistress of Louis XIV. His well-known *Memoirs* were written by count Hamilton, from information furnished by himself.

* **GRANBY** (the marquis of), a famous English general, who commanded with honour in Germany, and died in 1770, aged 50.

GRANGOLAS (John), a doctor of the Sorbonne, wrote several theological works, and published some translations from the fathers. He died in 1732.

GRAND (Antony le), a Cartesian philosopher of the last century, was the author of several works, the best of which is entitled, *A sacred History from the Creation to the Time of Constantine the Great*, 8vo.

GRAND (Joachim le), a French political writer, died at Paris in 1733, at the aged of 80. He was a man of general knowledge, and much esteemed at the court of Louis XIV.

GRAND (Marc Antony le), a French actor and poet. He was the author of several comedies, and excelled as an actor. He died at Paris in 1728. His works were published in 4 vols. 12mo.

GRAND (Louis), a doctor of the Sorbonne, was a theological writer of great reputation.

* **GRAND** (Peter le), a captain of a French privateer belonging to Dieppe, made himself famous by his courage. In 1640, with a small vessel of four guns and 28 men, he took a Spanish ship of 54 guns, which he conducted safe into a French port.

GRANDET (Joseph), a French priest, was a biographical writer, and esteemed for the purity of his life. He died in 1724, at the age of 78.

GRANDIER (Urban), curate and canon of Loudun in France, famous for his tragical end, was a native of Bouvere near Sablay. Having excited the envy of the monks of Loudun by his eloquence in preaching, they resolved on his destruction; and after many intrigues, in which

they had the art to induce cardinal Richelieu to take a share; he was accused and found guilty of possessing certain urfuline nuns of Loudun with devils, by means of magic, and condemned to be burned alive, which sentence was executed in 1634.

GRANDIN (Martin), a doctor of the Sorbonne, who published a *Course of Theology*, in 6 vols. 4to.; died at Paris in 1691, at the age of 87.

GRANDUAT (Charles), a celebrated French actor, was also a poet and the writer of some successful operas.

GRANDIUS (Guido), a learned mathematician of Cremona, was born in 1671, and died in 1742. He translated Euclid into Italian.

GRANGE (Joseph de Chancel de la), a French writer, celebrated for his talents, adventures, and misfortunes; the latter of which he drew upon him by a severe satire against Philip duke of Orleans. He wrote several tragedies, some of which have great merit. He died in 1785, at the age of 82.

GRANGE (M. de la), a learned and judicious French critic, is known by a translation of Lucretius, published by himself; and a translation of Seneca, published after his death. He was born at Paris in 1738, and died in 1775.

GRANGER or GRAINGER (James, M.D.), a physician, author of a poem on the Sugar Cane, and other poems, was born at Dunse in Scotland, about the year 1723. He published also a translation of Tibullus, and several medical tracts. He died in 1767 in the West Indies, where he had chiefly practised.

GRANT (Francis, lord Cullen), an eminent lawyer and judge in Scotland, was descended from an ancient family in that kingdom, and was born about 1660. He distinguished himself at the revolution by a treatise he wrote to prove that James had abdicated the crown at the time of agitating the question of the union of England and Scotland; he was created a baronet by queen Anne, and about a year after was appointed a judge. He died in the 66th year of his age.

GRANT (Patrick), a judge in Scotland, was born at Edinburgh in 1698, and in 1754 was made one of the lords of session, with the title of lord Preston-Grange. He wrote several tracts against the rebellion of 1745, and was a distinguished lawyer. He died at Edinburgh in the 64th year of his age.

GRANVILLE (George, viscount Lansdowne), was the second son of Barnard

Granville, esq. brother to the earl of Barb, who had a principal share in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. and son of sir Bevil Granville, who lost his life in fighting for Charles I. at Lansdowne in 1643. He was sent very young to France, where he received the earliest part of his education; and on his return was entered of Trinity college, Cambridge. At the revolution he sat down a quiet spectator of public affairs, and having a fine taste for poetry, he gave himself wholly to the cultivation of it. He soon after became enamoured of the countess of Newbourg, whom he has immortalized under the name of *Myra*. On the accession of queen Anne he took a seat in her parliament; and his father and elder brother being both dead, he now stood at the head of his family. When his friends came into power he was made secretary at war, and created lord Lansdowne and baron of Bideford in the county of Devon. He was successively controller and treasurer of the queen's household; but at the accession of George I. was removed from his office; and, during the rebellion of 1715, was committed to the Tower, where he was imprisoned till 1717. In 1722 his lordship went to France, where he resided nearly two years. He passed the remainder of his life in retirement, and died in 1735. An edition of his works, in 2 vols. 4to. was published in 1732.

GRAPALDUS (Francis Marius), a native of Parma in the 16th century, who wrote a very curious book, which describes all the parts of a house, and which has been often printed.

GRAS (Antony le), a French priest, who published translations into French of Cornelius Nepos, and of the works of the fathers who lived in the times of the apostles. He died in 1761, aged 70.

* GRAS (James le), an advocate at Rouen about the year 1600. He published a translation of Hesiod into French verse, with this title, *Les Œuvres Si les Jours*.

GRASWINCKEL (Theodore), a learned civilian, was born at Delft in 1606, and died at Mechlin in 1666. He was a man of taste, and distinguished himself in polite learning as well as the law. He published several works.

GRATAROLUS (William), an eminent physician of the 16th century, was born at Bergatho in Italy, and practised physic with great success at Padua, till he was converted to the protestant religion, when

GRA

he retired to Basil. He was professor of physic at Marburg; but died at Basil in 1562. He was a voluminous writer.

* **GRATIAN**, father of the emperor Valentinian I. was a native of Pannonia, which now bears the name of Hungary. He was celebrated for his personal strength and his courage, and rose by degrees to the command of the Roman army in Africa. Having excited jealousy at Rome, by his enmity to the Pagan superstitions, he retired to Gaul, where he fell in fighting against his rebellious subjects A.D. 383.

GRATIAN, son of Valentinian by the empress Severa, succeeded to the empire in 375. He was an accomplished prince. He was the first Roman emperor who refused the title of Pontifex Maximus. He was assassinated by Andragathus in the 24th year of his age.

* **GRATIAN**, a private soldier, was crowned emperor by the legions in Great Britain about the year 407, and was put to death four months afterwards by the same troops.

GRATIAN, a famous benedictine monk in the 12th century, author of a celebrated collection of the Decretals of the Popes and Councils, was a native of Chiusti in Tuscany. Gratian employed 24 years in compiling his Decretals; and part of his object was to reconcile the contradictory canons to each other. His work enjoyed unbounded authority for three centuries; and greatly contributed to the corruption of the church of Rome.

GRATIANI (Jerome), an Italian writer of the last century, who wrote, among other things, a tragedy called *Cromwell*, which was highly esteemed.

GRATIUS (Faliscus), a Latin poet, supposed to be cotemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem, entitled, *The Art of Hunting with Dogs*.

GRATIUS (Ortuinus), a learned German, whose family name was *Grafs*, was a native of the bishopric of Munster. He was the author of several works; and died in 1542.

GRAVELOT (Henry Francis Bourguignon), an eminent French engraver, was born in Paris, in 1699; where he died in 1773. He resided 13 years in England. The finest editions of the French poets were adorned by his pencil.

GRAVEROL (Francis), a French advocate, was born at Nismes in 1635. He was the author of several works, among

GRA

which is the *Sorberiana*. He died in 1694.

GRAVESANDE (William James), celebrated for his knowledge of the mathematics and astronomy, was born in 1688, at Delft in Holland. He was educated to the profession of the civil law; and practised some time at the Hague. He was one of the authors of the *Journal Littéraire*, published there. But he was afterwards made professor of mathematics and astronomy at Leyden; and was the first who taught the Newtonian philosophy at that university. He died in 1742.

GRAVINA (Peter), an Italian poet, who was admired for the sweetness and delicacy of his poetry. He is commended by Sannazarius and Paul Jovius. He died in 1528, at the age of 75.

GRAVINA (John Vincent), an illustrious lawyer, was born at Roggiano, in Italy, in 1664. He was professor of canon law in the college of Sapienzi, at Rome. He was in such high estimation, that many universities of Germany made him great offers to induce him to settle with them; but he preferred Rome for his residence. He died in 1718. He was the author of many learned works; the principal of which is entitled, *De Ortu & Progressu Juris Civilis*, in three books.

GRAUNT (Edward), head master of Westminster school, published a work entitled, *Græcæ linguæ Spicilegium & Institutio Græcæ Grammaticæ*. He died in 1601.

GRAUNT (John), author of that celebrated work, entitled, *Observations on the Bills of Mortality*, was born in London, in 1620. He was for many years a haberdasher in the city, but dedicated a large portion of his time to study; and in 1661 published the work mentioned above. He was chosen a fellow of the royal society and appointed one of the trustees for the management of the new river. He died in 1674.

GRAY (Thomas), an eminent English poet, was the son of a reputable citizen, and born in Cornhill in 1716. He received his education at Eton school, and the university of Cambridge. He was originally intended for the law; but had not sufficient fortune to enable him to pursue the study. After making the tour of France and Italy with Mr. Horace Walpole, he resided chiefly at the university of Cambridge, where he was appointed professor of modern his-

tory. He died of the gout in 1771. He was profound in his erudition; and his genius was of the highest order; though his poems are but few.

GRAZZINI (Antony Francis), surname Lasca, one of the principal founders of the academy della crusca, was a native of Florence. He wrote 6 comedies, and a variety of tales. He died in 1583.

GREATRAKES (Valentine), a native of Ireland, deserves to be mentioned for the extraordinary stories that are told of his curing diseases by touching the parts affected. The great Mr. Boyle, and other distinguished persons, have attested several of his cures, and given a high character of Mr. Greatrakes for humility, virtue, and piety. He died about 1680.

GREAVES (John), a celebrated mathematician and antiquary, was born at Colmore in Hampshire, in 1602; and educated at Oxford. After visiting several parts of the continent he went first to Constantinople and afterwards to Egypt, and returned home through Italy, stored with manuscripts, gems, coins, and other antiquities. After his return he was made professor of astronomy at Oxford, but he was obliged to resign the professorship by the persecution of the parliamentary visitors. He died in 1652. He was the author of several learned works.

GRECINUS (Julius), a man of letters, and a Roman senator in the reign of the emperor Caligula, was a native of Frejus. He was a man of exemplary virtue, and was put to death by Caligula for refusing to accuse an innocent man who had incurred the emperor's hatred.

GREEN (Robert), a writer in queen Elizabeth's reign, was a man of wit and talents, but a gross libertine, and is said to have been the first English poet who wrote for bread. He died in 1592 of a surfeit.

GREEN (John), an English bishop, was born in 1706 at Hull in Yorkshire. After obtaining a variety of church preferments he was raised to the see of Lincoln, through the interest of the duke of Newcastle. He died at Bath in 1779. This bishop wrote some pieces on practical divinity.

GREEN (Matthew), an English poet, was descended from a family of dissenters, and held a place in the custom-house. His poem entitled *The Spleen*, is characterized by wit and originality. He died in 1737, aged 41.

GREENE (Dr. Maurice), an eminent musician, and professor of music at Cam-

bridge, was a native of London. He began the work of correcting and reforming the church music, greatly corrupted by transcribers; which undertaking was completed by his friend Dr. Boyce. He died in 1755.

* GREENE (Edward Burnaby), a writer of some merit, who published translations of Anacreon and Pindar, and various poems and essays. He died in 1788.

GREENHILL (John), an English painter, who died at a very early age, but left proofs of a fine genius, was a native of Salisbury. There is a portrait of bishop Ward by him in the town-hall at Salisbury. He died in 1676.

GREENVILLE (Sir Richard), grandfather to the famous Sir Bevil Greenville. He was a gallant English admiral, and died in 1591, in consequence of wounds he received in a desperate and unequal contest with a Spanish fleet near the Western islands.

GREGORY, the first pope of Rome of that name, and who acquired the title of the Great, was descended from an illustrious patrician family at Rome, where he was born about the year 544. He was appointed præfect of the city, and held other civil dignities; but, being inclined to a religious life, he retired to the monastery of St. Andrew, which he himself had founded. From this retreat he was drawn by pope Pelagius II. who employed him in his affairs, and made him his secretary. He, however, obtained leave to retire again to his monastery, of which he was made abbot. On the death of Pelagius, in 590, he was elected pope. He conducted the affairs of the pontificate with great ability and success till the year 604, when he died. It deserves to be mentioned that this pope converted the English to christianity.

* GREGORY II. (St.) succeeded Constantine in the pontificate in 715, and merited his elevation by the ability and success with which he conducted the affairs of his church. Gregory was a native of Rome. He died in 731.

* GREGORY III. a native of Syria, succeeded to the pontificate in 731, and died in 741. This pope sent legates to Charles Martel to demand succour against the Lombards; and that embassy is considered as the origin of the apostolic nuncios in France.

* GREGORY IV. a native of Rome, succeeded to the pontificate in 827, and died in 844. This pontiff was as greatly esteemed for his learning and talents, as for his piety.

* **GREGORY V.** a native of Germany, and a relation of the emperor Otho, was elevated to the pontificate in 996. An anti-pope, named John XVII. was set up by Crescentius, consul of Rome; but was expelled by the emperor. Gregory died in 999.

* **GREGORY VI.** a native of Rome, was elected pope in 1044. Finding the lands and revenues of his church greatly diminished by usurpations, the roads infested by robbers, and other disorders prevailing in the government, Gregory acted with such vigour, that a powerful party was raised against him by those who had been accustomed to live by plunder. At a council, which the emperor Henry III. caused to be held at Sutri near Rome in 1046, Gregory abdicated the pontificate.

* **GREGORY VII.** was the son of a carpenter of Soano in Tuscany, and succeeded to the pontificate in 1073. This pope formed vast projects for the reform of the church, and in attempting to execute them assumed unexampled powers. Gregory was soon embroiled with the emperor Henry IV. and after a violent struggle, with alternate success and disgrace, retired to Salerno, where he died in 1085.

* **GREGORY VIII.** was a native of Benevento. He succeeded pope Urban III. on the 20th of October, 1187; and died on the 17th of December following, after having exhorted the christian princes to undertake a new crusade. He is not to be confounded with the anti-pope Bourdin, who assumed the name of Gregory VIII.

* **GREGORY IX.** was nephew of Innocent III. of the family of the counts of Segni. He was elected pope in 1227, and died in 1241. This pontiff caused a new crusade to be undertaken, in which he engaged the emperor Frederic II. Notwithstanding which he twice communicated that prince.

* **GREGORY X.** descended from the illustrious family of Visconti, was elected pope in 1271, at which time he was in the Holy Land with king Edward of England. He died in 1276. The principal act of his government was the assembling of a council at Lyons, which was attended by 500 bishops, 70 abbots, and ambassadors from most of the christian princes.

* **GREGORY XI.** (Peter Roger), a native of Limousin in France, was a nephew of pope Clement VI. and son of William count of Beaufort. He was elevated to

the pontificate in 1370, and died in 1377. This pope was an eminent protector of learning, and employed his power worthily, labouring to reconcile the princes of Christendom, and to reform the religious societies. He transferred the papal see from Avignon to Rome, where he died.

* **GREGORY XII.** (Angelo Corario), a native of Venice, was raised to the pontificate in 1406, during the existence of the schism in the east; Benedict XIII. being the other pope. Both of these popes were deposed by a general council held at Pisa, and Alexander V. elected in their stead. Gregory, after some fruitless resistance, formally sent his resignation to the council of Constance, laying aside all the marks of the pontifical dignity; in return for which submission, the council conferred on him precedence among the cardinals, and the title of perpetual legate of the march of Ancona. Gregory died at Recanati in 1417, at the age of 92.

* **GREGORY XIII.** a native of Bologna, succeeded Pius V. in 1572. This pontiff was the most deeply read in the canon and civil law of any person in his time. He embellished Rome with many fine buildings, and several fountains. But that which more particularly marks his government is, the reform of the calendar, which was effected under his orders by a physician of Rome, named Lewis Lilio. This pope contributed greatly to correct and amend Gratian's Decretals; which he also enriched with learned notes. A little before his death he received ambassadors from Japan, acknowledging the authority of the holy see. He died in 1585, at the age of 83.

* **GREGORY XIV.** (Nicholas Sfondrate), succeeded Urban VII. in 1590. He was the son of a senator of Milan. His government was feeble and unfortunate, having involved himself in an unsuccessful war against Henry IV. of France. He died in 1591, at the age of 57.

* **GREGORY XV.** (Alexander Ludovisio), a Bolognese, descended of an ancient family, was elected pope in 1621, and died in 1623. This pontiff was of a beneficent temper. He wrote several works that display talent, among which is one entitled, *Epistola ad Regem Persarum*, Schah Abbas, cum Notis Hegalsoni, 8vo. 1627.

GREGORY (James), an eminent mathematician, was born in 1639 at Aberdeen, at the university of which place he was educated. In his youth he made the tour of Italy, at that time the seat of

thematical learning. He made a variety of discoveries in mathematics, particularly the reflecting telescope, and the burning concave mirror; and died in 1675, at the age of 36.

GREGORY (David), nephew of the preceding, was born in 1661 at Aberdeen. At the age of 24 he was made professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, where he introduced sir Isaac Newton's philosophy. He afterwards removed to England, and was professor of astronomy at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.D. He printed an edition of Euclid's works in Greek and Latin. He died in 1710.

GREGORY (John), a learned divine, was born in 1607. He obtained some church preferment, of which, however, he was deprived for being a firm loyalist. Being reduced to distress, he was taken into the house of one Sutton, to whose son he had been tutor, and who kept an obscure alehouse near Oxford, where he died in 1646.

* **GREGORY** (Dr. John), an eminent physician of Edinburgh, who died in 1773. He wrote with great ability in the line of his profession, but his moral writings are those by which he is best known. These are, *A comparative View of the State of Man and other Animals; A Father's Legacy to his Daughters*, &c.

GREGORY (Edmund), author of the *Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy*, and a *Meditation on Job*, died about the year 1650.

GREGORY (Nazianzen), an illustrious bishop of Constantinople, was born in 324, not far from Nazianzum, a town of the second Cappadocia, of which place his father was bishop. In his youth he visited most of the celebrated schools of the times. When the emperor Julian prohibited the Christians from reading the books of the Gentiles, Nazianzen wrote poems to furnish the Christian youth with subjects of entertainment and study. On the death of Julian he published two orations against that emperor, replete with wit and eloquence. In 378 he was appointed, by the council of Antioch, to repair to Constantinople to suppress arianism, and was chosen bishop there by the catholic congregation. He afterwards resigned that see and retired to his native country, where he died in his 66th year. He was one of the ablest champions of the doctrine of the trinity, and was a man not only of an acute but a sublime genius.

GREGORY (Nyssen), the younger brother of St. Basil, was bishop of Nyssa, a city on the borders of Cappadocia, from

which see he was deposed by the arian faction, for his vigorous opposition to their doctrine. He composed the creed called by us the Nicene-creed, by order of a council held at Constantinople, at which he assisted. It is uncertain in what year he died, but he was living in 392, when St. Jerome wrote his Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers.

GREGORY (Theodorus), surnamed *Tnaumaturgus*, bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, the metropolis of Cappadocia, was a native of that city. He was educated in the religion of the Gentiles, but was converted by Origen to christianity. He governed the church of Neo-Cæsarea with such success, that the power of working miracles was attributed to him, whence he acquired his surname. He died about the year 264.

GREGORIUS (Georgius Florentius), or Gregory of Tours, was bishop of Tours in the sixth century, and wrote the *History of France*, the *Lives of the Saints*, and other works. He was born about the year 544, and died in 595.

GREGORY (Peter), a native of Thoulouse, who lived in the 16th century, and wrote several learned works.

GRENAN (Benignus), a Latin poet, and professor of rhetoric at Harcourt, was born at Noyers in Burgundy in 1681, and died at Paris in 1723. He was the intimate friend of the celebrated professor Coffin; but was not the less his rival in poetry and eloquence. The style of Grenan is pure, and his sentiments noble.

GRENEE, a French painter, who composed many works of great merit.

GRESHAM (sir Thomas), descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, was born in 1519 at London. He was bred to trade, but was some time at Caius college, Cambridge. He amassed a large fortune, being successively agent to king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, for their money and mercantile transactions. He built the royal exchange at his own expence; founded a college in Bishopsgate-street for lectures in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric; besides endowing many public charities. He died suddenly in his own house in 1579. He was buried in a sumptuous manner in the church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

GRESSET (John Baptist Louis), one of the most lively of the French poets, was born at Amiens in 1709, and died in 1777. His *Fort-vert* is the best of his productions.

GRETZER (James), a jesuit, born at

G R E

Maredorf, in Germany, about the year 1561. He was a learned man, and the author of a prodigious number of works, chiefly written in defence of his own religion and the order to which he belonged. He died in 1635.

GREVENBROECK, a Flemish painter of the last century. He was celebrated for his sea pieces.

GREVILLE (Fulk or Foulk), lord Brooke, a patron of letters and an ingenious writer, was the eldest son of sir Fulk Greville, of Beauchamp-court, in Warwickshire, where he was born in 1554. He was in great favour with queen Elizabeth, and was created lord Brooke of Beauchamp-court by king James, who also made him a grant of Warwick castle. He founded a history-lecture in the university of Cambridge. This accomplished nobleman was killed by a domestic whom he had severely reprov'd for an insolent expostulation on the subject of a neglect which the man attributed to his lordship. This happened in 1628.

GREVIN (James), a French poet and physician, was born in 1538. He was in the service of Margaret of France, duchess of Savoy, and died at Turin at the age of 32. There are three plays extant of his, and he had a share in writing the ingenious poem entituled, *The Temple*, aimed at Ronfard, who had abused the calvinists.

GREVIUS or GRÆVIUS (John George), a learned Latin critic, a native of Saxony, was born in 1631. He was educated in the lutheran persuasion, which he renounced for calvinism; and was successively made professor of eloquence, politics, and history, in the university of Deventer, in Holland. He was the editor of many of the ancients, and also of learned modern writers, which he enriched with notes and prefaces. His chief work is entituled, *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum*. He died in 1703.

GREUZE, a French painter of exquisite taste. His *Père de Famille* is an interesting and fine production.

GREW (Obadiah), an English divine, who took part with the parliament in the civil wars, but afterwards courageously resisted the design of putting the king to death. He was a native of Warwickshire, and held the benefice of St. Michael's at Coventry till the restoration, when he was ejected for non-conformity. He died in 1698.

GREW (Nehemiah), son of the preceding, was a physician and a learned

G R I

writer. He was secretary to the royal society, and died suddenly in 1711. His principal works are; *The Anatomy of Plants*, and a *Catalogue of Rarities* belonging to the royal society.

GREY (lady Jane), an illustrious lady, was of the blood royal of England by both parents. She was born in 1537, at Broadgate, her father's seat in Leicestershire. She was one of the most accomplished and learned women of her age, and one of the most unfortunate. Her father, the duke of Suffolk, and her father-in-law, the duke of Northumberland, caused her to be proclaimed queen, on the death of Edward VI. for which, on the prevalence of queen Mary's party, she and her husband lord Guildford Dudley, with others, were sentenced to die. She was beheaded on Tower-hill in 1554. Her husband, lord Guildford Dudley, was beheaded on the same spot about an hour before, lady Jane having seen him pass by her apartments in the Tower, and beheld his body conveyed back, wrapped up in a linen cloth. On the evening previous to her death, she wrote a letter in the Greek language to her sister, lady Catharine Grey. She had written a letter a few days before to her father to reconcile him to her fate, and in every respect she conducted herself with the most perfect fortitude and the most refined sensibility.

GREY (Dr. Zachary), an English divine, well known for his edition of *Hudibras*, which is satirized by Warburton and Henry Fielding, but vindicated by Mr. Warton. He also published an answer to Neale's *History of the Puritans*, in 3 vols. 8vo. He was of a Yorkshire family, and died in 1766, aged 79.

GREY (Dr. Richard), a learned English divine, and the author of a large anonymous pamphlet, published in 1736, under the title of *The miserable and distracted State of Religion in England, upon the Downfall of the Church established*; also of a *Hebrew Grammar*, and other works. He died in 1771, in his 78th year.

GRIBALDUS (Matthew), a learned civilian of Padua, in the 16th century, was professor of civil law at Tubingen, and died in 1564.

GRIBNER (Michael Henry), a professor of law at Wittenberg, died in 1734. He is mentioned in terms of respect by Saxius.

GRIERSON (Constantia), a woman of extraordinary attainments, was descended of very poor and illiterate parents in the

county of Kilkenny, in Ireland. She was well acquainted with Greek and Roman literature, and published editions of Tacitus and Terence. She addressed a Greek epigram to the son of lord Carteret, which nobleman procured her husband a patent to be the king's printer in Ireland; and, as a mark of distinction, caused her life to be inserted in it. She died in 1733, at the age of 27.

GRIFFET (Henry), a French jesuit, was born at Moulins in 1698. He was the author of several works; the most popular of which is entitled, *Delices des Pays Bas*. He died at Brussels in 1775.

GRIFFIER (John), known by the appellation of old Griffier, an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1658, and died at London in 1718. He succeeded chiefly in landscapes, and painted several views on the Thames. He also etched prints of birds and beasts, after the designs of Francis Barlow. His son, Robert, called the young Griffier, was born in England. He was a good landscape painter, and was living in 1713.

GRIFFIN, prince of Wales, was the last sovereign of that country previous to its being subjugated by England. He was put to death by order of Edward the Confessor, at London, in 1160.

GRIGNON (James), a French engraver, who lived toward the end of the last century. His portraits are the best of his productions.

GRIMALDI (John Francis), surnamed the Bolognese, was born at Bologna in 1606, and studied under the Caracci. He was employed by Innocent X. in painting the Vatican, and by cardinal Mazarin in adorning his own palace and the Louvre. He also understood architecture and engraving. He was of an amiable and generous disposition. He died at Rome in 1660.

* **GRIMANI** (Hubert), a painter of Delft, born in 1599, and died in 1629. He excelled in painting portraits.

GRIMAREST (Leonard), a French writer, who died in 1720. He wrote the life of Moliere.

* **GRIMMER** (Jacques), a landscape painter, born at Antwerp in 1510, and died in 1546. His pieces are valuable.

GRIMOUX, a French painter, who died about the year 1740. His portraits are sought after as cabinet pieces.

* **GRIMSTON** (sir Hartbottle), master of the rolls in the reign of Charles I. was a profound lawyer, and died in 1683, aged 99.

GRINDAL (Edmund), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in Cumberland in 1519. He was educated at Cambridge, and soon obtained preferment. In 1553 he fled from the persecution under queen Mary, into Germany; but on the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was employed in drawing up the new liturgy. He was first promoted to the see of London, and afterwards successively to those of York and Canterbury. He fell under the queen's displeasure for refusing to obey her peremptory injunctions in matters directly concerning religion, and he was sequestered from his office, and confined to his house, by an order of the star chamber. He was afterwards restored, but he resigned his see, and retired to Croydon, with a pension from the queen, where he died two months after, in 1583.

GRINGONNEUR (Jacquemin), a French painter, is said by some to have been the inventor of cards, but it seems more probable that he only invented, or improved, the painting upon cards. He died in 1392.

GRINGORE (Peter), herald at arms to the duke of Lorraine, died in 1544. He was the author of several moral productions in verse.

GRISSAUNT (William), an English physician, astronomer, and mathematician, in the 4th century. He was suspected of magic and retired to France, where he dedicated himself wholly to the study of medicine. He had a son who attained the pontificate, under the name of Urban V.

GRIVE (John de la), an eminent French geographer, was born at Sedan in 1689, and died in 1757. He published the *Topography of Paris*, which is celebrated for its accuracy.

GROCYN (William), an English divine of extraordinary learning for his days, was born at Bristol in 1442, and died at Maidstone, at the age of 80, of a stroke of the palsy, which he had received a year before. He was the friend and patron of Erasmus, and was godfather to Thomas Lilly the grammarian. A Latin epistle of Grocyn to Aldus Manutius is prefixed to Linacre's translation of Proclus de Sphæra.

GRODITIUS (Stanislaus), a jesuit of Poland, who published eight volumes of Latin sermons, and died at Cracow in 1613.

GRONOVIVS (John Frederic), an illustrious civilian, historian, and critic, was born at Hamburg in 1613. After travelling through Germany, Italy, and

France, he was made professor of polite learning at Deventer, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died in 1672.

GRONOVIVS (James), son of the preceding, was born in 1645 at Deventer. He made a tour to England in 1670, where he acquired the friendship of several learned men. He was professor at Pisa, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died in 1716. He was editor of many of the classics, but his chief work is, *Thesaurus Antiquatum Græcarum*, 13 vols. folio.

GROPPER (John), a native of Westphalia, was an able polemic. He published *Enchiridion Christianæ Religionis*, and died at Rome in 1559.

GROSE (Peter), an able French sculptor, was born at Paris in 1666, and died at Rome in 1719.

GROSE (Nicholas), a celebrated divine of Rheims, was born in 1675. Compelled to quit France for his opposition to the Bull *Unigenitus*, he settled at Utrecht, and was professor of theology at Amersfort. He died in 1751.

GROSE (Francis), an eminent English antiquary. He illustrated the Antiquities of England and Wales, in 4 vols. and of Scotland, in 2 vols. He was executing a work of the same kind relative to Ireland, when he died at Dublin in 1791, at the age of 52. He was an ingenious and pleasant writer, and among other works, published a *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*.

GROSLEY (Peter John), a French writer, was born at Troyes in 1718, where he died in 1785. He assisted in the French Encyclopedia, and in the *Dictionnaire Historique*.

GROSSETESTE (Robert), bishop of Lincoln, was born about the year 1175, and died in 1253. He was the author of many works, was a good Grecian, and a man of a strong and clear intellect.

GROSTESTE (Claude), a French protestant clergyman, who came to London on the revocation of the edict of Nantz; and died in 1713. He was minister of the Savoy. He wrote sermons, and a treatise on the Inspiration of the sacred Books.

GROTIUS (Hugo), or Hugo de Groot, descended from a family of distinction in the Low Countries, was born at Delft in the year 1583. He was educated with great advantages, and among his masters were the learned Francis Junius and Joseph Scaliger. At the age of 15 he accompanied the grand-pensioner Barneveldt in an embassy to the court of Henry IV. of France, where he was dis-

tinguished by that monarch, who presented him with his picture and a gold chain. On his return he practised as a lawyer in his native city, notwithstanding which he successfully cultivated other sciences, and was even esteemed one of the best poets in Europe. In 1613 he was made pensionary of Rotterdam; and from that time was engaged in political affairs till he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment for the share he took with the grand-pensionary Barneveldt and others, in the famous dispute between Arminius and the calvinists. He was confined in the fortress of Leuvenstein in 1619, and remained there till 1621, when he was released through the courage and dexterity of his wife. He retired to Paris, where he obtained a pension of 3000 livres. After some vicissitudes he was appointed counsellor to the queen of Sweden, and her ambassador to the court of France, which situations he resigned before his death, which happened at Rostock in 1645. His corpse was carried to Delft and deposited in the tomb of his ancestors. His principal works are Commentaries on the Scriptures; a Treatise on War and Peace; and another on the Truth of the Christian Religion.

GROTIUS (William), brother of the preceding, was an eminent lawyer, and wrote several books on the subject of law. He died in 1662.

GROTIUS (Peter), the second son of Hugo Grotius, was an able lawyer and an acute philologist. He died in 1678.

GROVE (Henry), a learned presbyterian minister, was descended by both his parents from eminent families among the dissenters, and was born at Taunton in Somersetshire in 1683. He was the author of several pious works, and wrote the following numbers in the 8th volume of the *Spectator*: 588, 601, 626, 635. He died in 1738.

* GROVE (Joseph), an English writer, who died in 1764. He wrote the *Life of Cardinal Wolfey*.

GRUCHIUS (Nicholas), descended from a noble family of Rouen. It is said he was the first who lectured on Aristotle in Greek. He wrote several works, the principal of which are, a translation of Castaneda's History of the Indies; a treatise, entitled, *De Cornitiis Romanorum*; and tracts against the learned Sigonius. He died at Rochelle in 1571.

GRUDIUS (Nicholas Everard), treasurer of Brabant, who wrote poetry, sacred and profane, in Latin, died in 1571.

GRUE, (Thomas), a Frenchman, who distinguished himself by translations of English works into French, among which are Ross's History of all Religions, and Rogers's Gate opened to the Knowledge of Paganism. He died toward the latter end of the last century.

GRUGET (Claude), a native of Paris, who lived in the 16th century, and distinguished himself by translations from Italian and Spanish works into French; and among others of the Heptameron of the Queen of Navarre.

GRUNER (John Frederic), an eminent scholar and theologian, was born at Cobourg in 1723, and died in 1778. He was the author of many works. He published a new edition of Cælius Sædilius, with commentaries; Miscellanea Sacra; an introduction to Roman Antiquities; and Critical Remarks of the Classics.

GRÜTERUS (Janus), an illustrious philologist, was born in 1560, at Antwerp. His father, who was a burgo-master of Antwerp, took refuge in England on account of his religion, he being a protestant, when Gruterus was but an infant. He received his education under the eye of his mother, who was a very accomplished woman; after which he was sent first to Cambridge, and then to Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor in civil law. He was professor of history in the university of Wirtemberg, and afterwards filled the professor's chair at Heidelberg. He published various useful works; the most important of which is his Collection of Inscriptions. He died in 1627.

GRUTERUS (Peter), was a practitioner of physic in Flanders, and died at Amsterdam in 1634. In 1609 he published a Century of Latin Letters, and in 1629, a New Century of Letters.

* **GRYLLUS**, the son of Xenophon, who slew Epaminondas, and was himself killed at the battle of Mantinea, in 363, B.C. Xenophon was offering a sacrifice when he heard of his death, and instantly threw off the garland which he had on his head, but replaced it, on being informed that his son had slain the enemy's general.

GRYNÆUS (Simon), a learned German, was the son of a peasant of Swabia, and born at Veringen, in the county of Hohenzollern, in 1493. He was Greek professor at Vienna, and afterwards at Heidelberg. Having embraced the protestant religion, he was exposed to much persecution; and in 1531, took refuge in England, where his learning procured

him many friends. He was afterwards employed with others to reform the church and school of Tübingen; and was one of the deputies to the conferences at Worms. The learned are indebted to him for editions of several of the ancients, enriched with prefaces and commentaries. He died at Basil, in 1541.

GRYNÆUS (Thomas), nephew of the preceding, was born at Syringen in Swabia, in 1512. He was a learned and amiable man, and left four sons, all eminent for their learning.

GRYPHIUS (Sebastian), a celebrated printer, who resided at Lyons, in France, was a native of Germany, and born in 1493. He was a man of learning, and excelled in the accuracy with which he printed the learned languages. One of the most beautiful of his works is a Latin Bible, two vol. folio, 1550. He died in 1556, and his trade was carried on with reputation by his son Antony Gryphius.

GRYPHIUS (Andrew), a German dramatic writer, was born at Glogaw, in 1616, and died in 1664. His tragedies were greatly admired. He also wrote a Critique, in which he ridiculed the ancient comedies of the Germans.

GRYPHIUS (Christian), son of the preceding, and a man of great erudition, was born in 1649, and died in 1706. He wrote several valuable works; was professor of eloquence at Breslaw, principal of the college of Magdalen, and librarian.

GUADAGNOLO (Philip), a learned orientalist of Italy, was born about 1596, at Magliano; and died at Rome in 1656. He translated the Bible into Arabic, for the eastern churches; and addressed Christina, queen of Sweden, in an oration in the same language. He wrote an excellent grammar of the Arabic in Latin; and compiled an Arabic dictionary, the manuscript of which is preserved in the convent of San Loreszo, in Lufina.

GUAGNIN (Alexander), born at Verona, in 1538; wrote a work which is very rare, and in great estimation, entitled, *Sarmatiae Europae descriptio*, Spires 1581. He died at Cracow, at the age of 76.

GUALBERT (St. John), a Florentine, who founded a monastery in the Vallombrosa, among the Appennines, which place is mentioned by Milton in his *Paradise Lost*. Gualbert died in this monastery in 1073.

GUALDUS Prioratus (Galeazzo), an historian of Italy, was born in 1606, at Vicenza, where he died in 1678. He

G U D

wrote several histories in the Italian language.

GUALTERUS (Rhodolphus), was born at Zurich in 1529, and died in 1586. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible; and published a translation of Julius Pollux.

GUARIN (Peter), a Benedictine, celebrated for his skill in the Greek and Hebrew, was born at Rouen in 1678, and died at Paris in 1729. He published a Hebrew Grammar, 2 vol. 4to. and a Hebrew lexicon.

GUARINI, celebrated for being the first who taught Greek in Italy, was descended of an illustrious family of Verona, and died in 1460.

GUARINI (John Baptist), an illustrious Italian Poet, great grand-son of the preceding, was born at Ferrara, in 1537. He passed the greatest part of his life in courts; being in the service of Alphonso II. duke of Ferrara, and other princes, in which he seems to have been a prey to continual disquiets. Notwithstanding the celebrity of his Pastor Fido, he contemned the title of poet, which he thought beneath the dignity of a gentleman. He died at Venice in 1612.

GUARINI (Guarino), a celebrated Italian architect, was born at Modena in 1624, and died in 1683. He erected a number of palaces and sacred buildings, especially at Turin; but they are in a bad taste, notwithstanding his reputation.

GUASCO (Octavian), a writer of considerable merit, was a native of Turin; and died at Verona in 1783.

GUAZZI (Stephen), an Italian writer, who was esteemed in his time. He was secretary to the duchess of Mentz; and died at Pavia in 1565.

GUAZZI (Mark), an Italian eminent both in arms and learning, died in 1556. He wrote several histories, and some poetical pieces.

***GUAY-TROUIN** (Rene du), a French naval officer, was born at St. Maloes in 1673, and died at Paris in 1736. He commanded a privateer of 14 guns, when he was only 18 years of age; and afterwards went into the navy, in which he served with uncommon splendor and success. He took Rio Janeiro, one of the richest colonies of Brazil. Being ennobled, it was stated in his patent that he had taken more than 300 merchant vessels, and 20 ships of war. He was made lieutenant-general of the naval forces of France, and commander of the order of St. Louis.

GUDIUS (Marquard), a learned German critic. Nothing is known either of

G U E

the time of his birth, or of his family. Having studied at Rensberg and Jena, he went to Holland, where he became acquainted with Heinsius, Graevius, and other learned men. Through the interest of Gronovius, he was introduced to Samuel Schas, with whom he lived till the death of Schas, who left Gudius his whole fortune, which was large; and Heinsius relates that Gudius thenceforth broke off his correspondence with his learned friends in Holland. He died in 1689.

GUDIUS (Gottlob Frederic), a Lutheran minister, who wrote several valuable works; among which is a Life of the learned Hoffman.

GUERCHEVILLE, (Antoinette de Pons, marchioness of), deserves to be named for the answer she gave Henry IV. who made some attempts on her chastity. "If," said she, "I am not noble enough to be your wife, I am too much so to be your mistress." Henry's subsequent conduct was worthy of this example. When he married Mary of Medicis, he made the marchioness lady of honour to that princess; saying, "Since you are really a lady of honour, be so to the queen, my wife."

GUERCINO, so called from a cast in one of his eyes, his name being Francesco Barbieri da Cento, an illustrious Italian painter, was born near Bologna, in 1590. He began to paint when he was no more than eight years old. He studied under Michael Angelo and the Caracci, nevertheless he formed a manner of his own; his pictures having more force than those of Guido and Albani. He died in 1666.

GUERET (Gabriel), a celebrated French advocate and writer, was born at Paris in 1641, where he died in 1688. He wrote among other works, Parnassus reformed, and the War of Authors.

***GUERICHE** (Otho), a Prussian mathematician, who invented the air-pump. He was born in 1602, and died in 1666.

GUERIN (Francis), a professor of the college of Beauvais, who translated Tacitus and Livy into French. He died in 1751, at the age of 70.

GUERNIERE (Francis Robichon de la), equerry to the king of France, who wrote two works of considerable repute, entitled, L'Ecole de Cavalerie, and Elements de Cavalerie. He died in 1751.

***GUERRE** (Martin), a Frenchman rendered famous by an extraordinary imposture, practised by Arnaud du Thil, his friend. Martin having married Bertrande de Rols, and lived with her about

ten years, left her, and entered into the service of Spain. Eight years after du Thil presented himself to Bertrande as her husband, and so imposed upon her, by relating various facts, that he lived with her. An uncle of Martin prosecuted du Thil, and he was condemned to be hanged. Du Thil appealed to the parliament of Thoulouse; the members of which were greatly divided, when Martin returned home; on which his treacherous friend was condemned to be hanged and burned. This sentence was executed before Martin's house, in 1560.

GUESCLIN (Bertrand du), constable of France, and an illustrious warrior, was born in Brittany in 1311, and died, in the midst of his triumphs, before Chateau neuf de Rendon, in 1380. His services against England are well known; and his valour and prudence have scarcely ever been equalled.

GUETTARD (John Stephen), a French physician and botanist, published, *Memoirs on several of the Arts and Sciences, and Observations on Plants*. He died in 1786.

GUEVARA (Antony de), a Spanish prelate and writer. He was brought up at court; and was preacher and historiographer to Charles V. He was successively bishop of Guadix in Granada, and of Mondonedo in Galicia. He is deemed by the most learned men, an unfaithful historian, and a bad writer. He died in 1544.

GUEVARA (Lewis Velez de), a Spanish comic poet, was a native of Andalusia, and died in 1646. He wrote many comedies, and a celebrated work, entitled, *El Diabolo Cojuelo*, which furnished the foundation for *Le Diable Boiteux*, of Le Sage.

GUEULETTE (Thomas Simon), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1683, and died in 1766. He was an advocate by profession; but wrote several novels on the oriental plan, and some comedies.

GUGLIELMINI (Dominic), an eminent Italian mathematician, was born at Bologna in 1635, and died in 1710. He wrote many works, the most celebrated of which is his *Treatise on the Nature of Rivers*.

GUICHARD (Claude de), historiographer to the duke of Savoy, and author of a work, entitled, *the Funeral of the Ancients*. He died in 1607.

GUICCIARDINI, the illustrious historian of Italy, was descended from a noble family of Florence, where he was born, in 1432. He practised in the early part

of his life as a lawyer, filling several high offices in that profession. Afterwards he was employed in affairs of state, for his native city. From this situation he passed into the service of Leo X. and his two immediate successors, being raised by them to the highest civil and military dignities. When he was little more than fifty, he retired wholly from business, living at a beautiful country-seat, where he completed his history, which he had begun during the active part of his life. He died in 1540.

GUICCIARDINI (Lewis), nephew of the preceding, was born at Florence about the year 1523, and died at Antwerp in 1589. He wrote, among other works, a *Description of the Low Countries*. He is esteemed a very able historian.

GUICHERON (Samuel), a French historian, died in 1664, at the age of 57. He was an advocate by profession, and wrote, among other works, the *Genealogical History of the House of Savoy*.

GUIDI (Alexander), an Italian poet, was born at Pavia in 1650, and died at Frescati in 1712.

GUIDO (Beni), an illustrious Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1575. His father being a musician, intended him for the same profession, but conceiving an early attachment to the art of painting, he was placed under the tuition of Dennis Calvert, a Flemish master. He afterwards studied under the Caracci, and soon acquired greater repute than any of his contemporaries. Honours were heaped upon him by several crowned heads, and riches flowed in upon him in abundance. He was unfortunate only in an immoderate love of gaming, which reduced him at length to such distress, that a languishing disease ensued, of which he died in 1642.

***GUIDO** (Cagnacci), an historical painter, born at Bologna in 1600, and a disciple of Guido Reni. He had great merit in his profession, and died in 1680.

GUIDOTTI (Paul), an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born at Lucca in 1569, and died in 1629. He invented wings, with which he imagined he could fly; he made the attempt at Lucca, and sustained himself for about a quarter of a mile, when he fell, and received great injury.

GUIGNARD (John), a French jesuit, professor of divinity in the college of Clermont, was executed at Paris in 1597, for high treason. He had written a book, the manuscript of which was found in his

G U I

own hand, in which he asserted that neither Henry III. nor Henry IV. of France, were lawful kings; and that the latter ought to be murdered.

GUILD (William, D.D.), a minister of the church of Scotland, was born near Dundee in 1602. He was successively professor of philosophy, divinity, and church-history, at Aberdeen. He died in 1662.

* **GUILLAIN** (Simon), a French sculptor, died in 1658, at the age of 77. He was rector of the academy of painting and sculpture.

GUILLANDIUS (Melchior), an eminent physician and botanist, died at Padua in 1589. His principal work is named *Papyrus*.

* **GUILLELMA** of Bohemia, the foundress of a sect in Italy, in the 13th century, which added the most shameful lewdness to the most extravagant enthusiasm. She was regarded as a saint in her life; but after her death, her delusions being discovered, her body was burnt.

GUILLEMEAU (James), an eminent French surgeon, and author of many important works in his profession, died at Paris in 1612.

GUILLET, a French historian, was born at Thiers, in Auvergne, in 1625; and died at Paris in 1705. He was historiographer to the academy of painting and sculpture, and the author of *Ancient and Modern Sparta*, *Ancient and Modern Athens*, and other works.

GUILLIM (John), author of the celebrated work, entitled, the *Display of Heraldry*, was born about the year 1565, and died in 1621. He was *rouge croix* pursuivant at arms.

GUISCARD, a famous Norman knight, and son of Tancred Hauteville, died in the island of Corfu, in 1085. He was one of the warriors who conquered Naples from the Saracens, and acquired the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria.

GUISCARD (Charles), a distinguished Prussian officer, who wrote a work, entitled, *Military Memoirs of the Greeks and Romans*.

GUISE (Claude de Lorraine, duke of), was the fifth son of René II. duke of Lorraine. He settled in France, where he married Antoinette de Bourbon, a princess of the blood, in 1513. He died in 1550. At the battle of Marignan, when he was but twenty-two years of age, he received more than twenty wounds. He was founder of the celebrated house of Guise, in France.

G U I

* **GUISE** (Francis, duke of), eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1519. He was a man of great talents and valour, and during the greater part of his life enjoyed almost unbounded power in France. With him began the famous factions of Condé and Guise. The duke of Guise was at the head of the Catholic party, and was a bigot in religion. He was killed by a pistol shot, in 1563, by a Protestant gentleman, named Poltrot de Méré.

GUISE (Henry, duke of), eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1550. He was a good soldier; but of a haughty and turbulent temper. He formed the rebellious association called the League, the plan of which was projected by his uncle, the cardinal of Lorraine. The league was formed on the pretence of defending the Roman catholic religion, and the liberty of the state. With its aid, the duke of Guise long controlled Henry III. and was even in open rebellion against him. On the celebrated day of the Barricades, Henry having escaped from the hands of the duke to Blois, convened the states there; and the duke of Guise having the boldness to appear to a summons sent him on the occasion, was assassinated.

* **GUISE** (Charles, duke of), eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1571. He was arrested on the day of his father's death, and shut up in the castle of Tours, from which he escaped in 1592. Proceeding to Paris, he was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy, by the partisans of the league. He finally made his peace with the king; but Cardinal Richelieu long after, dreading his power, compelled him to quit France. He died at Cuna, in Italy, in 1640.

* **GUISE** (Lewis de Lorraine, Cardinal of), was the son of Henry, duke of Guise, who was assassinated at Blois. Although a priest, he was of a warlike disposition, and followed Louis XIII. in his expedition into Poitou, where he signalized himself among the bravest of the officers. He died at Saintes in 1621.

GUISE (William), an English divine, and learned orientalist, was born in Gloucestershire, and died of the small-pox in 1638. He translated into English, *Misæpars Ordinis primi Zeraim Tituli Septem*, and illustrated the work with a commentary.

* **GUITON** (John), a citizen of Rochelle, who was chosen mayor of that town when it was besieged by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. He refused the honour, unless he were permitted to have a po-

ward on the table to stab the first man who should offer to surrender. Being told that famine had carried off a great part of the inhabitants, he answered, "It matters not, provided there is one left to shut the gates."

GUITTON (d'Arezzo), one of the earliest of the Italian poets, flourished about the year 1250. Some of his productions are found in a Collection of Ancient Italian Poets; Florence, 1527, 8vo.

GULDENSTADT (John, Antony), a celebrated traveller, was a native of Riga. For his knowledge of natural history and languages he was invited to Petersburg, where he was made professor.

GUNDLING (Nicholas Jerome), a German writer on jurisprudence, history, and politics, was born at Nuremberg, in 1671. He was successively professor of philosophy, eloquence, and civil law, at Hall. He died rector of that university, in 1729.

GUNNING (Peter), an English prelate, was born in 1613. Having received the earlier part of his education at king's school, Canterbury, he was removed to Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a tutor and preacher. Being a firm royalist, he was driven from Cambridge, and entered of New College, Oxford, where he met with patronage and advancement. At the restoration, he was promoted rapidly in the church; and was at length made bishop of Chichester, from whence he was translated Ely. He died in 1684.

GUNTER (Edmund), an English mathematician, was born in 1581. He was educated at Westminster school; and afterwards went to Oxford, where he took orders; but his genius led him chiefly to the study of mathematics, and he was promoted to the professorship of astronomy at Gresham college. His inventions, and improvements in mathematics are of the most important kind. He died at Gresham college, in 1626.

GUNTHER, a German poet, who lived in the beginning of the present century, and died at the age of 28, in a very extraordinary and unhappy manner. A rival poet mixed some intoxicating drug with his drink, when he was about to be presented to Augustus II. king of Poland, and while Gunther was speaking to the monarch, he staggered and fell down. He died of extreme mortification. His works have proofs of genius and taste; among others is, an Ode on Prince Eugene's victory over the Turks.

GÜRTLER (Nicholas), a learned writer, was born at Balle in 1654, and died in 1707. He wrote *Historia Templariorum*; *Origines Mundi*; and *Institutiones Theologicae*; and other works.

GUSMAN (Lewis), a Spanish jesuit, who died at Madrid in 1605, was the author of a work in the Spanish language, entitled, the History of the Jesuits in the Indies, and the Success of their Missions in Japan.

GUSSANVILLAN (Peter), a native of Chartres in France, published the best edition of the works of Gregory the Great that appeared before the edition of the Benedictines.

GUSTAVUS I. king of Sweden, known by the name of GUSTAVUS VASA, was born in 1490. He was the son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm; and was descended from the ancient kings of Sweden. Christian II. king of Denmark, having got Gustavus into his hands, in the war in which he reduced Sweden, kept him several years prisoner at Copenhagen. Gustavus at length made his escape, and having prevailed on the Dalecarlians to throw off the Danish yoke, he put himself at their head; and, after various fortunes, recovered the whole of Sweden from the tyranny of Christian; and was raised to the throne, by the election of the states; whom he prevailed on to make the crown hereditary to his male heirs. Lutheranism was established as the national religion of Sweden during his reign. He died at Stockholm in 1560.

GUSTAVUS (Adolphus), king of Sweden, surnamed the Great, was born at Stockholm in 1594, and ascended the throne in 1611. Although but 15 when he took the reins of government, he displayed his discernment in the choice of able ministers. He soon distinguished himself in the field, in a war with Denmark, Muscovy, and Poland; and finally he rendered his name immortal, by his illustrious achievements in the war he carried on at the head of the German protestants against the house of Austria. He overran the countries from the vistula to the Danube and the Rhine; and twice defeated the celebrated count Tilly. He was a patron of the sciences, enriching the university of Upsal; founding a royal academy at Abo, and an university at Dort, in Livonia. This great prince fell in the famous battle fought on the plains of Lutzen in 1632; and is supposed to have been treacherously slain, either from the intrigues of Cardinal Richelieu,

H A A

or by the hand of Lawemburgh, one of his generals, who is said to have been corrupted by the emperor Ferdinand.

GUTHIERES (James), a French advocate and writer, died in 1638. The lovers of antiquities are indebted to him for many valuable writings.

GUTHRIE (William), a native of Scotland, was born in 1701, and educated at Aberdeen. His most esteemed work is his *Geographical Grammar*. He died in 1769.

GUTTELLBERG (John), one of those to whom the invention of the art of printing is attributed, was a German, descended of a noble family, and born at Mentz in 1408. If he did not absolutely invent printing, it is probable he was the first who conceived the idea of printing a book; which he executed, first with blocks of wood engraved, and afterwards with separate letters cut in wood. He died at Mentz in 1468.

GUY (Thomas), founder of Guy's Hospital, was the son of Thomas Guy, lighterman and coal-dealer in Horsleydown, Southwark. He was bred a bookseller, and began trade with no larger a stock than 200*l*. but the bulk of his fortune was made by purchasing seaman's tickets, during Queen Anne's wars, and by speculations in South-Sea stock, in the memorable year 1720. Besides Guy's Hospital, he erected an alms-house at Tamworth. He died in 1724, aged 81, worth 300,000*l*.

GUY, a monk of Arezzo, famous for inventing the mode of employing music in parts, lived about the year 1026. He was also the inventor of the six famous syllables—*Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*.

GUYARD (de Berville), a French writer, was born in Bans in 1697, and after a life of extreme distress, died in the prison of the Bicetre, at the age of 73. He wrote the *Lives of Bertrand du Guesclin*; and of the *Chevalier Bayard*.

GUYET (Francis), an illustrious critic, was born at Angers in 1575. He had an early attachment to letters; and went, when young, to Paris for the opportunity of conversation with learned men; and formed an acquaintance with the Dupuys, the president Thuanus, and other learned

H A A

persons. He afterwards made a journey to Rome, and returned through Germany. He was taken into the house of the duke d'Espernon, to be the tutor of the abbot of Grandseigne, afterwards cardinal de la Valette, which office he discharged with singular skill. He died in 1655. He spent many years of his life on a scheme to prove the Latin language derived from the Greek, and that all the primitive words of the latter consisted only of one syllable. He never published any thing, but the margins of his classics were full of notes; many of which were published in the editions of other learned men.

GUYON (Johanna Mary Bouviers de la Mothe), a French lady, famous for her writings and sufferings in the cause of *quietism*, was descended from a noble family, and born at Montargis, in 1648. The author of the system of quietism was Michael de Molinos, a Spanish priest. Madame Guyon suffered imprisonment for her reveries on this subject. She wrote many works, and died at Blois, in 1717.

GUYON (Claude), a French historian, was a native of Franche-Comté, and died at Paris, in 1771. One of his best works is an ecclesiastical history.

GWYNN (Eleanor), famous for the circumstance of her rising from the lowest situation to be mistress of Charles II. In the early part of her life she entertained companies at taverns, by her singing; and previous to her winning the affection of the monarch, she was successively mistress to Hart, Lacy, and Buckhurst. She died in 1687.

GWYNNE (Mathew), a celebrated English physician, was descended from an ancient Welch family, but born in London. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. He attended sir Henry Unton, ambassador from queen Elizabeth to the French court. The time of his death is uncertain.

* GYZEN (Peter), an eminent landscape painter, born at Antwerp about 1636, and a disciple of John Breughel. He painted views on the Rhine in an excellent style.

H.

* HAANSBERGEN (John van), an eminent painter, born at Utrecht in 1642, and died in 1705. He was the disciple of

Cornelius Poolemburg, and excelled chiefly in painting landscapes, which he enriched with figures.

HABAKKUK, one of the minor prophets, who is said by some to have been of the tribe of Simeon. The best accounts place him in the reign of Jehoiakim, A. M. 3395. His style is very grand and beautiful.

HABERT (Henry Louis), the editor of the works of Gassendi, for whom he had a great friendship. He was a member of the academy, and wrote some pieces of poetry. He died in 1679.

HABICOT (Nicholas), a French surgeon, born at Bonay in Gatinois, and died in 1624. He wrote a treatise on the Plague.

HABINGTON (William), an English writer, was born in Worcestershire in 1605. He was educated in France, being a Roman-catholic, and died in 1654. He wrote some poems, a play called the Queen of Arragon, and the history of Edward IV.

* **HACKAERT** (John), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam about 1635. His landscapes are very beautiful, and chiefly represent mountainous prospects.

HACKET (William), an extraordinary fanatic, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who after leading a very licentious life, suddenly pretended to be a prophet, and associated with two others, named Coppinger and Arhington. Hacket called himself sole monarch of Europe, and the son of God, for which he was taken up and executed in 1592.

HACKET (John), an English prelate, was born in London in 1592, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow and tutor. Archbishop Williams became his patron, and in return he wrote that prelate's Life, in a style of panegyric. In 1628 he was made archdeacon of Bedford, after which he obtained a residentiaryship in St. Paul's, but the civil wars deprived him of all his places. At the restoration he was made bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, the cathedral of which having been sadly ruined in the rebellion, he completely restored it at a great expence. He died in 1670. A volume of his sermons was printed by his chaplain.

HACKSPAN (Theodore), a lutheran divine, who was deeply versed in oriental learning. He was professor at Altorf, and died in 1659.

HADDÖCK (sir Richard), a gallant English admiral, who distinguished himself in many actions in the reign of Charles I. and James II. He died in 1714.

HADDON (Dr. Walter), a learned

Englishman, born in Buckinghamshire in 1516, and educated at Eton school, from whence he was sent to king's college, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law. He was one of the most zealous promoters of the reformation, which brought him into some danger in the reign of queen Mary. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was made master of the court of requests. He was also employed on state affairs. He died in 1571. His miscellaneous works were printed in 1567, in 4to. under the title of Lucubrations.

HAEN (Anthony de), privy counsellor, and physician to the empress Maria Theresa. His chief performances are Ratio Medendi, 17 vols. 8vo. and a treatise on Magic. He died in 1776.

* **HAERLEM** (Theodore van), a painter born in the city of the same name, about 1470, and died in 1470. There is a fine picture by him in a church at Utrecht, representing Christ and his apostles.

HAGEDORN, a German poet of the 18th century, who imitated Fontaine with considerable success. His writings shew real spirit and delicacy.

* **HAGEN** (John van), an excellent landscape painter, born in the county of Cleves, and died at the close of the 17th century. His manner was pleasing, and his colouring natural.

HAGGAI, one of the minor prophets, who prophesied in the second year of Darius Hystaspes. Epiphanius says that he was a priest, and was buried at Jerusalem. He prophesied of the coming of the Messiah.

HAQUENIER (John), a French poet, born in Burgundy. His pieces are all of the lighter order. He died in 1738.

HAHN (Simon Frederic), professor of history at Helmstadt, at the age of 24. He was also historiographer to the elector of Hanover, and died in 1729. He wrote a history of the German empire, and a work entitled, Collectio Monumentorum Veterum et Recensiorum in editorum.

HAILLAN (Bernard de Girard, lord of), a French historian, was born at Bourdeaux in 1535. He wrote some poems, translated a few of the classics, and published several books relative to the history of France, which brought him great credit. He died in 1610.

HAINES (Joseph), nick-named count Haines, a low comedian, who had received a liberal education, and was for some time secretary to sir Joseph Williamson, secre-

H A L

tary of state. He possessed merit as a performer, and died in 1701.

HAKEM, the third caliph of the Fa-temite family, who persecuted the jews and christians with great severity, and set up claims to divinity. After committing a series of crimes, he was assassinated, A.D. 1021.

HAKEWILL (George), an English divine, born at Exeter in 1579, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Exeter college. Afterwards he was made archdeacon of Surrey, and rector of Heanton, in his native county, where he died in 1649. His greatest work is an Apology for the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World, folio, 1635. He had a brother who was a barrister, and sided with the puritans in the civil wars. He wrote some tracts against the church.

HAKLUYT (Richard), an English writer, born in Herefordshire, about 1553, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Christ-church college, Oxford. He distinguished himself by his skill in cosmography, and published a curious collection of Voyages, in 3 vols. folio. He was in orders, and in 1605 was made a prebendary of Westminster, which, with the living of Wetheringset in Suffolk, was all the church preferment he ever obtained. He died in 1614. His faithful countrymen, out of respect to his labours, named a promontory, lying in 80 degrees of N. latitude, on the coast of Greenland, Hakluyt's headland.

HALDE (John Baptiste du), a French jesuit, born at Paris, in 1674, and died in 1743. He compiled from the Memoirs of the missionaries of his order, a valuable work, entitled, the Description of China and Tartary; and was concerned in publishing the collection called *Des Lettres Edifiantes*.

HALE (sir Mathew), an excellent English judge, was born at Alderley in Gloucestershire, in 1600, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he followed the study of the law with great application, and though he had been before of a gay turn, he now became as grave and religious. He was one of archbishop Laud's counsel, and acted in the same capacity to several other illustrious sufferers in the great rebellion, and even for the king himself. However he took the covenant and engagement, and accepted of a judge's place in the common-

H A L

bench from Cromwell. On the death of Oliver, he refused to act under his son Richard, and even refused the mourning which was sent to him on the occasion. In the parliament which recalled the king, he sat as knight of the shire for his native county; and soon after the restoration, which he had greatly promoted, he was made chief baron of the exchequer, in which place he continued eleven years, and was then advanced to the chief justiceship of the king's-bench. In 1675 he resigned his office, and died a few months afterwards. His remains were interred in the church yard of Alderley. He was twice married, and had by his first wife ten children. Sir Mathew was a very learned man, a sound lawyer, an upright judge, and an exemplary christian. His writings are numerous on theological, philosophical, and legal subjects. The best known of his works are; 1. the Primitive Origination of Mankind considered and explained according to the Light of Nature, &c. folio. 2. The History of the Pleas of the Crown, folio. 3. The original Institution, Power, and Jurisdiction of Parliaments. 4. Contemplations, Moral and Divine, 3 vols. 8vo.

HALES (John), commonly called the "ever memorable," was born at Bath in 1584, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Merton on being elected to a fellowship. In 1613 he was admitted a fellow of Eton college, and in 1618 he attended sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador to Holland, as his chaplain. While there he was present at the synod of Dordt, an account of which he wrote to his patron in a series of letters, which are printed in his Remains. In 1638 archbishop Laud appointed him his chaplain, and procured for him a canonry of Windfor. He suffered great hardships in the great rebellion, and was almost reduced to the want of bread. He died in 1656. He was a man of great learning and skill in argument, as appears from his works, which have been several times printed.

HALES (Stephen), an excellent divine and philosopher, was born in Kent in 1677, and brought up at Bene't college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1703. He took great pains in the study of botany and experimental philosophy, which by his means became fashionable pursuits at Cambridge. He also invented a machine for demonstrating the motions of the planets, which was nearly similar to what was afterwards called the orrery.

H A L

On account of his experiments and discoveries he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, than whom that learned body never had a more active member since Mr. Boyle. In 1741 he published his invention of ventilators, which he afterwards greatly improved. He contented himself with the rectory of Teddington near Hampton-court, nor would even accept higher dignities when they were tendered to him. He was greatly esteemed by Frederic prince of Wales, and was almoner to the princess. He died in 1761. His communications to the Philosophical Transactions were numerous, besides which he published two volumes of Statical Essays.

HALI-BEIGH, first dragoman or interpreter to the grand-seignior, was born in Poland of christian parents, but being taken prisoner by the Tartars when a child, and sold to the Turks, he was brought up in the mahometan faith. He understood English, and translated the catechism of the church of England, and all the Bible, into the Turkish language. His greatest work is a book on the Liturgy of the Turks, their Pilgrimages to Mecca, &c. which was translated into Latin by Dr. Thomas Smith. He was about to acknowledge the christian religion, when he was taken off by death, in 1675.

* **HALKET** (lady Anna), an ingenious English lady, born at London in 1622. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Murray, preceptor to prince Charles, afterwards king Charles I. In 1656 she married sir James Halket, by whom she had four children. She died in 1699. A volume of Meditations taken from her numerous MSS. was printed at Edinburgh in 1701.

HALL (Joseph), a celebrated English prelate, was born in 1574, at Athby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, and brought up at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1597 he published his *Virgidemiarum*, or Satires, in six books, which were reprinted at Oxford in 1753. About 1603 he was presented to the rectory of Halstead in Suffolk, which he resigned on obtaining Waltham-holy-cross in Essex. Through the friendship of lord Denny he was made chaplain to Henry prince of Wales, who had great a regard for him. In 1616 he obtained the deanery of Worcester, and two years afterwards he was appointed one of the divines at the synod of Dordt, from which, however, he was obliged to return on account of illness. In 1627 he

H A L

was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, from whence in 1641 he was translated to Norwich. This pious and moderate prelate was sadly used by the puritanical party at the commencement of the civil war; and in 1647 he retired to a small estate which he had near Norwich, and died there in 1656. Being an enemy to burying in churches he directed that his body should be interred in the churchyard. His works have been collected into three volumes, folio. They abound in fine thoughts, expressed in excellent language. His *Meditations on the Histories of the Old and New Testament* have been modernized by the learned Mr. Glasse of Hanwell, and published in 4 vols. 12mo.

HALL (John), an English lawyer and poet, was born at Durham in 1627, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he was removed to Gray's-inn, and in due course called to the bar. He fell a victim to his intemperance in 1657. He published a small volume of poems in 1646, and translated Longinus into English.

HALL (Henry), an English divine, born in 1716. He was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and afterwards became librarian and chaplain to archbishop Herring, who gave him the rectory of Harbledown, to which was added that of Orpington. In 1756 he obtained the vicarage of East Peckham; and soon after the death of the archbishop he was appointed treasurer of Wells. He died in 1763.

HALL (John), an English surgeon in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who lived at Maidstone in Kent. He published a *Compendium of Anatomy*, and some other works in the line of his profession; also a collection of Hymns, with musical notes, in 1565, at which time he was about 36 years of age.

HALL (Jacob), a famous rope-dancer in the reign of Charles II. whose person was so very handsome that several ladies of the court fell in love with him, particularly the duchess of Cleveland, who gave him a pension.

HALL (Richard), an English priest of the Roman church, who was professor of divinity at Douay, and published several polemical books. He died in 1604.

HALLE (Peter), a French poet and lawyer, born at Bayeux in Normandy in 1611. His talents procured him the favour of Segnier the chancellor of France, whereby he obtained the places of king's poet and the regius professorship of canon

H A L

law. His Latin poems have merit, but he is better known by his works on the civil and canon law. He died in 1689.

HALLE (Antony), professor of eloquence at Caen, who published a Latin grammar, and some good Latin poems. He died in 1675, aged 83.

HALLE (Claude Guy), a French painter, and director of the academy of painting at Paris. Several of his works adorned the churches in Paris, particularly that of Notre Dame. He died in 1736, aged 85.

HALLER (Albert), a celebrated physician and poet, was born at Berne in Switzerland, and obtained the professorship of medicine at Gottingen. He greatly improved the medical science, and wrote besides some elegant pieces on moral subjects and in poetry. He died in 1777, aged 75.

HALLEY (Edmund), a famous English astronomer, was born in London in 1656, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he chiefly applied himself to the mathematics, particularly astronomy. He made a great number of accurate observations, and having formed the design of completing the scheme of the heavens by the addition of the stars near the south pole, he went to St. Helena in 1676, and completed his catalogue, which at his return he presented to king Charles II. who gave him a mandamus to the university of Oxford for the degree of M.A. At the same time he was chosen a fellow of the royal society. In 1679 he went to Dantzic to confer with Hevelius about the dispute between him and Dr. Hooke, respecting the preference of plain or glass sights in astronomical instruments. In 1680 happened the great comet which Mr. Halley first observed in his passage from Dover to Calais. He afterwards completed his observations upon it at the royal observatory at Paris. From thence he went to Italy with his old school-fellow, the famous Mr. Robert Nelson, and in 1681 he returned to England. He still continued his favourite pursuit, and so highly were his abilities appreciated, that Mr. Newton committed to his care, in 1686, the publication of his immortal *Principia*, to which Mr. Halley prefixed a copy of verses in Latin. In 1698 he was appointed captain of a ship, sent out by king William for the express purpose of establishing his theory of the variation of the compass, which our author had advanced in 1683. He made another voyage on the same design the following year,

H A M

and returned to England in September, 1700, and from his observations in these voyages he was enabled to publish his General Chart, shewing at one view the variation of the compass in all those seas where the English navigators were acquainted. He was sent out again on a third voyage to ascertain the course of the tides in every part of the British channel, of which, in 1702, he published a large chart. Soon after he went, at the request of the emperor of Germany, to view the Adriatic seas, for the purpose of examining two ports which the emperor intended erecting there. He returned in 1703, and had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He was also appointed professor of geometry, and had a captain's half pay settled on him. In 1713 he was chosen secretary to the royal society, and in 1719 appointed astronomer-royal. He died in 1742. Dr. Halley published several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, a set of Astronomical Tables, and an edition of Apollonius's Works in folio, 1710.

HALLIFAX (Samuel), a learned English bishop, was the son of an apothecary at Chesterfield, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He obtained the regius professorship of civil law in that university, which post he discharged with great reputation. In 1781 he was made bishop of Gloucester, and in 1789 he was translated to St. Asaph. He died in 1790, aged 60. He published an Analysis of the Civil Law, a volume of Sermons on the Prophecies, and an edition of bishop Butler's Analogy.

* **HALS (Francis)**, an eminent portrait painter, born at Mechlin in 1584. No artist of his time was superior to him except Vandyck, and very few could be put in competition with him in his line. He died in 1666.

* **HALS (Dirk)**, brother of the above, died in 1656, aged 67. He excelled in painting festive meetings of the low sort, which he expressed with great spirit and humour.

HAMBERGER (George Albert), an eminent mathematician, born in Franconia. He was the author of several esteemed works in Optics and Hydraulics, and died at Jena in 1726.

HAMBERGER (George Christopher), a voluminous German writer, who is best known as the editor of the works of Orpheus. He was a member of the university of Gottingen, and died in 1773, aged 47.

HAMEL (John Baptiste du), a French

H A M

philosopher, was born at Vire in Lower Normandy in 1624. He studied at the universities of Caen and Paris, and at the age of 19 published an admirable treatise on Trigonometry. At this time he entered himself in the congregation of the oratory, and afterwards obtained the living of Neuilli upon the Marne. He was the first secretary to the royal academy, and attended Mr. Colbert in his travels, particularly to England, where du Hamel contracted an intimacy with several great men. In 1678 appeared his *Philosophia Vetus & Nova*, which is a very judicious work. In 1698 he published *Regiæ Scientiarum Academiæ Historiæ*. He died at Paris in 1706. Besides his philosophical works, he published some on theological subjects.

* **HAMEL DU MONCEAU** (Henry Louis du), born at Paris in 1700. He applied with great assiduity to the study of agriculture, commerce, and mechanic arts; and was appointed inspector of the marine, which office he discharged with great reputation. He died in 1782. He wrote *Elements of Agriculture*, treatises on Trees, and some on Naval Architecture, and other subjects.

* **HAMILCAR** (Barcas), father of the famous Hannibal. He distinguished himself as an able general, and founded the city of Barcelona in Spain. He was slain in a battle with the Vettones, B. C. 237. There were some other Carthaginians of the same name.

HAMILTON (Anthony Count), an ingenious writer, who was descended from a Scotch family, but was born in Ireland, and attached himself to the fortunes of the house of Stuart. He wrote *Fairy Tales*, and some poems; but his best work is the *Memoirs of the Count de Grammont*, an historical romance. He died in France in 1720, aged 74.

HAMILTON (George), earl of Orkney, and fifth son of the earl of Selkirk, distinguished himself as an able general in the reigns of William and Anne. He died in 1737.

* **HAMILTON** (James, first duke of), was the son of James marquis of Hamilton, and born in 1606, and educated at Oxford. In 1625 he succeeded his father, and soon acquired the confidence and favour of king Charles I. In 1631 he went with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, where he remained till the next year, and then returned to England. He accompanied the king to Scotland, and assisted at the coronation. When the dis-

H A M

turbances broke out in that country respecting episcopacy, the marquis was appointed his majesty's commissioner for Scotland, and when the war began he mustered his forces in defence of the king, who, for his services, created him duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. His grace exerted himself strenuously for his royal master in the great rebellion, but being defeated at Preston in Lancashire by Cromwell, he was obliged to fly. The remainder of his army afterwards surrendered themselves prisoners of war on assurance of their lives being preserved: but the rebels, notwithstanding this, brought him to his trial, and he was accordingly found guilty of high-treason, in a pretended court of justice, and beheaded in 1649.

* **HAMILTON** (William, duke of), was born in 1616, and succeeded his brother James in 1649. He was made secretary of state for Scotland, and bravely exerted himself in the royal cause, and died of the wounds which he received at Worcester fight in 1652.

* **HAMILTON** (William), a native of Bangor, and an ingenious poet, whose works were printed at Edinburgh in 12mo. 1760. He was born in 1704, and died in 1754.

HAMLET, the name of a celebrated Danish prince, whose story is told by Saxo Grammaticus, and immortalized by our Shakspeare.

HAMMOND (Henry), a learned English divine, born at Chertsey in Surrey, in 1605, and educated at Eton school, from whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1625. In 1632 he obtained the rectory of Penshurst in Kent, where he continued to reside till driven out in the great rebellion. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester, and when a treaty was appointed at Uxbridge between the king and parliament, the doctor attended as one of his majesty's divines, and held a dispute with Richard Vines, a noted presbyterian minister. In 1645 he was appointed canon of Christ church, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, whom he attended at the Isle of Wight. In 1648 he was made close prisoner at Oxford, from whence he was removed to the house of sir Philip Warwick in Bedfordshire. In 1653 he published his Annotations on the New Testament, which work was well received. He survived the restoration, but died just as he was about to be made bishop of Worcester, in 1660. His

practical works, of which the *Practical Catechism* is the best, make 4 vols. folio.

HAMMOND (Anthony), an English poet, was born in Huntingdonshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was a member of parliament, and commissioner of the navy. He published a volume of poems, and wrote the *Life of Mr. Moyle*. He died about 1730.

HAMMOND (James), the son of the above, was born in 1710, and educated at Westminster school. He was equerry to the prince of Wales, and member of parliament for Truro in Cornwall. Lord Chesterfield published a small volume of *Love Elegies* written by Mr. Hammond, with whom he had a great intimacy. He died in 1742.

HAMON (John), a French physician, born at Cherbourg. He wrote several books on religious subjects in a good style, and died in 1687, aged 69.

HAMPDEN (John), a famous English patriot, was descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, and born at London in 1594. He was cousin to Oliver Cromwell, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and entered himself of one of the inns of court, but never followed the law as a profession. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his opposition to the payment of ship-money, by which he acquired great popularity. He now became a leading man in the house of commons, and at the commencement of the civil war he took up arms against the king, but was cut off by a pistol shot in a skirmish in Oxfordshire in 1643. Lord Clarendon, after drawing his character at great length, concludes in these remarkable terms: "In a word, what was said of Cinna might well be applied to him: he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a heart to execute any mischief."

HAMSA, a mohammedan doctor, who wrote a book in opposition to the Koran, remarkable for its purity and elegance. He lived about 1020.

HANDEL (George Frederic), an illustrious musician, was born at Hall in Upper Saxony in 1684. His father, who intended him for the law, perceiving his propensity to music, strictly prohibited all instruments from his house. The son, however, contrived to have a small clavichord concealed in the garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family was asleep. At the age of seven years he went with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe Weissenfels, to whom

Handel's brother-in-law was valet. While there he got into the church one morning and began to play on the organ. The duke, who was in the church, surprized at the playing, asked who it was, and on being informed, expostulated with the old gentleman for restraining his son's inclination; in consequence of which music was not only tolerated, but a master provided for him, who was Zackaw, the organist of the cathedral at Hall. Handel made so great a progress under this master, as shortly to become his assistant, and at the age of nine he actually composed the church service. In 1698 he went to Berlin, where he was greatly noticed by the king of Prussia. From Berlin he went to Hamburgh, and while there had a dispute with another musician, who basely made a push at him with his sword as they were coming out of the orchestra, but a music book being in his bosom prevented the weapon from piercing his heart. Here he composed, at the age of 14, his opera of *Almeria*, which had a great run. Soon after he visited Italy, and at Florence produced the opera of *Rodrigo*, for which he received a purse of 100 sequins, and a service of plate. After travelling through the greatest part of Italy he returned to Germany, and in 1710 came over to England, but being under an engagement to the elector of Hanover, his stay was short. However in 1712 he came hither again, and obtained a pension of 200l. a year from queen Anne, which was afterwards doubled by George I. Some of the nobility projected a plan for erecting an academy in the Haymarket, which was to secure a constant supply of operas to be composed by Handel, and to be under his direction. This plan was carried into effect, and succeeded for about ten years, and then fell to the ground. The rage for Italian music prevailed, and the divine Handel could not stop the progress of the delusion. He then went to Ireland, where he met with a favourable reception. But in 1742 his popularity returned, and he retained his glory to the last. He died April 14th, 1759, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where there is an elegant monument to his memory. But his greatest monument is in his works, which were collected and published in the best manner by Dr. Arnold.

HANKIUS (Martin), professor of history at Breslaw, was the author of some learned works; the best known of which is that entitled, *De Romanorum rerum Scriptoris*. He died in 1709, aged 76.

H A N

HANMER (sir Thomas), an English writer and statesman, was born in 1676, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. He came early into parliament, and was chosen speaker of the house of commons in 1713, which office he discharged to general satisfaction. On retiring from public business he devoted his time to the works of Shakspeare, of which he published a pompous edition, in 6 vols. 4to. He died in 1746.

* **HANMER** (Jonathan), a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstable in Devonshire about 1605, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. and afterwards was ordained by Dr. Field bishop of St. David's. He obtained the living of Bishop's Tawton, and the lectureship of Barnstable, from which he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1687. Mr. Hanmer was a man of learning, and wrote a discourse on Confirmation, and a View of Ecclesiastical Antiquity.

HANNEKEN (Mennon), a lutheran divine, born in Oldenbourg in 1595. He was professor of the Oriental languages at Marburg, and wrote a Hebrew Grammar, and other works. He died in 1671.

HANNEKEN (Philip Louis), eldest son of the above, was professor of eloquence and Hebrew at Gießen, and died in 1706. He wrote several books.

HANNEMAN (John), a painter, born at the Hague, in 1611. He copied the works of Vandyck with singular exactness. Although he was chiefly employed in painting portraits, he sometimes executed historical subjects. He died in 1680.

* **HANNIBAL**, a famous Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar, who made him swear eternal enmity to the Romans, at the age of eight years. He was trained to arms from his childhood. On the death of Asdrubal, he obtained the command of the Carthaginian armies, and in three years subdued all Spain. Having taken Saguntum, which was in alliance with the Romans, it occasioned the second Punic war, in which he shewed the most consummate generalship. On coming to the Alps, which were then reckoned impassable, he made his way over them by softening the rocks with fire and vinegar, according to some writers. As soon as he descended into Italy, he defeated Cornelius Scipio, and obtained several successive victories over the most experienced Roman generals. The greatest battle was at Cannæ, where the latter lost

H A N

about 46,000 men, and had Hannibal pushed on for Rome it must have fallen. But he, unfortunately for himself, delayed his time at Capua, where his soldiers gave themselves up to luxury, and the Romans recovered from their surprize. When he appeared before the city, it excited so little concern, that the spot of ground on which he was encamped was put up for sale in the forum, and sold at a high price. He soon retired, and afterwards experienced a signal defeat near Zama, where he lost above 20,000 men. A peace was then concluded between the two republics; but Hannibal fearing the Romans fled to Prusias king of Bithynia, and on hearing that the senate had sent to demand him, he poisoned himself, 182 B. C. There were several Carthaginians of this name.

HANNIBALIANUS (Flavius Claudius), nephew of the emperor Constantine, from whom he received the provinces of Pontus, Cappadocia, and the Lesser Armenia, with the title of king. He was basely murdered by Constantius, the successor of Constantine, in 338.

HANNO, a Carthaginian general, who made great geographical discoveries in the interior of Africa; an account of which is still extant. There was another of the same name, who ramed a young lion so effectually that it used to attend him like a dog. The Carthaginians, merely on this account, banished him from their territories, thinking his power might be dangerous to the public safety.

HANNSACHS, a German poet, who published no less than five folio volumes of poems, in which are a few grains only that are passable. He was a native of Nuremburgh, and died in 1576.

HANWAY (Jonas), an English philanthropist, was born at Portsmouth in 1712, and being bred a merchant, formed a connexion with a commercial house at Peterburgh, by which means he took a journey to Persia, of which he afterwards published an account. On settling in London, Mr. Hanway devoted a considerable portion of his time to benevolent purposes, and perhaps was concerned in projecting more charitable institutions than any man that ever lived. Of this number, were the marine society, and the Magdalen hospital. For these exertions he was made a commissioner of the navy; and when he resigned his seat at the board, his salary was continued. He died in 1786. His works are very numerous, but those which we have mentioned are the best.

H A R

* **HARDIME** (Peter), a painter of Antwerp, born in 1678, and died in 1748. In the monastery of the Bernardines at Antwerp, he painted four large designs, representing the four seasons, in which he introduced all the fruits and flowers peculiar to each. He had a brother called Simon, who was also a good flower painter, and died at London in 1737.

* **HARDING** (John), the author of an *English Chronicle*, who died in 1461.

HARDING (Thomas), an English divine of the Roman church, was born at Comb-Martin in Devonshire, in 1512. He was fellow of New college, Oxford, and Hebrew professor, but at the accession of queen Elizabeth he went to Louvain, where he employed his pen against the protestants, particularly his countryman bishop Jewell, and between them a warm and a long controversy was carried on. He died about 1570.

HARDINGE (Nicholas), an English poet, was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, member of parliament for Eye, in Suffolk, and secretary of the treasury. He died in 1758. Some of his Latin poems are in the *Musa Anglicana*, and the *English* in other collections. He was also well versed in history, law, and antiquities.

HARDION (James), an ingenious French writer, was a native of Tours, and a member of the academy of inscriptions. He wrote a treatise on French Poetry and Rhetoric, and an *Universal History*, in 18 vols. He died in 1766, aged 80.

HARDOUIN (John), a French jesuit of great learning, but of singular notions, was born at Kimper in Bretagne, in 1647. He published some of the Latin classics, with learned notes, for the use of the dauphin, and several works of his own. At last he fell into a strange notion, that the greater part of the authors, which are considered as ancients, are in fact moderns, and were forgeries of the monks. He died in 1729. M. de Boze wrote an ingenious epitaph on father Hardouin, in which he characterises him as credulitate puer, audax juvenis, delirius senex.

HARDWICKE (Philip Yorke, earl of), a great English lawyer, was born at Dover, in Kent, in 1690. In 1718 he was elected into parliament for Lewes in Sussex, and in 1720 was appointed solicitor-general, which office he discharged with great candour and lenity. In 1733 he was appointed lord chief-justice of the king's-bench, and created a peer. On

H A R

the decease of lord Talbot, in 1736, he was called to the office of lord chancellor, which he held twenty years. In 1754 he was created earl of Hardwicke. His lordship died in 1764. In all his offices, particularly the last, lord Hardwicke distinguished himself in such a manner as to acquire the esteem of all parties, and the veneration of posterity.

HARDY (Alexander), a French dramatic writer, who wrote, it is said, six hundred pieces, of which however only forty-one were published. He had considerable merit, and died in 1630.

HARDY (sir Charles), an English admiral, and the grand-son of an eminent naval commander of the same name, in the reign of queen Anne. Sir Charles was an able officer, and had the command of the channel fleet in 1779, in which year he died at Spithead.

HARE (Francis), an English prelate, was educated at Eton school, and king's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. He was afterwards made dean of Worcester, from whence he was raised to the bishopric of Chichester, which he held, with the deanery of St. Paul's, to his death, in 1740. This bishop wrote against Dr. Hoadly, in the famous Banorian controversy; he also edited Terence's comedies, and published the book of Psalms, reduced to a metrical order. But his notions on the Hebrew metre were afterwards refuted by bishop Lowth.

HARIOT (Thomas), an English mathematician, born at Oxford in 1560, and educated at St. Mary hall. He accompanied sir Walter Raleigh to America, and published an account of the discovery of Virginia. On his return he was patronized by the earl of Northumberland, who allowed him a pension. He lived for some time at Sion college, and died in 1621. His *Artis Analyticae praxis* was printed after his death, in a thin folio, and there is no doubt but that Descartes drew from it all his pretended discoveries in Algebra.

HARLEY (Robert), earl of Oxford, was eldest son of sir Edward Harley, and born in London, in 1661. He received a private education, and at the revolution raised a troop of horse for king William. He was elected at first into parliament for a borough in Cornwall, but afterwards for Radnor, which he continued to represent till he became a member of the house of lords. In 1701, he was chosen speaker of the house of commons, which office he held in two succeeding parliaments. In 1704, he was

H A R

sworn a member of the privy council, and the same year was appointed one of the secretaries of state, which office he resigned in 1707. In 1710 he was made a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. The same year he was wounded with a penknife by the marquis of Guiscard, at the council table, for which Guiscard was sent to Newgate, where he died. In 1711 he was raised to the peerage, and appointed lord high treasurer of Great Britain, which office he resigned a few days before the death of the queen, in 1714. In 1715 he was impeached of high treason, by the commons, and committed to the Tower, where he remained two years, and then was brought to his trial, and acquitted. He died in 1724. His lordship was a liberal patron of learning, and a great collector of books. His noble library was sold after the death of his son; and the MSS are in the British museum.

HARMER (Thomas), an English minister, among the nonconformists, was born at Norwich in 1715, and after receiving a suitable education, settled as pastor of a congregation at Wattesfield in Suffolk. He published *Observations on Passages of Scripture*, 4 vols. 8vo. which work was extremely well received; also *Outlines of a Commentary on Solomon's Song*, and some other pieces. Mr. Harmer was a man of eminent learning and piety. He died in 1788.

HARMODIUS, see **ARISTOGITON**.

* **HAROLD I.** king of England, was the son of Canute I. but his legitimacy being questioned, Alnot, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to consecrate any but the sons of Emma. Harold, however, seized upon the throne, and having got his half brother, Alfred, into his possession, put out his eyes, and then confined him in a monastery. He died without issue, in the 5th year of his reign, in 1039.

HAROLD II. son of earl Godwin, stepped into the throne on the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066. The same year William, duke of Normandy, invaded the kingdom, and a battle ensued near Hastings, in which Harold was slain, leaving his crown to the victor.

HARPALUS, a Grecian astronomer, who corrected the cycle of eight years, which was invented by Cleostratus, and adopted one of nine, which again received an alteration from Meton. Harpalus flourished 480 B. C.

* **HARPALUS**, a man to whom Alexander committed the charge of the treasures at Babylon, while he went into the

H A R

east. But in his absence, Harpalus squandered away a good part of the riches, and fearing his master's resentment fled with the remainder to Athens, and afterwards escaped to Crete, where he was assassinated, B. C. 325.

HARPOCRATION (Valerius), a rhetorician of Alexandria, who wrote a lexicon upon the ten orators of Greece, in which he describes, with great exactness, the magistracy and judicial proceedings in Africa. He flourished about A.D. 180. Aldus published it in 1603, at Venice, and Gronovius at Leyden in 1696.

HARRINGTON (sir John), an English poet, was born in Somersetshire, and had queen Elizabeth for his godmother. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and before he was thirty published a translation of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*. He received the honour of knighthood, in the field, from the earl of Essex, and in the reign of James was created knight of the Bath. A miscellaneous collection of his works has been printed under the title of *Nugæ Antiquæ*. He died in 1612, aged 51.

HARRINGTON (James), a celebrated political writer, was born in 1611, of an ancient family in Northamptonshire, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, after which he went on his travels. At the beginning of the civil wars he sided with the parliament, but afterwards became an attendant on his majesty, to whom he rendered himself very acceptable. On the king's death he devoted his time to study, and composed his *Oceana*, a sort of political romance, in which he defended pure republicanism, and dedicated it to Oliver Cromwell. This work occasioned a great controversy, and he not only defended it in some pamphlets, but formed a society upon its principles. In 1661, he was sent to the Tower on a charge of treason, and shortly after was removed to St. Nicholas's island near Plymouth. When he was released on bail, it was found that his brain was deranged, which was owing to taking too much guaiacum in his coffee. He died in 1677. All his works were published by Toland, in folio, 1700, and by Dr. Birch in 1737.

HARRIS (Walter), an English physician, of great credit, in the reign of William the Third, who wrote a good book on the diseases of children.

HARRIS (William), a dissenting minister, who wrote the *Lives of James I. Charles I. and II. and Oliver Cromwell*, in 5 vols. 8vo. and an *Account of Hugh Peters*. He was created D.D. by the

H A R

University of Glasgow, and died in 1770, at Honiton in Devonshire.

HARRIS (James), a learned English gentleman, was born at Salisbury, in 1709, and educated at the grammar school of that city, from whence he was removed to Wadham college, Oxford. He sat in parliament for Christ church in Hampshire, and in 1763 was appointed commissioner of the admiralty, but afterwards was removed to the treasury board. In 1774, he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen, and died in 1780. He wrote, 1. *Three Treatises, concerning Art, Music, Painting, and Poetry, and Happiness*, 8vo. 2. *Hermes, or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, 8vo. 3. *Philosophical Arrangements*. 4. *Philological Enquiries*, 2 vols, 8vo. He was the father of lord Malmesbury.

HARRISON (William), an English writer, was fellow of New college, Oxford, and secretary to the earl of Stafford, at the Hague. He was the correspondent of Swift, and wrote some poems, to be found in Nichols's collection. He died in 1712.

HARRISON (John), an ingenious mechanic, was born at Foulby in Yorkshire, in 1693, and bred to his father's business, which was that of a carpenter. Having a turn for wheel work, he constructed some wooden clocks, the accuracy of which was so much admired, that he came to London in 1725, with a time-keeper, which he shewed to Dr. Halley, who recommended him to Mr. Graham, and received great encouragement from him to prosecute his design. In 1735 he visited London again, with a complete machine, and was sent by the board of longitude to Lisbon, to make a trial of its properties. From that time he went on improving his invention, and at length received the reward of 20,000*l.* allowed by parliament. He died in 1776.

HARRISON (John), one of the regicides who sat at the trial of Charles I. He was the son of a butcher, and rose by his impudence and fanaticism to the rank of colonel in the parliament army. He survived the restoration, and was deservedly executed.

* **HARTE (Walter)**, an English poet and historian, was born and educated at Marlborough, in Wiltshire. He published a poetical collection, called, *The Amaranth*, in 12mo; a *History of Gustavus Adolphus*, 2 vols, 4to; and *Essays on Husbandry*, 8vo. He died in 1773.

HARTLEY (David), an eminent English physician, was born about 1704, and

H A R

educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. He died at Bath in 1757. Dr. Hartley is known by an excellent work, entitled, *Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1749.

* **HARTSOEKER (Nicholas)**, a Dutch philosopher, born at Gouda in 1656. After receiving a liberal education under his father, who was a minister among the remonstrants, he applied himself assiduously to mathematics and natural philosophy, and became so eminent that Peter the Great invited him to Moscow, but he declined the honour. He became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, and mathematician to the elector Palatine. He died in 1725. Hartsoeker wrote a *Course of Natural Philosophy*, in 4to, and some small pieces.

HARTUNGUS (John), a German author, and Greek professor at Heidelberg, who published notes on the *Odyssey*, and translated Apollonius into Latin. He died in 1579.

HARVEY (William), a celebrated English physician, was born at Folkstone in 1578. He received his academical education at Cambridge, and then went to Padua in Italy, where he took his doctor's degree in physic, and on his return to England was incorporated M.D. at Cambridge. In 1607 he was admitted fellow of the college of physicians, and in 1615, anatomical reader there, on which occasion he discovered the circulation of the blood, of which he published an account in 1628, entitled, *Exercitatio Anatomica, de Motu cordis & sanguinis*. This discovery made a great revolution in the science of physic, and many foreign practitioners endeavoured to rob the author of his due honour, by ascribing it to other persons, and among the rest to father Paul of Venice. But the right of our learned countryman has long since been fully established. In 1632 he was made physician to Charles I. and adhered faithfully to the king in the civil wars, who in 1645 got him chosen warden of Merton college, Oxford, but when the parliamentary visitors came there, he left it and went to London, where he was chosen president of the college, which office, on account of his infirmities, he declined. He died in 1657, leaving his estate to the college, for which he had before built a library, museum, and a combination-room. A handsome edition of his works was printed in 1766, in 2 vols. 4to.

HARVEY (Gideon), an English physician, born in Surrey. He studied at

H A T

Leyden, and was admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1655. He was physician to Charles II. in his exile, and to the English army in Flanders. He died about 1700. Dr. Harvey wrote several books, which are in little esteem.

HARWOOD (Edward), a dissenting minister of considerable learning, was born in Lancashire in 1729. He was pastor of a congregation at Bristol, from whence he was obliged to remove, on account of his violence in the Arian controversy. He then removed to London, where he subsisted by teaching the classics, and correcting the press. He died in 1794. Dr. Harwood published a great number of books and pamphlets, and among the rest a translation of the New Testament, and a View of the various editions of the Greek and Roman Classics.

HASE (Theodore de), professor of Hebrew at Bremen, was the author of some dissertations, which shew his learning to great advantage. He died in 1731, aged 49.

HASE (James), the brother of the above, was also a man of considerable learning, and the author of some classical pieces. He died in 1723.

HASSELQUIST (Frederick), a Swedish physician, was born in 1722 at Tournalla, in East Gothia, and educated at Upsal, where he attended the botanical lectures of Linnæus, after which he went to Palestine; and collected a great number of natural curiosities, but died at Smyrna, on his return in 1752. Linnæus arranged and published his observations.

HASTINGS (Elizabeth), daughter of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, was a lady of great accomplishments, but of more eminent piety. Her chief care was the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow, the needy, lame, halt, and blind: the bent of her spirit always lay toward these; she had a share in all their sufferings, would often converse with them, and put them in a way of better welfare; would visit them in their sickness, and bear the expense of it. Many of those that lived remote had yearly allowances, and large sums were thus distributed in various parts of the kingdom. In the 42d No. of the Tatler is a fine character of her drawn by Mr. Congreve, under the character of Aspasia. This excellent lady died in 1740, between 50 and 60, having never been married.

HATTON (sir Christopher), chancellor of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is remarkable, that though he

H A W

was advanced to this high office, he had not been bred to the law; but his conduct was irreproachable. Sir Christopher was a man of considerable learning, and a consummate statesman. He died in 1591.

HAVERCAMP (Sigisbert), a learned critic, born in Holland. He was made professor of Greek and history, at Leyden, where he died in 1742, aged 58. He edited several Latin and Greek authors, and his editions are esteemed very valuable.

* **HAVERS** (Clopton), an English physician, who published, in 1691, a treatise on the Bones, which was the next year translated into Latin. It is a curious book, and contains several observations which had not been made before on the subject. The author died at the beginning of the 18th century.

HAUSTEAD (Peter), a dramatic author, in the reign of Charles I. who wrote a comedy, called the Rival Friends, which was performed before that monarch when he visited Cambridge. He was in orders, and some of his sermons were printed in 1646.

HAUTE-FEUILLE (John), an ingenious mechanic, was the son of a baker at Orleans, and born in 1647. He was the inventor of what are called pendulum watches, which invention was afterwards improved by Huygens. He was in orders, and had several benefices. He wrote some pieces on clock-making, and died in 1724.

HAWKE (Edward lord), a gallant English admiral, was the son of an eminent barrister, and entered the navy at an early age. In 1734 he obtained the command of a ship, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the famous battle of 1744, when the English fleet was commanded by Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the white, and the same year defeated a large French fleet, of which he captured 5 sail of the line. For this he was created knight of the bath. In 1759 he defeated Confians off Bellisle, and was rewarded with a pension of 2000l. per annum. In 1765 he was made vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty. In 1776 he was created a peer. He died in 1781.

HAWKESWORTH (John), an ingenious writer, was born at Bromley in Kent, in 1715, and bred to the business of a watch-maker. He afterwards applied to literature, with considerable success. The Adventurer is his principal work, for which archbishop Herring conferred on

H A W

him the degree of LL. D. He was employed to compile an account of the discoveries made in the south seas, for which he received the enormous sum of 6000*l*. He then became an East-India director, and died in 1773.

HAWKINS (sir John), a gallant English admiral in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was a native of Devonshire. He was rear-admiral of the fleet which was sent against the Spanish armada, and had a great share in that glorious victory. He died in the West Indies in 1595.

HAWKINS (sir John), an English writer and magistrate, was born in London in 1719. After receiving a good education he was articled to an attorney, in which situation he not only acquired a good knowledge of the law, but paid a particular attention to polite literature, and formed an early intimacy with Dr. Johnson, which lasted through life. He was also greatly attached to music, and belonged to a society of which Dr. Pepusch was the founder. Mr. Hawkins wrote several pieces in the periodical publications, particularly the Gentleman's Magazine; and in 1760 printed a good edition of Walton's complete Angler, with a Life of the Author and notes. In 1761 he was put into the commission of the peace for Middlesex, and distinguished himself as an active and disinterested magistrate. In 1772 he received the honour of knighthood, on account of his spirit in suppressing a dangerous riot in Moorfields. In 1776 he published his General History of Music, in 5 vols. 4to. a work which contains much curious information, but which has been superseded by Dr. Burney. After the death of Dr. Johnson he was employed by the booksellers to write his Life, which he executed, but not much to the satisfaction of the public. He died in 1789, and was interred in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey.

HAWKSMOOR (Nicholas), an English architect, was the pupil of sir Christopher Wren, but he did not improve on the practice of his master. He occupied several valuable places, and died in 1736. The greatest of his numerous absurdities is the church of St. George, Bloomsbury, where is a huge obelisk surmounted by the statue of George I. with the royal supporters placed aloft to astonish the beholder.

HAWKWOOD (sir John), a gallant general, who rose to knighthood and military renown in the service of Edward III. after having been a taylor in

H E A

London. When the peace was concluded between France and England in 1360, he assembled a number of discarded soldiers, who followed a marauding life, and became the terror of the country. With this banditti he went into Italy, where he quitted them and entered into the service of the state of Florence, in which he distinguished himself by many gallant exploits. He died in that city in 1393, and was buried with great pomp.

HAY (William), an English writer, was born at Gledbourne, in Suffex, about 1700. In 1734 he was chosen member of parliament for Seaford, which place he represented to his death in 1755. He wrote *Religio Philosophi*; an Essay on Deformity; and several other pieces, which were collected and published in 2 vols. 4to. in 1794.

HAYES (Charles), an eminent mathematician, born in 1678. He was deputy-governor of the royal African company, and died in 1760. He published a Treatise on Fluxions, in folio, 1704; and some other mathematical pieces afterwards without his name.

HAYNES (Hopton), a paymaster of the mint, and principal tally-writer of the exchequer, was the author of a book, entitled, *The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ*, 8vo. He died in 1749.

HAYNES (Samuel), an English divine, was the son of the preceding. He was canon of Windsor, and rector of Clothall and Hatfield, Hertfordshire. He died in 1752. Mr. Haynes published a collection of State Papers, in 2 vols. folio.

HAYWARD (sir John), an English historian, was a doctor of laws in the university of Cambridge, and the author of a History of Henry IV. also of the Lives of the three Norman Kings, William I. William II. and Henry I. In 1619 he was knighted by James I. and died in 1627. Besides the above he wrote the History of Edward VI. and some religious books.

* **HAZAEI**, minister of state to Benhadad king of Syria, who, when that monarch was ill, was sent by him to Elisha the prophet to know whether he should recover. After which he murdered his master and usurped the throne, B.C. 889.

* **HEADLEY** (Henry), an ingenious young man, was born at Norwich, and educated under Dr. Parr, after which he went to Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. He died at

Norwich in 1788, aged 23. Mr. Headley published a volume of poems; some papers in the *Olla Podrida*; and a curious work, entitled, *Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry*, with Remarks, in 2 vols. 8vo.

HEARNE (Thomas), a learned antiquary, was born at White-Waltham in Berkshire in 1680. Mr. Cherry of Shotterbrooke took him into his family, and gave him a liberal education. In 1695 he entered of Edmund-hall, Oxford, where he applied himself wholly to the study of antiquities. In 1703 he took his degree of M.A. and in 1714 was appointed archetypographus of the university. He died at Oxford in 1735. He published a great number of ancient MSS. and editions of curious old books, as the *Life of Alfred* by Sir John Spelman; *Leland's Itinerary*, 9 vols. 8vo.; a collection of curious Discourses written by eminent antiquaries, &c.

HEATH (James), an English historian, was born at London in 1629, and educated at Westminster school; he was afterwards sent to Christ church, Oxford, from whence he was ejected for his loyalty in 1640. After which he turned author for a subsistence, and published, among other things, a chronicle of the late intestine war in the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; which went through two or three editions. He died in 1664.

HEATH (Benjamin), an ingenious lawyer, was town-clerk of Exeter, and the author of several publications, the chief of which is entitled, a *Revival of Shakspeare's Text*, 8vo. 1765. He also published *Notæ five Læctiones ad Tragicorum Græcorum veterum, Æschyli*, &c. 4to. 1752. He was created doctor of the civil law at Oxford in 1762.

* HEATH (Nicholas), archbishop of York, and chancellor of England in the reign of queen Mary, was a native of London, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge. He was a man of great piety and moderation, yet refused to take the oath of supremacy, for which he suffered deprivation. He died at Cobham in 1560.

* HEATHCOTE (Ralph), an English divine, born in 1721, and educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. He died in 1795. Dr. Heathcote was a writer of some learning and considerable smartness. He wrote a long tract against the Hutchinsonians; a Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy; *Sylva, or the Wood*; and other works.

HEBENSTREIT (John Ernest), a learned physician of Leipzig, where he died in 1756, aged 54. He published *Carmen de usu partium*, and several other works. There was also one John Christian Hebenstreit, brother of the above, who was eminent for his skill in Hebrew.

* HEBER, the son of Saleh, and father of Phaleg, born in 1281 B.C. and died at the age of 464 years. Most authors derive the name of *Hebrews* to the Jewish nation from him.

HECHT (Christian), a learned divine of Essen in East Friesland, who died in 1748, aged 52. He wrote, 1. *Commentatio Philologico-critico exegetica*, &c. 2. *Antiquas Haræorum inter Judæos in Polonia*.

* HECK (John van), an eminent painter, born near Oudenard about 1625. He went early to Rome, and resided there many years in great repute. He painted flowers and fruit in a good style, and also landscapes after the beautiful scenes in the neighbourhood of Rome. He died at Antwerp at the close of the 17th century.

* HECK (Nicholas van der), a landscape and historical painter, born in Holland about 1580. His manner of pencilling was strong and firm, his colouring natural and lively, and his knowledge of the chiaro-scuro enabled him to give his pictures a bold and striking effect.

* HECK (Martin Hemskirk van der), a nephew of Martin Hemskirk, and the son of the preceding painter, was himself a good artist, chiefly in landscape painting. He generally chose for his subjects old castles and other antiquated buildings.

HECQUET (Philip), a French physician, who was a great advocate for the use of warm water and bleeding, and in consequence was ridiculed by le Sage in his novel of *Gil Blas*, under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was, however, a man of considerable skill and eminent piety. He died in 1737. He wrote several books in the line of his profession.

HEDELIN (Francis), a French ecclesiastic, and abbé of Aubignac and Meillac, was born at Paris in 1604. He was a man of great haughtiness, and engaged in disputes with Corneille and other authors. He died in 1676. The abbé wrote a tragedy called *Zenobia*, in prose; and some romances of little merit.

HEDERICH or HEDERICUS (Benjamin), a learned lexicographer, born at Hain in Misnia in 1675. He published

an edition of Empedocles de Sphœra, and a Greek and Latin lexicon, which is very valuable. He died in 1748.

* **HEEDE** (William and Vigor van), two brothers, and eminent painters; were natives of Furnes, but resided chiefly in Italy. The works of William are most esteemed, and are very rare. They both painted historical subjects. Vigor died in 1708, aged 49; and William in 1728, aged 68.

* **HEEM** (John David de), a painter of Utrecht, born in 1600, and died in 1674. He painted fruit and flowers in a fine taste, and his works are very much sought after, and were sold at great prices even in his life-time. He had a son called Cornelius, who also painted in the same way as his father.

* **HEERE** (Lucas de), a portrait and historical painter, born at Ghent in 1534, and died in 1584. His mother was an excellent paintress, and his father was a good statuary, so that he had every advantage that could enable him to excel in his art. He was also a disciple of Francis Floris. His portraits exhibit considerable nature and clearness, and his historical pieces are in a grand style.

* **HEGESIPPUS**, a Jew, who embraced christianity at Rome in 157, and died in 181. He is the first author of an ecclesiastical history from the time of Christ to his own time, some fragments of which are preserved in Eusebius. He is not to be confounded with that Hegesippus who wrote an account of the destruction of Jerusalem, printed at Cologne in 1559, 8vo. He lived after Constantine.

HEIDEGGER (John Henry), professor of morality and divinity at Zurich, died in 1698, aged 65. He published, 1. *Exercitationes selectæ de Historiæ sacræ Patriarcharum*, 2 vols. 4to. 2. *De Ratione studiorum opuscula aurea*, 12mo. 3. *Tumulus Tridentini concilii*, 4to. 4. *Historia Papatus*, 4to.

HEIDEGGER (John James), a native of Zurich in Switzerland, who came to England in 1708, being then about 50. By his address and ingenuity he became the arbiter elegantiarum to the court, and manager of the opera-house, by which means he contrived to gain 5000l. a-year. He was a man of good humour and liberality. He died in 1749.

* **HEIL** (Daniel van), a painter of Brussels, born in 1604. He had a great reputation as a painter of landscapes, and in representing houses on fire.

* **HEIL** (John Baptist van), brother of the above, was born at Brussels in 1609.

He excelled in historical and portrait painting.

* **HEIL** (Leonard van), brother of Daniel and John van Heil, was also a native of Brussels, and had a fine taste for painting flowers and insects.

* **HEIN** (Peter), an obscure man, who rose by his bravery to the command of the Dutch fleet, with which he defeated that of Spain on the coast of Brazil in 1626. He was slain in fighting with the French off Dunkirk in 1629. When the news arrived of his death, the states sent a deputation to condole with his mother on the melancholy occasion; but the old woman, nowise affected, replied, "Ah, I always said Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end!"

HEINECCIUS (John Gottlieb), a German lawyer, born at Eiseberg in 1681. He was chosen professor of philosophy, and afterwards of law, at Hall, from whence he removed to Franeker; and in 1727 accepted the law professorship at Frankfort on the Oder. In 1733 he resumed his former station at Hall, and died there in 1741. He wrote a great number of books on jurisprudence and philosophy in Latin; which were collected into eight vols. 4to. 1744.

HEINECKEN (Christian Henry), a celebrated child at Lubeck, who died at the age of four years, in 1725. He knew all the history of the bible at 14 months old, and in his 30th month the history of ancient nations, geography, and nearly 8000 Latin words. At the time of his death he was well acquainted with ecclesiastical history, and several of the Latin classics, and the history of modern Europe; and spoke the German, Latin, French, and Dutch languages.

HEINSIUS (Daniel), a famous critic, was born at Ghent in 1580. After going through his studies at various universities he was made Greek professor at Leyden, when he was but eighteen; and afterwards succeeded his master Joseph Scaliger in the professorship of politics and history. He died in 1621. He wrote numerous poems in different languages; several admired works in prose, as *Laus Asini*, *Laus Pediculi*, &c.; and illustrated many of the Greek and Latin classics.

* **HEINSIUS** (Nicholas), son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1620. He was an eminent Latin poet, and has been called the Swan of Holland. He also published editions of Virgil, Ovid, Claudian, and other Latin authors, with learned notes. He died in 1684.

HEL

HELLE (Thomas), an Englishman, who acquired so great a knowledge of the French language as to write in it with all the ease and elegance of a native. He was born in Gloucestershire, and served in the army till the peace of 1763, when he went to Italy, and afterwards settled at Paris, where he wrote comedies for the theatre, which have been greatly admired. He died in 1780, aged about 40.

HELENA, the mother of Constantine the Great, and a saint in the Roman calendar. She was of a very obscure birth, and filled a humble station when Constantine became enamoured of her charms and married her. He afterwards divorced Helena in order to marry Theodora daughter of Maximilian Hercules. When her son came to the throne he recalled her to court, which she adorned by her virtues. At the age of 80 she went to the holy land, where she is said to have discovered the holy cross, and soon after died, full of good works, A.D. 328.

HELIODORUS, a bishop and romance writer of the 4th century. His performance is entituled, *The Amours of Theagenes and Chariclea*, which is extant, and has been frequently printed in Greek and Latin.

* **HELIOGABALUS** (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a Roman emperor, so called, because he had been a priest of the sun in Phœnicia. He was chosen emperor after the death of Macrinus, though he was then no more than fourteen. He associated to himself in the government his grandmother Mœsa, and his mother Sæmia; and chose a senate of woman, over whom the latter presided. He afterwards fell into all manner of extravagance, cruelty, and debauchery, raising his horse to the consular dignity, and causing divine honours to be paid to himself. He kept several catamites, and prostituted himself to an officer of his court called Hierocles. At length the people, irritated by his criminal conduct and oppressions, put an end to him, A.D. 222, in the 18th year of his age.

HELLANICUS, a Greek historian, born at Mitylene, who wrote a history of the ancient kings of various countries, and of the founders of famous towns. He died B.C. 411, aged 85.

* **HELMBREKER** (Theodore), an historical painter, born at Haerlem in 1624. He was a disciple of Peter Gribber, and studied with great success in Italy, after which he returned to Haerlem, but went again to Rome, where he

HEL

died in 1694. His manner was very excellent, his invention lively, and his composition good. He had also a good taste for landscape painting.

* **HELMONT** (Matthew van), a painter of Antwerp at the end of the 17th century, who excelled in painting representations of markets, fruitshops, and chemical laboratories.

HELMONT (Segres Jacques van), son of the preceding, was born in 1683. He painted historical pieces in a grand style, and a great number of his pictures ornament the churches in Flanders. He died in 1726.

HELMONT (John Baptist van), a physician and chemist, was born at Brussels in 1577, and educated at Louvain with a view to the church, which design he abandoned, and betook himself to the study of physic, in which he took his doctor's degree. He performed such surprising cures that the inquisition took him up as a magician, but having sufficiently vindicated himself from the charge he was set at liberty, on which he retired to Holland, where he died in 1644. He was a voluminous writer, and his works are chiefly directed against Aristotle and Galen. His son Francis was an able physician, and died in 1699.

HELOISE, the mistress of Abelard, and afterwards abbess of the Paraclete, died in 1163. See **ABELARD**.

HELISHAM (Richard), an Irish physician, and professor of medicine and natural philosophy at Trinity college, Dublin, was the author of lectures on natural philosophy, which possess considerable merit.

* **HELST** (Bartholomew van der), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Haerlem in 1613, and died in 1670. One of his best pictures is a representation of the trained bands of Amsterdam in the town-house of that city, which was greatly admired by sir Godfrey Kneller.

HELVETIUS (Adrian), a Dutch physician, who settled at Paris, and by his successful administering ipecacuanha in the dysentery, which raged violently in that city, gained a pension, and the appointment of inspector-general of the military hospitals. He died in 1723, aged 65. He wrote some medical treatises.

HELVETIUS (John Claude), son of the preceding, was born in 1685. He became first physician to the queen, and inspector-general of the military hospitals. He was a man of considerable skill and

HEM

great humanity. He died in 1755. His works are, 1. *Idée générale de l'Economie animale*, 1722. 2. *Principia Physico, Medica in tyronum Medicinæ Græciæ Conscripita*, 2 vols. 8vo.

HELVETIUS (Claude-Adrian), son of the last-mentioned, was born at Paris in 1713. Though his genius expanded itself early yet it was not till 1758, that he thought proper to give any fruits of it to the world, and then produced his celebrated work, entitled, *de l'Esprit*, which, on account of its atheistical principles, was condemned by the parliament of Paris. The odium which he incurred hereby induced him to visit England in 1764, and from thence he went to Prussia, where he met with a good reception from the king. On his return to France, he led a retired life in the country, and died in 1771. Besides the above work, he wrote some others, as 1. *Le Bonheur*, a poem in 6 cantos, 1772. 2. *Of Man*, a philosophical work, on the same ground as his first performance. 3. *The Child of Nature improved by Chance*, an indecent romance.

HELVICUS (Christopher), professor of the Greek and Oriental languages, as well as of divinity, at Gießen, was born in 1581, near Frankfurt, and educated at Marburg. He died in 1617, leaving behind him a great and deserved reputation. He published several Latin poems, grammars of different languages, lexicons, and chronological tables.

HELYOT (Peter), a religious of the order of Picpis, which is a branch of the Franciscan, was of English extraction, and the author of a work, entitled, *A History of monastic Orders*, in 8 vols. 4to. He died in 1716, aged 56.

HEMELAR (John), a learned divine of the Roman church, was born at the Hague, and canon in the cathedral of Antwerp. He was very intimate with Grotius, Lipsius, and other eminent men; and published Commentaries on the imperial Medals from Julius Cæsar to Justinian. He died in 1640.

HEMMINGFORD (Walter de), an English chronicler of the 14th century, whose work extends from 1066 to 1308. He was an ecclesiastic in Gisborough abbey, in Yorkshire, and died in 1347.

HEMSKIRK or **HEEMSKIRK** (Martin), a celebrated Dutch painter, was born in 1498, and studied his art at Rome, after which he returned to his own country, and settled at Haerlem, where he died in 1574, aged 76. His invention was fruitful, which enabled him to paint all kinds

HEN

of subjects with success, but his figures are generally bad, and he was ignorant of the chiaro-scuro.

* **HEMSKIRK** (Egbert), called Hemskirk the old, was an excellent painter of droll subjects and conversations.

* **HEMSKIRK** (Egbert), called the young, was probably the son and disciple of the above. He had abundance of humour, and a whimsical imagination, many of his pieces being representations of the nocturnal meetings of witches and devils. He died in 1704, aged 59.

HEMMERLIN or **MALLEOLUS** (Felix), a canon of Zurich in 1408. He wrote, 1. *Opuscula varia, scilicet de Nobilitate et Rusticate, dialogus*, &c. 2. *Varia Oblectationes Opuscula: nempe contra validos mendicantes, contra Beghardos et Beghinos*, &c.

HEMSTERHUIS (Tiberius), or Hemsterhusius, a learned critic, was born at Groningen in 1685, and at the age of 19 was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam. In 1717 he removed to Franeker, where he was appointed Greek professor, to which was afterwards added the professorship of history. In 1740 he went to Leyden, where he occupied the same stations as he had done at Franeker. He died in 1766. He published, 1. the three last books of Julius Pollux's *Onomasticon*, in 1706, which brought him acquainted with the learned Bentley. 2. *Select Colloquies of Lucian*. 3. *The Plutus of Aristophanes*. 4. Part of an edition of Lucian, and various other learned works.

HENAUT (John d'), a French poet, was the son of a baker at Paris. He was patronized by the superintendent, Fouquet, who gave him the place of receiver of the taxes at Fores. He wrote a satirical poem on Colbert, and several pieces of merit. His conduct was irregular, and his principles libertine, but his death was very penitent. This happened in 1682.

HENAUT (Charles John Francis), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1685. In 1707 he gained the prize of eloquence at the French academy, and in 1715 he produced a tragedy on the stage, which had a bad success. Mr. Horace Walpole, in 1768, begged it of the author, and printed it at Strawberry Hill. In 1706 he was admitted a counsellor of parliament, and in 1710 president of the first chamber of inquests, and these occupations led him to the study of politics and history. In 1744 he published his chronological abridgement of the History of France,

H E N

which work has been translated into many languages, and even into the Chinese. He also wrote some very pleasant comedies. Henault died greatly respected in 1771.

* **HENDERSON** (John), a celebrated English actor, was born in 1747. He excelled in representing Shakspeare's characters, particularly Falstaff, at Covent-garden, and died in 1785.

* **HENDERSON** (John), an extraordinary genius, was born at Ballegarance, near Limerick, in Ireland, in 1757. His father was a preacher in Mr. Wesley's connection, and afterwards settled as a schoolmaster at Hanham near Bristol. Young Henderson received his education among the methodists, and made so quick a progress as to be employed to teach Latin in Kingswood school at eight years of age; and Greek in lady Huntingdon's college in Wales when he was no more than twelve. Dr. Tucker, the late dean of Gloucester, sent him at his own expence to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. but never entered into orders, though so well fitted for that calling. His habits and his studies were alike very singular. His clothes were made in a fashion peculiar to himself: he wore no stock or neckcloth; his buckles were so small as not to exceed the dimensions of an ordinary knee-buckle at a time when very large ones were in vogue. Though he was then twenty-four years of age, he wore his hair like a school-boy of six. He generally went to rest about day-break, and rose in the afternoon. He used to strip himself naked as low as the waist, and taking his station at the pump near his rooms, would completely sluice his head and the upper part of his body, after which he would pump over his shirt, and putting it on, in that condition would immediately go to bed. His learning was deep and multifarious. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages, and understood something of every science. But he delighted in alchemy, physiognomy, and those occult arts which were wont to dignify the adept with the name of conjuror. This surprising young man died at Oxford in 1788, and was buried at Kingswood.

HENLEY (Anthony), an English writer and senator, was born of an ancient family in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1698 he was chosen member of parliament for Andover, but in succeeding parliaments he sat for other boroughs, and distinguished himself as an intrepid whig. He wrote some papers in

H E N

the Tatler and Medley, and died in 1711. He was the father of Robert Henley, earl of Northington, and lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

HENLEY (John), well known by the name of orator Henley, was born at Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire, in 1692; and brought up at Cambridge, after which he entered into orders, and became a popular preacher in London, but disgraced himself and his gown by setting up a lecture on Sunday evenings, near Lincoln's-inn fields, admission to which was one shilling each person. He had also another lecture on Wednesdays, on all kinds of subjects, but generally of a political or satirical nature. Henley was a man of some abilities, and published a translation of Pliny's Epistles, and some other works. He died in 1756.

HENNUYER (John), a celebrated French bishop, who saved the protestants of his diocese of Lisieux, at the time of the Bartholomew massacre, in spite of the orders of the inhuman Charles IX. He died in 1577, universally beloved and lamented.

* **HENRY I.** emperor of Germany, was the son of Otho, duke of Saxony, and elected to the imperial dignity in 876. He proved a wise and warlike prince. He reunited the German princes, and subdued the Hungarians, formed good laws, and built several cities. He, moreover, vanquished the Bohemians, the Slavonians, and Danes, and conquered the kingdom of Lorraine. He died in 939, and was succeeded by his son Otho.

* **HENRY II.** grandson of the preceding, was elected emperor in 1002. He re-established Benedict VIII. in the papal chair, and was crowned by that pontiff in 1014 at Rome. He tranquillised Italy, and expelled from thence the Saracens and Greeks. He died in 1024, aged 47.

* **HENRY III.** the son of the emperor Conrad II. was born in 1017, and succeeded his father in 1039. He was crowned at Rome by Clement II. after which he subdued several rebellions in Italy and Germany, and died in 1056.

* **HENRY IV.** the son and successor of the preceding, was born in 1050. Agnes, his mother, governed with great courage and ability during his minority, and at the age of 13 he took the reins into his own hands. The Saxons rebelled against him, and accused him of simony and other crimes, to pope Gregory VII. who, in consequence, took from the emperor the right of presenting to benefices. Henry then called a diet at

H E N

Worms, in 1076, for the purpose of deposing the pope, who launched his anathema against the emperor. The German princes deposed Henry, who went into Italy and made his submission to the haughty pontiff, but Gregory was not to be appeased, and Henry, hurt at the treatment he had received, resolved to take vengeance. The electors had chosen Rodolphus duke of Suabia, and Gregory confirmed his title; but Henry beat his competitor in several engagements, and at last put him to death. He then called a council, which deposed the pope, and elected in his room the archbishop of Ravenna, who crowned Henry at Rome shortly after. In 1106, his son Henry assumed the imperial title, and was supported by the princes of the empire. The unfortunate Henry was obliged to renounce his crown to his unnatural son, after which he became a wanderer, and supplicated the archbishop of Spire to give him a prebend in his church, which he refused. He died at Liege in 1106, and was interred there in a private manner, but five years afterwards Henry V. caused the body to be removed to the cathedral of Spire.

* HENRY V. born in 1081, deposed his father, the preceding emperor, in 1106. In 1110, he went into Italy and forced pope Paschal II. to grant him the right of nominating to ecclesiastical benefices, which Gregory VII. had wrested from his father. Paschal afterwards called two councils, and excommunicated Henry, who returned with an army into Italy, where he opposed the election of Gelasius II. But in 1122, he found the ecclesiastical thunder too mighty for him, and yielded, like a dutiful son, to the holy chair, and received a full absolution. He died at Utrecht in 1125.

* HENRY VI. son of Frederic Barbarossa, succeeded his father in 1190, at the age of 25. This prince behaved in a shameful manner to Richard I. king of England, who having been shipwrecked, on the coast of Dalmatia, intended to pass by land through Germany, but was arrested by Leopold duke of Austria, who sent him to the emperor; and Henry, in spite of all laws, exacted from him an enormous ransom, which he afterwards employed in conquering the two Sicilies. His cruelties to the vanquished were most atrocious, and brought upon him the appellation of the *severe*. His wife Constance poisoned him in 1197.

* HENRY RASPO, landgrave of Thuringia, was elected emperor by the

H E N

ecclesiastical princes, in 1248, when pope Innocent IV. deposed Frederic II. but the new emperor died the year following of a wound he received in fighting with the troops of his competitor.

* HENRY VII. son of Henry count of Luxembourg, was elected emperor in 1308, aged 45, and soon after went into Italy, which at that time was distracted with the contentions between the Guelphs and the Gibelins. He was crowned at Rome in 1312, and died near Sienna the year following.

* HENRY I. king of England, called, on account of his learning, Beauclerc, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100, at which time his elder brother Robert was in Normandy. Robert soon after invaded the kingdom, but agreed with Henry for a tribute of 3000 marks, yearly, to renounce his right; afterwards the two brothers differed, and Henry in his turn invaded Normandy, and deposed Robert. He restored the university of Cambridge to its former lustre, forgave all debts which were owing to the crown, prior to his accession, reformed the English court, and made a conquest of Wales. He died of a surfeit, in Normandy, in 1135, and his remains were brought to England, and interred in the abbey of Reading. He abolished the curfew-bell, established a standard for weights and measures, and signed the charter which proved the origin of the English liberties.

* HENRY II. the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by the empress Maud, succeeded Stephen in 1154. He commenced the race of Plantagenet, and added the provinces of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascony, to the English crown. His reign was greatly troubled, in consequence of disputes between him and Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who being murdered in 1070, the pope obliged the king to undergo a most mortifying penance at the tomb of the prelate at Canterbury. He had a beautiful mistress called Rosamond, which so exasperated his wife Eleanor, that she excited his sons to rebellion, and the kings of France and Scotland to declare war against him, but he defeated them all. After this, he conquered Ireland, which he gave to his son John, surnamed Lackland. Henry died in France in 1189, and was buried in the abbey of Fontevrault.

* HENRY III. was born at Winchester, and succeeded his father, king John,

HEN

in 1216. He was obliged to relinquish Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Touraine, and Maine, to the king of France, after which a civil war broke out in England, and the king was taken prisoner by the refractory barons. The tide of affairs turning in his favour, he deprived several of these lords of their estates and gave them to his friends. He died in 1272, aged 65, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

* **HENRY IV.** deposed his cousin Richard II. and seized the throne in 1399. He was the son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III. By this usurpation England became at length the seat of civil war between the two houses of York and Lancaster. Henry died in peace in 1413, and was buried at Canterbury.

* **HENRY V.** the son of the preceding, was born at Monmouth. In his youth he was very wild, but on coming to the crown he discarded his licentious companions, and conducted himself with a dignity becoming his station. Having formed the project of conquering France, he left his kingdom in the hands of a regency, and invaded that country, where he displayed uncommon courage. With 15,000 men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French amounted to 52,000. He then returned to England, but three years afterwards he made another visit to France, which was divided into factions by the houses of Orleans and Burgundy. In 1420 a treaty was concluded at Troyes, and Catherine, the daughter of the French king, was married to Henry, who was acknowledged heir to that crown. He died at Vincennes in 1422, and was buried in the abbey of St. Dennis. He was a brave, humane, and virtuous prince, with a strong sense of religion, and signally temperate in his deportment.

* **HENRY VI.** the son of the above, was but ten months old at the death of his father. His grandfather Charles, king of France, died soon after, and the duke of Orleans, encouraged by the minority of Henry, assumed the title of king, by the name of Charles VII. The war broke out anew, and the English for a while were greatly victorious. Henry was crowned at Paris, and the duke of Bedford, his guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by the famous Joan of Arc gave a new turn to affairs, and the English interest declined rapidly.

HEN

The death of the duke of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of Henry; and to add to his misfortunes, the York party in England grew strong, and soon involved the country in a civil war. They adopted the white rose as their badge of distinction, while the Lancastrians chose the red. After various contests the king was defeated and taken prisoner. However, his wife Margaret of Anjou carried on the war with great spirit, and for some time with considerable success. Richard duke of York was slain at Wakefield; and Henry soon after recovered his liberty. But Edward earl of March, son of Richard, laid claim to the crown, and routed the queen's forces at Ludlow, but he was afterwards defeated at St. Alban's. At length the York party prevailed, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where he was slain by Richard duke of Gloucester in 1471. He was a mild and religious prince, badly fitted for the troublesome times in which he had to struggle for a crown.

* **HENRY VII.** was the son of Edmund earl of Richmond, and of Margaret of the house of Lancaster. By the assistance of the duke of Brittany he landed in Wales with some troops, and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III. joined him in such numbers, that he was enabled to give the usurper battle at Bosworth, where Richard was slain, and Henry was crowned on the spot. He united the two houses by marrying Elizabeth daughter of Edward IV. His reign met with little disturbance, except from two impostors set up by lady Margaret, sister to Edward IV.; one was a baker's son called Lambert Simnel, who was made to personate Richard duke of York, who had been murdered by his uncle the duke of Gloucester in the Tower. He soon fell into the hands of Henry, who made him a turn-spit in his kitchen. The other was Perkin Warbeck, who pretended to be Edward V. but he was soon taken and hanged at Tyburn. This king reigned 24 years in peace, and greatly increased trade and commerce, but his avarice was excessive. He died in 1509, aged 52, and was buried in that part of Westminster abbey called Henry the Seventh's chapel, which he had built himself.

* **HENRY VIII.** succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of 18. The first years of his reign were very popular, owing to his great generosity, but at length his conduct grew capricious.

HEN

and arbitrary. The emperor Maximilian and pope Julius II. having made a league against France, persuaded Henry to join them, and he in consequence invaded that kingdom, where he made some conquests, and returned to England with a great number of prisoners. About the same time James IV. king of Scotland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain by Henry at Flodden-field. His minister Wolsey succeeded in bringing his master over from the imperial interest to that of the French king. When Luther commenced the reformation in Germany, Henry's zeal was stirred up to defend the tenets of the Roman church, and he accordingly published a book against the reformer, for which he was complimented by the pope with the title of *defender of the faith*. This attachment to the Roman see did not last long, for having conceived an affection for Anne Boleyn, he determined to divorce his wife Catherine of Arragon, to whom he had been married eighteen years. His plea for the divorce was, that Catherine was his brother Arthur's widow. This, however, was not admitted by the pope, and Henry, not being in a humour to suppress his desires, renounced the papal authority, assumed the title of supreme head of the English church, put down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn was the consequence; but afterwards he brought her to the scaffold, and married lady Jane Seymour, who died in child-bed. He then married Anne of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations he put her away, and caused Cromwell, earl of Essex, who had projected the match, to be beheaded. His next wife was Catherine Howard, who was also beheaded; after which he espoused Catherine Parr, who had the good fortune to survive him. Henry died in 1547, and was succeeded by his son Edward VI. He was a man of strong passions, and considerable learning, but his character has been well appreciated in this declaration, "that he never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust."

* HENRY I. king of France, succeeded his father Robert in 1031. His mother, Constance of Provence, excited a revolt against him in favour of her second son Robert, but without success. Henry died with the reputation of a valiant commander and a good king, in 1060, aged 55 years.

* HENRY II. the son of Francis I. succeeded his father in 1547, at which

HEN

time France was at war with England. In 1550 peace was restored between the two countries, and Boulogne was yielded to the French for a sum of money. The year following a league was entered into between him and the protestant princes of Germany, against the emperor Charles V. which produced a ruinous war to France. In 1556 a peace was settled for five years, but shortly after the emperor resigned his crown to his son Philip, and the war was renewed. In 1557 the French army was totally defeated at St. Quintin. In 1559 Francis concluded a peace on disadvantageous terms. The same year he was wounded at a tournament by a lance by the count of Montgomery, of which he died.

* HENRY III. the third son of the above, succeeded his brother Charles IX. in 1575. While he was duke of Anjou the Poles elected him to their throne on the death of Sigismund Augustus; but he renounced it on taking possession of that of France. The same year he gained the battle of Dormans, and concluded a peace with the Huguenots, in which toleration was granted to them. But this was basely revoked in 1585, and the protestant princes, of whom Henry king of Navarre was the chief, again had recourse to arms. The king of Navarre defeated the catholic army in 1587. The duke of Guise, on the other hand, obtained a signal advantage over the Huguenots and their auxiliaries from Germany and Switzerland, but on his marching to Paris the gates were shut against him. The people, however, were attached to Guise, and the king was glad to retire from his capital, which was commanded by the head of the catholic league. Thus France was divided into three parties, the royalists, the Guises, and the Huguenots. At length the two first were reconciled in appearance, but the perfidious Henry caused the duke to be assassinated soon after with his brother the cardinal. The flames of civil war broke out with additional fury; and almost all orders detested the conduct of the king. The pope excommunicated him, and the parliament instituted a criminal process against him as one that had forfeited his crown. In this exigency he had recourse to the king of Navarre, who in consequence set out on his march to Paris; but the face of affairs was suddenly changed by the death of the king of France, who was assassinated by James Clement in 1589. He was a weak, vicious, and treacherous prince, without one single good quality.

He instituted the military order of the Holy Ghost.

* **HENRY IV.** was born at Pau in the capital of Bearn, in 1553. His father was Antony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, and his mother Joan d'Albret. Being lineally descended from Louis IX. of France, he became the heir to that kingdom, but being educated a protestant his claim was resisted. He was bred very hardy, and early distinguished himself by feats of arms. After the peace of St. Germain in 1570, he was taken to the French court, and two years afterwards married Margaret sister of Charles IX. At the rejoicings on this occasion happened the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1576 he got away from Paris, and put himself at the head of the Huguenots. He displayed uncommon bravery, and endured readily all the hardships of the common soldiers. In 1587 he gained by his personal skill and valour the famous battle of Courtras. In 1592 he succeeded to the throne of Navarre, and in 1589 to that of France, but his religion proving an obstacle against his coronation, he consented to abjure it in 1593, and in consequence his title was acknowledged. In 1595 he caused the famous edict of Nantz to be issued, by which toleration was granted to the protestants. The same year he entered into a war against Spain, which lasted till 1598, after which his country enjoyed uninterrupted peace till his death. His abjuration was very disagreeable to the protestants, and did not prove quite satisfactory to the opposite party, who doubted its sincerity. His greatest enemies were the jesuits, one of whose pupils wounded him in the mouth in an attempt upon his life, which was finally taken away by Francis Ravillac, May 14, 1610. This monarch really merited the name of *Great*, which has universally been given to him; for he truly loved his people, and his constant aim was to make them happy. His reign has been immortalized by Voltaire in the only epic poem which France has produced.

HENRY (Philip), a pious English divine, was born at London in 1631, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Christ-church, Oxford, after which he received presbyterian ordination, and settled in Shropshire, but at the restoration he was silenced for nonconformity.

HENRY (Matthew), a celebrated nonconformist divine, was the son of the above, and born in 1662. He received

the principal part of his education under his father, and having made a considerable progress in learning entered at Gray's-inn, but his turn being for divinity he renounced the study of the law, and became a dissenting minister at Chester, where he resided many years, and then removed to Hackney. He died at Nantwich in 1714, and his remains were interred at Chester in Trinity church. Mr. Henry was an excellent writer, and his books on Practical Divinity are deservedly held in great estimation by all classes of christians. His chief work is an Exposition of the Bible, in 5 vols. folio; which shews him to great advantage as a judicious and pious commentator.

HENRY (Robert), a Scotch divine, was born at St. Ninian's in 1718, and educated first at Stirling and next at Edinburgh. In 1746 he became a probationary minister, and in 1748 was ordained at Carlisle. He afterwards removed to Berwick, and in 1768 to Edinburgh, where he became minister of the church of the New Gray-friars. In 1776 he was chosen colleague minister at the Old church, and died in 1790. Dr. Henry is known as the author of a history of Great Britain on a new plan, which has been greatly approved. He brought it down no farther than the reign of Henry VII. It has been published both in 4to. and 8vo. and has gone through several editions.

HENRY (David), an ingenious printer, who was a manager of and writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for above 50 years. He married a sister of its original proprietor, Cave, in 1736, and died in 1792, aged 82. Besides his fugitive pieces in the above work, he published several compilations, as a system of Husbandry, a collection of Voyages, &c.

HERACLITUS, a celebrated philosopher of Ephesus, who flourished about 500 B.C. Being of an unfociable melancholy temper he passed a considerable portion of his time in solitude, and obtained the appellation of the mourner, from his custom of weeping at the follies of men. He wrote many books, in one of which he supported the doctrine of fatalism, and maintained that the world was created from fire, which element he therefore deified. At length he retired to the mountains, where he subsisted on vegetables, which produced a dropsy, of which he died in the 60th year of his age.

* **HERACLIUS**, emperor of Rome was the son of Heraclius governor of Africa.

HER

He dethroned Phocas, and obtained his seat in 610. At this time the empire was at war with Chosroes II. king of Persia, to whom Heraclius applied for peace, but the haughty Persian refused it on any other terms than that of the emperor's renouncing christianity. He moreover entered Palestine, where he committed horrible outrages upon the christians. Heraclius mustered his forces and defeated the barbarian in several battles, forcing him to retire into his own estates and to sue for peace. Chosroes also delivered up the holy cross, which the emperor carried into the city of Jerusalem on his shoulders, divested of all his imperial ornaments. The end of his reign was disturbed by some ecclesiastical disputes, and the inroads of the Saracens, against whom he was preparing to act with vigour, when he was carried off by a dropisy in 641. aged 66.

* **HERACLIUS-CONSTANTINE**, the son and successor of the foregoing, partook of the imperial throne with his brother Heracleonas agreeable to the last will of Heraclius. He reigned only a few months, being poisoned, it is said, by his mother-in-law, the empress Martina.

* **HERACLIUS**, patriarch of Jerusalem in the 12th century. He was a very debauched and scandalous prelate, and shewed great enmity to Henry II. king of England, for not going to Jerusalem in person, agreeable to the terms of his penance, for the murder of Becker.

HERALDUS (Desiderius), or Herault, a counsellor of Paris, who wrote some learned books, the chief of which is, the *Adversaria*, printed in 1599. He also wrote notes on Tertullian's *Apology*, Minutius Felix, and Arnobius. He died in 1649.

HERBELOT (Bartholomew d') a learned orientalist, was born in France in 1625. He applied himself with great diligence to the Hebrew and other eastern languages, and in which he acquired such eminence as to obtain a large pension in his own country, and honours from abroad. His great work, entitled, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, or *Universal Dictionary*, containing whatever relates to the knowledge of the eastern world, is universally known. He died in 1695.

HERBERT (Mary), countess of Pembroke, was the sister of sir Philip Sidney, who dedicated to her his *Arcadia*. She translated from the French a tragedy called *Annius*, 1595, 12mo. and rendered into English some of David's

HER

psalms. She died in 1621. Ben Jonson wrote her epitaph as follows:

Underneath this sable herse
Lies the subject of all verse:
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death! ere thou hast kill'd another,
Fair and good and learn'd as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

HERBERT (Edward), lord Herbert of Cherbury in Shropshire, was born in Montgomery castle in 1581. He received his education at Oxford, after which he went on his travels, and became an accomplished gentleman. On his return he was made one of the king's counsellors for military affairs, and soon after was sent ambassador to France to intercede in behalf of the persecuted protestants, where he behaved with great dignity and spirit. In 1625 he was made a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, and in 1631 created an English peer. At the breaking out of the rebellion he sided with the parliament. He died in 1648. Lord Herbert wrote some singular books, the most remarkable of which is that entitled, *De Veritate*, &c. Its design is to shew the absolute sufficiency of natural reason for all religious purposes, on which account the author has been ranked, and perhaps justly, among the deists. He also wrote the history of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII. and a treatise in Latin on the ancient Religion of the Gentiles.

HERBERT (George), an English poet and divine, was brother of the above, and born in 1593. He received his education at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. He was also appointed orator to the university, which office he held eight years. Being disappointed in his views of preferment in the state, he entered into orders, and obtained the rectory of Bemerton near Salisbury, and a prebend in the church of Lincoln. He was a most exemplary divine, and died about 1635. His poems, entitled, *The Temple*, were printed in 1635, 12mo. and his *Priest to the Temple* in 1652. They have been frequently reprinted.

HERBERT (William), earl of Pembroke, was born at Wilton in the county of Wilts in 1580, and educated at New college, Oxford. In 1601 he succeeded to the family honours and estate. In 1616 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, and about the same time was made lord steward of the king's household. He died suddenly in 1633. His poems were printed in 1633, 8vo.

HER

HERBERT (Thomas), an ingenious writer of the Pembroke family, was born at York. He was entered first of Jesus college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, after which he went on his travels, in which he spent four years. In 1634 he published, in folio, a relation of some years' travels into Africa and the Great Asia, especially the territories of the Persian monarchy, and some parts of the oriental Indies and isles adjacent. On the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the parliament party, and was very active in that cause. When the king was under the necessity of dismissing his servants he chose him to be one of the grooms of his bed-chamber, and Mr. Herbert continued to serve him with great fidelity and affection to the last. For this he was created a baronet by Charles II. at the restoration. He died in 1682. Sir Thomas wrote, besides his *Travels*, a curious book, entitled, *Threnodia Carolina*, containing an historical Account of the two last Years of the Life of king Charles I. 8vo.

HERBINIUS (John), a native of Bitschen in Silesia, who wrote some curious books on Cataracts and Waterfalls, in Latin; also a work, entitled, *De statu Ecclesiarum Augustanæ confessionis in Polonia*, 4to. 1670. He died in 1676, aged 44.

HERITIER (Nicholas l') a French poet of the 17th century. He was treasurer to the French guards and historiographer of France. He died in 1680. He wrote two tragedies, called, *Hercule Furieux*, and *Clavis*, of indifferent merit.

HERITIER (Marie Jeanne l') de Villandon, a French poetess, was daughter of the preceding, and born in 1664. She was admitted a member of the academy of the Jeux Floraux, and of that of the Ricovrati at Padua. Her works are;
1. A Translation of Ovid's *Epistles*;
2. *La Tour Tenebreuse*, an English tale;
3. *Les Caprices du Destin*, a novel;
4. *L'Avare puni*, a tale in verse.

* **HERLICIOUS** (David), a German astrologer, was born in 1557, and got a great deal of money and reputation by an almanac, and by books of prophecies, some of which came true; but more were false.

HERMAN (Paul), a famous botanist of Halle in Saxony, who was physician to the Dutch settlements at Ceylon, and afterwards botanical professor at Leyden. He died in 1695. His chief works are;
1. A Catalogue of the Plants in the Pub-

HER

lic Garden at Leyden; 2. *Cynosura Materiae Medicæ*, 2 vols. 4to.; 3. *Lugduno-Batavæ Flores*; 4. *Paradisus Patavus*; 5. *Museum Zeylanicum*.

HERMANN (James), an eminent mathematician of Basle, where he was professor of morality. He had been mathematical professor at Padua, and was employed by the czar Peter I. in forming an academy at Petersburg. He died at Basle in 1733, aged 55. His works are various, and shew great knowledge in the mathematics.

HERMANT (Godefroi), a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Beauvais in 1617. He became rector of the university of Paris in 1646, and died in 1690. He wrote the *Lives* of several of the Fathers, and some polemical works against the jesuits and quietists.

HERMAS (Pastor), or *Hermas* the Shepherd, an early father of the church, who is said to be the same mentioned by St. Paul in his epistle to the Romans. He is supposed to have died at Rome about the year 81, but no genuine particulars of his life are come down to us. A piece, by this father, entitled, *The Shepherd*, is still extant, and was translated into English by Dr. Wake in 1710.

HERMES (*Trismegistus*), an Egyptian priest and philosopher, who instructed his countrymen the cultivation of the olive, and how to measure lands, and to understand hieroglyphics. He wrote several books, of which *Clemens Alexandrinus* has preserved a catalogue. There is one goes under his name, entitled, *Poemander*, but it is generally admitted to be a forgery. *Hermes* is supposed to have flourished anno mundi 2076.

* **HERMIAS**, an heretic of Galatia, who maintained the eternity of the world and the materiality of God. He also believed that the human soul was composed of fire and spirit. He lived in the second century.

* **HERMILLY** (*Vaquette d'*), a French historian, born at Amiens in 1707, and died at Paris in 1778. He wrote the history of Majorca and Minorca; and translated Ferrara's History of Spain; and the critical theatre of Father Feijoo.

HERMOGENES of Tarsus, a rhetorician of the second century. He displayed wonderful powers in his youth, and composed several books; but at the age of 25 he lost his memory and never recovered it. His works were published by Aldus in 1509, but the best edition is that of Gaspar Laurentius at Geneva in 1614, 8vo.

HERMOGENES, a heretic of the second century, was a native of Africa, and a philosopher of the stoic sect. He held matter to be the primary principle, and *idea* the mother of all the elements.

HEROD the Great, was born at Ascalon in Judæa, B.C. 70. He was the son of Antipater the Idumean, who appointed him governor of Galilee. Antony made him tetrarch, and afterwards he obtained the kingdom of Judæa, which was confirmed to him by Augustus. He behaved like a savage tyrant to his subjects and to his own family. His wife, the beautiful Mariamne, her grandfather Hyrcanus, and brother Aristobulus, were all made victims to his cruelty. At the birth of our Saviour he caused all the infants of Bethlehem to be massacred, in hopes that he would fall in the number; and put to death his own sons Alexander and Aristobulus, and many other persons, so that Augustus said, "It was better to be Herod's hog than his son." However he rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and in a time of famine sold his curiosities to relieve the sufferers. He died miserably about two or three years after the birth of Christ, aged 70.

* **HEROD ANTIPAS**, the son of Herod the Great, succeeded his father as tetrarch of Galilee. He divorced his wife, the daughter of Aretas king of Arabia, and espoused Herodias the wife of his brother Philip. Aretas avenged the insult by declaring war against him, in which the Jews suffered several defeats. Herod sacrificed John the Baptist to the cruelty of Herodias; and his conduct occasioned the Jews to revolt. Being called to Rome to justify his conduct he died on the road. This is the Herod to whom Jesus Christ was sent by Pilate.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, who flourished A.D. 247. He was a native of Alexandria, and enjoyed some office at court. He wrote a Roman history in eight books, from the death of Marcus Aurelius to Maximinus, which is extant. The best editions are that of Politian, who also translated it into excellent Latin, 4to. 1525; and that of Oxford, 8vo. 1708.

HERODOTUS, a Greek historian of Halicarnassus. He went into voluntary exile when his country was oppressed by Lygdamis, but afterwards returned and expelled the tyrant. This, however, so far from pleasing his countrymen, irritated them against him, and to avoid their fury he quitted Greece again. He recited his history with great applause at the Olym-

pic games, B.C. 445, but the time of his death is not known. The style of Herodotus is easy, flowing, and elegant, and he occupies that rank among historians which Homer does among poets. His work is a history of the Wars of the Persians against the Greeks, from Cyrus to the reign of Xerxes. The best editions of this valuable writer are that of Wesseling, fol. Amst. 1763; and that of Glasgow, 9 vols. 12mo. 1761. Mr. Beloe has given an excellent translation of Herodotus into English.

HEROPHILUS of Chalcedon, an ancient physician, who flourished 500 B.C. He was an accurate anatomist, and is said to have discovered the lacteal vessels. He is also said to have been a good botanist, and to have made some discoveries in that science.

HERRERA TORDESILLAS (Antonio de), an eminent Spanish historian, was at first secretary to Vespasian Gonzaga, viceroy, and afterwards grand historiographer of India, and secretary of state. He wrote a general history of India in 4 vols. folio, which is a curious work, and drawn up with great exactness and fidelity. He also wrote a general history of Spain, in 3 vols. folio, and died in 1625, aged 60.

HERRERAS (Ferdinand de), a Spanish poet, born at Seville. He published lyric and heroic poems in 1582, and some prose works, as, the Life of Sir Thomas More, a Relation of the War of Cyprus, and the Battle of Lepanto, &c.

HERRING (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a clergyman in Norfolk, and born in 1693. He received his education at the grammar school of Wisbeach, from whence he was removed to Jesus college, Cambridge. Afterwards he was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college, and was also a tutor there for several years. On entering into orders he became minister of Great Shelford. In 1722 he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Fleetwood bishop of Ely, who gave him some preferment. In 1726 he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's-inn, and about the same time appointed chaplain to his majesty. In 1731 he was made dean of Rochester. In 1737 he was raised to the bishopric of Bangor, from whence in 1743 he was translated to York. In the time of the rebellion the archbishop exerted himself with great zeal in defence of the government, and gave by his example great animation to the king's friends in the north, for which he was

HER

in 1747 rewarded with the metropolitocal feat of Canterbury. He died, after a long illness, in 1757, and was buried in the church of Croydon. A volume of his sermons on public occasions has been printed, and Mr. Duncombe has also published a volume of his letters.

HERSENT (Charles), or Herfan, a French divine, who brought himself into some trouble by a book, entituled, *Optati Galli de cavendo Schismate*, in which he charged cardinal Richelieu with views inimical to the Gallican church. He quitted France and retired to Rome, where he attracted the attention of the inquisition by some peculiar notions on the subject of grace, for which he was excommunicated. He then returned to France, where he died in 1660. He wrote also a Paraphrase of Solomon's Song, and other works.

* HERTZBERG (Ewald Frederic von), an eminent Prussian statesman, was born of a good family in Pomerania in 1725. He received a liberal education, and pursued the study of the law, but not without an attention to the other sciences. His merit recommended him to a situation in the department of foreign affairs at Berlin, and he afterwards became secretary to the Prussian embassy at Vienna. The king made him counsellor of legation, in which capacity he distinguished himself as a profound politician. In 1752 his Essay on the first Population of the marche of Brandenburg obtained the prize from the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, and he was also elected a member of that society. From this time he was employed to draw up almost every state paper and memorial of consequence, and he was gradually advanced to the first offices in the kingdom. Frederick the Great honoured him with a full confidence, and his successor conferred on him the order of the black eagle, and the dignity of a count. This great man died after a long illness in 1795. Hertzberg published several pieces, which shew his abilities as a politician and statesman to the highest advantage.

HERVEY (James), a pious and ingenious English divine, was the son of a clergyman at Hardingstone in Northamptonshire, where he was born in 1714. He received his academical education at the grammar school of Northampton, and was removed from thence to Lincoln college, Oxford, where he had for his tutor the celebrated Mr. John Wesley, and became one of the original methodists

HER

formed in that university. In 1736 he became curate to his father, who had then the living of Weston Favell, and soon afterwards went to Bideford in Devonshire, where he was greatly beloved by the parishioners. In 1743 the old rector dying, and a new one being presented, Mr. Hervey was removed from the curacy to the great grief of the inhabitants, who offered to pay his salary themselves if the rector would permit him to remain. This being refused, he returned to his father, whom he succeeded in his livings of Weston and Collingtree. In 1746 he published his *Meditations among the Tombs, and Reflections in a Flower Garden*, which being well received he added another volume, and they both are too generally known and admired to need encomium here. In 1755 he published his *Theron and Aspasion, or a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the most important Subjects*, in 3 vols. 8vo. This work, in respect of language and argument, rises far superior to the *Meditations*. The author's grand object is to prove the total ruin of mankind by the fall, and their restoration by the imputation of Christ's righteousness. Several writers attacked his doctrine, and among the rest Mr. John Wesley, to whom Mr. Hervey replied in a series of letters, which were published after his death. As his works had a great sale, his profits were large, but he gave the whole away to charitable purposes. This eminently pious and good man died on Christmas-day, 1758, after a lingering consumption, which he bore with all the fortitude of a christian. Besides the above performances he printed *Reflections on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History*, and several single Sermons. All his works were printed in 7 vols. 8vo. 1796.

HERVEY (Augustus John), third earl of Bristol, was born in 1724. He entered early into the navy, and was a lieutenant in 1744. The same year he married Miss Chudleigh, afterwards the celebrated duchess of Kingston. In 1747 he was made post-captain, and served with reputation in the Mediterranean. In 1763 he was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to the king. In 1771 he was made one of the lords of the admiralty; and in 1774 he succeeded his brother as earl of Bristol. He was at this time raised to the rank of admiral. He died in 1779, and his titles descended to his brother the bishop of Derry. His lady

H E S

in 1768 obtained a decision in the commons which annulled their marriage, but this sentence was set aside by the house of lords in 1775, and she was found guilty of bigamy. His lordship was a brave, intelligent, and humane officer, and in every respect an ornament to the English navy.

HERWART or **HERVART** (John George), chancellor of Bavaria, who wrote some singular works, entitled, 1. *Chronologia nova et vera*, 1622. 2. *Admiranda Ethicæ Theologicæ Myfteri propalata, de antiquissima veterum nationum superflitione, qua lapis Magnes pro Deo habitus colebatur*, 4to. 1624.

HESHUSIUS (Tillemannus), a German lutheran divine, born at Wesel in 1526. He was of a very violent spirit, and died in 1588. His works are; 1. *Commentaries on the Psalms*; 2. *On Isaiah*; 3. *On St. Paul's Epistles*; 4. *On Justification and the Lord's Supper*, &c.

HESIOD, an ancient Greek poet, born at Ascera in Bœotia, but in what age is not certain; some placing him before and others subsequent to Homer, while some again make him to have been a cotemporary and competitor of that poet. He is the first who wrote on agriculture. His performance is entitled, *The Works and the Days*, which contains many good moral reflections. His *Theogony* is an irregular piece, but valuable as affording the best account of the ancient mythology. His *Shield of Hercules* is only a fragment of a larger work. These pieces are now extant; besides which he wrote many that have long since been lost. Cicero gives Hesiod a high character, and the Greeks used to make their children get his verses by heart. The best editions of this poet are that of Oxford, 4to. 1737, and that of Læfner, Leipzig, 8vo. 1778. His works have been translated into English by Thomas Cooke.

* **HESSE** (William, prince of), immortalized his name as an encourager of learning, and by his studies and observations for many years of the heavenly bodies. For this purpose he built an observatory at Cassel, and called to his assistance two scientific men, Christopher Rothman and Juste Byrge. His observations were printed at Leyden in 1618, and are mentioned by Brahe in his epistles. He died in 1597.

HESSELS (John), professor of theology at Louvain, was born in 1522. He distinguished himself by his talents in the council of Trent, and was profoundly

H E U

read in the ancient fathers, particularly Austin and Jerome. He died in 1566. His works are chiefly polemical against the protestants.

HESYCHIUS, a famous grammarian of Alexandria, who has left us a valuable lexicon of Greek words, which was first published by Aldus in 1513. The best edition is that of Ruhnkenius in 1766, 2 vols. folio.

HEVELIUS (John), a famous astronomer, was born at Dantzic in 1611, of a distinguished family. His education was extensively liberal, but his chief turn was to the mathematics. Astronomy fixed his attention most, and he built an observatory for the purpose of making accurate observations; the result of which he published in 1647, under the title of *Selenographia, five Lunæ descriptio*, &c. to which he added the phases of the other planets as observed by the telescope. This work was followed by many others, the most distinguished of which was his *Cometographia*, published in 1668. He sent a copy of this book to our Dr. Hooke; and it is observable that the present occasioned a controversy between those two great men on this point: "Whether distances and altitudes could be taken with plain sights nearer than to a minute," which Hooke denied, and Hevelius maintained. Though the affair was philosophical, the parties did not manage it so, but expressed themselves with considerable warmth, and enmity against each other. Hevelius died at Dantzic in 1687, after having been appointed burgomaster of that city. His works are very numerous, but the greatest is that entitled, *Machina Cœlestis*, in 2 parts.

HEURNIUS (John), an eminent physician, born at Utrecht in 1543. He became anatomical lecturer at Leyden, and died there in 1601. His principal work is a treatise on Disorders of the Head.

* **HEUSCH** (William de), a landscape painter, born at Utrecht in 1638. He was the disciple of John Both at Rome, and adhered to the beautiful manner of his master. He died at the close of the 17th century. His nephew Jacob de Heusch was also eminent in the same line, and died in 1701, aged 44. There was likewise one Abraham de Heusch, a painter of the same place, who acquired reputation as a painter of plants and insects.

HEUSINGER (John Michael), a famous

divine, born at Sunderhausen in Thuringia in 1690. In 1730 he was made professor at Gotha, but in 1738 he removed to Eisenach, where he died in 1751. He published editions of several Greek and Latin classics, and some learned treatises of his own.

HEUSINGER (James Frederick), the nephew of the above, was born in 1719, and educated chiefly under his uncle. He became head-master of the school at Wolfenbüttele, which office he discharged with great credit, and died in 1778. He published several learned pieces on ancient authors.

* HEYDEN (John van der), an eminent landscape painter, born at Gorcum in 1637, and died in 1712. He was not only distinguished in painting landscapes, but also representations of buildings, which he executed according to the justest rules of perspective.

HEYLYN (Peter), a learned English divine, was born at Burford in Oxfordshire in 1600, and educated in Hart-hall, Oxford, but afterwards obtained a fellowship of Magdalen college, where he read cosmographical lectures, then a novelty in that university. In 1621 he published his Description of the World, which was so well received that he greatly enlarged it, and gave it the name of Cosmography. In 1628 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and in 1631 obtained a prebendal stall in Westminster abbey, which was followed by the valuable living of Houghton in the diocese of Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D.D. and in 1637 was chosen treasurer of the church of Westminster. He also obtained some other preferments, of all which he was deprived by the parliament, and was besides voted a delinquent, by which his goods were confiscated, and his person endangered. He kept removing about inognito for some years, still, however, employing his pen against the prevailing party. At the restoration he was restored to his prebend, and died in 1662. He was a man of vast abilities, and a smart and intelligent writer; but it must be confessed he was not always impartial, and sometimes he carried his notions to an unwarrantable pitch. His works are too numerous to be mentioned in this place.

HEYWOOD (John), an English poet and wit, was born at London, and bred at Oxford. He is one of the first who wrote plays in our language, and is said also to have been well skilled in music. He was

a great favourite with Henry VIII. and was equally so with queen Mary, on account of his extreme liveliness and humour. On the accession of Elizabeth he went to Mechlin in Brabant, and died there in 1565. He wrote several plays, but one of his principal performances is entitled, The Spider and Fly, a Parable, in 4to. 1596, in which his portrait very frequently occurs, cut in wood. He had a son called Ellis Heywood, who became a jesuit, and died at Louvain in 1572. He wrote a book in Italian, called, Il Moro.

HEYWOOD (Jasper), the brother of John Heywood above mentioned, was born in 1535, and educated at Merton college, Oxford; after which he was chosen fellow of All Souls; but in 1561 he turned Roman catholic and went to Rome, where he entered among the jesuits. He died at Naples in 1597. He wrote some pieces in a book, called, The Paradise of dainty Devices, 1573, 4to.

HEYWOOD (Thomas), an actor and play-writer, who died at the beginning of the reign of Charles I. It is said that he wrote 220 plays, of which only 24 are now extant, and those of no credit.

HEYWOOD (Eliza), a female writer, born in London, and died in 1756, aged 63. She wrote several novels of a loose character, and some pieces of a better description; those of the latter cast are the Female Spectator, in 4 vols. 12mo. and the History of Betsy Thoughtless, 4 vols.

* HICETAS, an ancient philosopher of Syracuse, who lived about 340 B.C. He maintained that the sun and the stars were fixed, and that the earth had a circular motion.

HICKES (George), a learned divine, was born in 1642 at Newsham in Yorkshire, and educated at the school of North Allerton, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford; but he afterwards became fellow of Lincoln, and took there his degree of M.A. He accompanied his pupil, sir George Wheeler, on his travels, but proceeded no farther than France, where he contracted an intimacy with Mr. Henry Justel. In 1676 he became chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, whom he attended to Scotland when his grace was appointed high-commissioner of that kingdom. While at St. Andrew's he was honoured with the degree of D.D. which was confirmed to him by the university of Oxford in 1679. In 1683 he was made dean of Worcester, of which he was deprived at the revolution for refusing the oaths. The deprived

H I E

bishops having consulted about preserving the episcopal succession among the non-jurors, recommended Dr. Hickes to king James, and he accordingly waited on that monarch in France, who confirmed their proceedings, and the doctor was accordingly consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford. Hickes was a man of strong mind, great resolution, and vast abilities. He died in 1715. He wrote several theological treatises, mostly polemical; but his chief works are some Latin books on the northern languages and antiquities. His sermons are close and argumentative, and full of excellent learning well applied.

HIERO I. king of Syracuse, succeeded his brother Gelon B.C. 478. He declared war against Theron the tyrant of Agrigentum, and took Himera. He gained three crowns at the Olympic games, two in horse races, and one in a chariot race, for which he is celebrated by Pindar. The conversation of that bard and other eminent men softened his disposition, which was naturally impetuous, and rendered him humane and liberal. He died B.C. 467.

HIERO II. king of Syracuse, was a prince of great virtues. He was a descendant of Gelon, and elected king B.C. 268. He carried on a war against the Romans for some time, in conjunction with the Carthaginians, but he was soon obliged to make peace, and ever after continued a firm ally of that people. He was the relation and friend of Archimedes, and greatly encouraged arts and commerce. He died regretted by all his subjects, B.C. 215.

HIEROCLES, a persecutor of the christians in the fourth century. He was at first president of Bithynia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria, and in both capacities acted with savage cruelty towards the christians. He also wrote some violent books against them, mentioned by Lactantius and Eusebius. The remains of his writings were collected and published by bishop Pearson in 1654, with a curious discourse upon them.

HIEROCLES, a platonic philosopher of the fifth century, who flourished at Alexandria with great reputation. He wrote seven books upon Providence, and also a Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras; the latter of which is extant, and some fragments of the former.

* **HIERONYMUS**, a tyrant of Sicily, who succeeded Hiero II. and reigned with such cruelty that his subjects assassi-

H I G

nated him and extirpated his family, B.C. 214.

HIFFERNAN (Paul), a modern author of middling genius and great eccentricity, was born in Ireland in 1718, and educated for orders in the church of Rome. But he applied himself to physic, and for a short time practised in that line at Dublin. Meeting with no success, he came to London and commenced author, but with little credit. Some of the most eminent wits of the day were kind to him, and thus he contrived to live tolerably. He died in obscure apartments near St. Martin's-lane in 1775. Dr. Hiffernan, as he was commonly called, wrote a periodical work at Dublin, called *The Tickler*; another at Dublin, called *The Tuner*; and two or three dramatic trifles.

HIGDEN (Ralph), an old English chronicler, who wrote a work, entitled, *Radulphi Higdeni Polychronici*, lib. vii. which was first printed by Caxton, and again in 1642. Higden died in 1363.

HIGGINS (John), an English divine and schoolmaster, who lived at Winsham near Ilminster in Somersetshire, and died about 1603. He published some school-books, a treatise against Perkins on Christ's Descent into Hell, and had a share in the *Mirror for Magistrates*.

HIGGONS (sir Thomas), an English writer and statesman, was born in Shropshire, and educated at Alban-hall, Oxford. He rendered such services to the crown, that at the restoration he obtained a pension and the honour of knighthood. He was also sent as envoy-extraordinary to Vienna. He died suddenly in 1691. He wrote, 1. A Panegyric to the King, 1660; 2. A Funeral Oration for his first lady, who was the widow of Robert earl of Essex; 3. The History of Isuf Bassa.

HIGGONS (Bevil), younger son of the preceding, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to the Middle Temple. He wrote some poems, and a tragedy, called, *The Generous Conqueror*, or the *Timely Discovery*, which was performed at Drury-lane in 1702. He was also the author of a volume of remarks on bishop Burnet's History of his own Times; and a short View of the English History. He was a zealous adherent to the house of Stuart, and accompanied king James to France, where he died.

HIGHMORE (Joseph), an eminent painter, was born in London in 1692. He was bred an attorney, but he aban-

doned that profession for that which had always been the bent of his mind, and by close application became an accomplished artist. He painted the portraits of several eminent personages, particularly of the great duke of Cumberland, and the prince and princess of Wales. He also painted a set of pictures, the subjects of which were taken from Mr. Richardson's Pamela. At the institution of the academy of painting, &c. he was chosen one of the professors. His greatest performances are, Hagar and Ishmael, at the Foundling hospital; the finding of Moses; and the good Samaritan. Mr. Highmore was also eminent for his literary abilities, and published, 1. A critical Examination of the two Paintings by Rubens, on the Ceiling of the banqueting House at Whitehall, &c. 4to. 1754; 2. The Practice of Perspective on the Principles of Dr. Brooke Taylor, 4to. 1763; 3. Observations on a Pamphlet, entituled, Christianity not founded on Argument, 1765; 4. Two volumes of Essays, 1766, 12mo. He died in 1788.

HIGHMORE (Nathanael), an English anatomist; born at Fordingbridge in Hampshire. He was the first in this country who wrote a systematical treatise on the structure of the human body. He wrote, 1. *Corporis humani disquisitio Anatomica*, folio; 2. *The History of Generation*; 3. *De Passione Hysterica*. He died in 1684, aged 71.

* **HILARION**, the founder of the monastic life in Palestine, was born at Gaza in 291, of a pagan family, but quitted the errors of his fathers and embraced christianity. He visited St. Anthony the anchorite in Egypt, and on his return to his own country followed his example, and obtained a number of followers. He finally retired to the island of Cyprus in 371.

* **HILARIUSE** (Joseph), an eminent antiquary and medallist, was born at Enzesfeld in Lower Austria in 1737. In 1751 he entered into the society of jesuits, and afterwards became eminent as a teacher of grammar and rhetoric at Vienna, of which college he was appointed *præfectus rei nummarie*. In order to perfect himself in the knowledge of coins he visited Italy. In 1770 he renounced the vows of his order, and not long after was appointed professor and director of the imperial cabinet of ancient coins. He was likewise dean of philosophy and the fine arts. He was a man of extensive knowledge, irreproachable mo-

vals, and great pleasantry. He died in 1798.

HILARY, a father of the church, who lived in the fourth century. He was born at Poitiers in France, of pagan parents, and he himself did not embrace christianity till he was advanced in life. On being well instructed in the principles of that religion he was baptized, together with his wife and daughter. In 355 he was raised to the bishopric of Poitiers, and the year following was sent by Constantius to defend Athanasius at the synod of Beziers against Saturninus, which he did with such zeal that Saturninus prevailed on the emperor to banish him to Phrygia, where he remained four years, and wrote there his books on the Trinity. He also wrote a treatise on Synods. He exerted himself with great zeal against arianism, and died in the year 367. The best edition of his works is that of Paris in 1693.

HILARY, another saint of the Roman calendar, was born at Arles in 401. He succeeded Honoratus in the bishopric of Arles, and presided in the council held at Rome in 441. He died at the age of 43. His works are; 1. Homilies, under the name of Eusebius of Emesa; 2. *The Life of St. Honoratus*; 3. *Opuscula*.

HILDEBERT, archbishop of Tours, was born in France in the 12th century. He is said to have led rather a free life before he entered the ecclesiastical state; however he was a man of great learning, and became eminently pious. He wrote a sharp letter against the court of Rome, in which he describes its vices in lively and elegant terms.

HILDESLEY (Mark), an excellent English bishop, was born at Marston in Kent in 1698, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1723. In 1731 he obtained the college living of Hitchin, and four years afterwards that of Holwell in Bedfordshire, where he distinguished himself as a pious and active parish-priest. On the death of Dr. Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man, the duke of Athol appointed Dr. Hildesley to succeed him, in which office he closely trod in the steps of his evangelical predecessor, whose design of printing a translation of the Bible in the Mank's language he brought to a conclusion. This worthy prelate died in 1772.

HILL (Joseph), an English divine, who published an enlarged edition of Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon. He was a

H I L

native of Leeds, and received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he became fellow of Magdalen college, from whence he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He became pastor of a congregation at Rotterdam, where he died in 1707.

HILL (William), an English critic, was fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards master of a school in Dublin, where he died in 1667. He prepared for the press an edition of Dionysius Periegetes, with learned notes, which was published in 1688.

HILL (Aaron), an English poet, was born at London in 1685. At the age of fifteen he went to Constantinople to visit his relation lord Paget, then ambassador there, who took great notice of him. About 1703 he returned with his lordship, and a few years afterwards he accompanied sir William Wentworth on the tour of Europe. In 1709 he was made master of Drury-lane theatre, on which he wrote his *Elfrid*, or the *Fair Inconstant*. The following year he became master of the Opera-house, and then wrote the opera of *Rinaldo*, which was the first that Handel composed after he came to England. About 1718 he wrote a poem called the *Northern Star*, by way of panegyric on Peter the Great, for which the empress Catherine, some years after, sent him a gold medal. He was a great schemer as well as a poet; but as in the former character he never acquired riches, so in the latter he never rose above mediocrity. His works were published in four volumes, 8vo. after his death, which happened in 1750.

HILL (sir John), a voluminous English writer, was born in 1716, and bred to the business of an apothecary, which he carried on for some years in St. Martin's-lane. His first publication was a translation of Theophrastus's *Traët on Gems*, which procured him friends and reputation. This induced him to undertake a general *Natural History*, in 3 vols. folio. He became now a general writer, and all subjects were alike to him. He published a supplement to Chambers's *Cyclopædia*, and conducted a *Magazine*, and a daily paper under the title of the *Inspector*. At this time he obtained his degree of M.D. from Scotland, and became a man of the world. He also set up as an empiric, and invented some remedies which brought him a good deal of money. The earl of Bute became his patron, and under his protection he com-

H I N

menced a voluminous work, called, the *System of Botany*; this he sent to the king of Sweden, who invested him with one of his orders of knighthood. This singular man died in 1775. Besides the works above mentioned he wrote many others, as, *Mrs. Glasse's Cookery*; a *Review of the Works of the Royal Society*; some novels, and a few farces. These last performances brought him into a controversy with Garrick, who fired the following epigram at him:

For phycic and farces, his equal there scarce is,

His farces are phycic, his phycic a farce is.

HILL (Robert), a self-taught genius of extraordinary merit, who was born in Hertfordshire in 1699, and bred a taylor and staymaker. By dint of indefatigable application he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, as to be able to teach them. He died at Buckingham in 1777. He wrote; 1. *Remarks on the Essay on Spirit*; 2. *The Character of a Jew*; 3. *Criticisms on Job*.

* **HILL** (Thomas Ford), a learned English antiquary and philologist, who died in 1795.

HILLEL, the elder, a Jewish doctor of the Mishna, who lived about 30 years B.C. He was born at Babylon, and became president of the Sanhedrim at Jerusalem, which office continued in his family six generations. He reduced into systematical order the Jewish traditions.

HILLEL, the prince, the great grandson of Judas Hakkadoth, and a principal writer of the Gemara, or Commentary on the Mishna. He lived in the fourth century.

HILLIARD (Nicholas), goldsmith and portrait painter to queen Elizabeth, was born at Exeter in 1547. He excelled in painting portraits in miniature, and his works were much admired and highly prized. He painted the portrait of Mary queen of Scots, and that of queen Elizabeth, several times. He died in 1619.

HIMERIUS, a Greek sophist and grammarian in the reigns of Constantius and Julian. He was born at Prusias in Bithynia, and kept a school of rhetoric at Athens. He made several insidious attacks upon the christian faith.

HINCKLEY (John), an English divine and D.D. was born in Warwickshire in 1617, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of Northfield in Worcestershire, and died there in 1691.

HIP

He published several sermons and other pieces, the chief of which is entitled, *Fasciculus Literarum*, or Letters on several Occasions, 8vo. 1680.

HINCMAR or **HINCMARUS**, archbishop of Rheims in 845. He was a warm defender of the liberties of the Gallican church, but his conduct to the monk Godeschalc was very unjust. He was obliged to fly from Rheims when the Normans invaded that province. He died at Eperry in 882. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1645.

HIPPARCHIA, a famous lady of Macedonia in Thrace, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. From a love of philosophy she married Crates the stoic, who was both poor and ugly. She wrote some pieces which have long since been lost.

HIPPARCHUS, a son of Pisistratus, king of Athens, after whose death, B.C. 528, he reigned in conjunction with his brother Hippias. They had both a great love of letters, and protected learned men: but Hipparchus disgraced these qualities by an unnatural passion which he conceived for a young man named Harmodius, who, with his friend Aristogiton, slew him, B.C. 514. Hippias reigned tyrannically about three years after his brother's death, and was then expelled.

HIPPARCHUS, a famous astronomer of antiquity, was born at Nice in Bithynia. He is supposed to have been the first who reduced astronomy into a regular science, and his Catalogue of Stars is still preserved in Ptolemy's *Almagest*. Pliny says he foretold the course of the sun and moon for 600 years, calculated according to the different manner of reckoning the months, days, and hours in use among several nations, and for the different situations of places. His Commentary on Aratus's *Phænomena* is still extant; a correct edition of which was published by Petavius. He died 125 B.C.

HIPPOCRATES, the father of physic, was born in the isle of Cos, B.C. 460. He was the first man who ever laid down precepts concerning the practice of physic, which science he studied in conjunction with philosophy with most assiduous application. Much fable seems to be blended with the narrative given of his life by different authors, all of which shall be passed over. It is certain that he practised physic throughout Greece, and became so eminent as to be sent for to the court of Perdiccas king of Macedon,

HIR

whom he pronounced to be incurable. He was applied to by the Abderites to cure their countryman Democritus, whom they considered as mad, but Hippocrates pronounced that the philosopher was the only man in the city who was perfectly in his senses. On being applied to by the kings of Illyria and Pæonia to visit their countries, then ravaged by the plague, he refused to go, but predicted that the disease would come to Athens. The people of that city conferred great honours on him, and voted a public maintenance for him and his family. He died B.C. 361. His memory is still venerated in his native island, and the inhabitants shew with pride a house in which they say he resided. The best editions of his works are those of Geneva, folio, 1657; Amsterdam, 2 vols. octavo, 1665; and Vienna, 2 vols. folio, 1740. Many of his pieces have been published separately.

HIPPONAX, a Greek satiric poet, born at Ephesus 540 B.C. He was so extremely deformed that some sculptors made ridiculous representations of him, for which he retaliated upon them with such severity in his satires, that two of them hanged themselves.

* **HIRAM**, king of Tyre, the close friend of David and Solomon, the latter of whom he greatly assisted in the building of the temple, by furnishing him with cedar, gold and silver, also with able workmen. The letters that passed between these two monarchs on this occasion are extant. He died B.C. 1000, after reigning 60 years.

* **HIRAM**, an excellent architect, who was sent by the Tyrian king above mentioned to Jerusalem to superintend the building of Solomon's temple, which he did in an admirable manner.

* **HIRE** (Laurence de la), an eminent French painter, was born at Paris in 1606, and died in 1656. His landscapes were the most pleasing of his works, and were finished with great care; but he was, however, deficient in perspective.

* **HIRE** (Philip de la), a landscape and portrait painter, born at Paris in 1677. He imitated the manner of Watteau with great success; and died in 1719.

HIRE (Philip de la), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Paris in 1640, being the son of Lawrence de la Hire the painter. He studied mathematics in Italy, and soon after his return to France was made a member of the academy of sciences. He was employed

H O A

by Colbert in constructing the great map of France, with Picard and Cassini. He died in 1718. His principal works are; 1. *Traité de Mécanique*; 2. *Nouvelle Methode en Geometrie pour les Sections des Superficies Coniques & Cylindriques*; 3. *De la Cycloïde*; 4. *Sectiones Conicæ in novem libros distributæ*; 5. *Veterum Mathematicorum operi Græce & Latine, pleraque nunc primum edita, folio, &c.*

HISCAM or HISJAM, the 15th caliph of the Omniadian race, and the fourth son of Abdalmelech, succeeded his brother Jezid II. in 723. He conquered Khacam of Turkestan, and made war against the emperor Leo the Isaurian. He died in 743.

HOADLY (Benjamin), a learned English prelate, was born at Westerham in Kent in 1676, and educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became fellow. In 1706 he commenced his literary, or rather his polemical career, by some remarks on Dr. Atterbury's funeral sermon for Mr. Bennet; and in 1708 he answered another sermon of the same author on the Power of Charity to cover Sin. The year following he had a controversy with Atterbury on the doctrine of non-resistance, which recommended Hoadly to the notice of the house of commons, who prayed the queen to grant him preferment for his services in the cause of liberty. Soon after the accession of George I. he was made bishop of Bangor, which see he never visited, but continued in London preaching and publishing party sermons. One of these on the Spiritual Kingdom of Christ, and asserting the temporal jurisdiction of the clergy, produced a long and violent debate, called the Bangorian controversy. He was afterwards engaged in a dispute with Dr. Hare on the nature of prayer, which, however, was of short duration. From Bangor he was removed to Hereford, thence to Salisbury, and lastly to Winchester. In 1735 he made a direct attack on the common faith of the church, in his plain Account of the Lord's Supper, which he resolved into a matter of mere indifference. This excited another controversy, in which he had the ingenious William Law for his antagonist, who proved more than a match for the bishop. Dr. Hoadly has always been a favourite with those latitudinarian divines who have been desirous of lowering religion down to the mere standard of human reason. He died in 1761.

HOADLY (Benjamin), an ingenious physician, was the eldest son of the pre-

H O B

ceding, and was born at London in 1705. He received his academical education at Cambridge, under Mr. Herring, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Here he took his first degree in physic, and in 1728 was created doctor in that faculty by mandamus. In 1742 he was appointed physician to his majesty's household, and to that of the prince of Wales in 1745. He died in 1757. His works are; 1. *Some Lectures on the Organ of Respiration*, before the College of Physicians; 2. *The Suspicious Husband*, a comedy; 3. *Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments, &c.*

HOADLY (John), the younger son of the bishop, was born in 1711, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, after which he removed to the Temple, where he studied the law, in which faculty he also took his degrees. He entered into orders and became chaplain to the prince of Wales. He received several benefices and preferments, and died in 1776. He wrote some plays and poems, which have been printed, and a posthumous drama of his has been performed since his death. He was so fond of theatrical exhibitions as to have a private stage in his house.

HOBBS (Thomas), an English philosopher, was born at Malmesbury in Wiltshire in 1588, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. In 1608 he became tutor to William lord Cavendish, son of the earl of Devonshire, with whom he made the tour of Europe. On the death of his patron and pupil he became travelling tutor to a young gentleman, but the countess dowager of Devonshire recalled him into her family to take upon him the education of the young earl, which trust he discharged with great fidelity. In 1634 he reprinted his translation of Thucydides, the first edition of which had appeared in 1628. The same year he attended the earl on his travels, and at Pisa contracted an intimacy with Galileo. In 1637 he returned with his pupil to England, and soon afterwards the Scottish troubles broke out, which set Hobbes on writing his book, *De Cive*, which he afterwards amplified into his *Leviathan*. In 1640 he went over to France and became acquainted with Des Cartes and Gassendi. In 1642 he printed a small edition of his book, *De Cive*, which brought him many enemies, on account of its dangerous principles. His patron, sir Charles Cavendish, afterwards duke of Newcastle, recommended him to be mathematical tutor to the prince of Wales,

H O C

afterwards Charles II. in which capacity he gave great satisfaction. In 1650 appeared, in English, his book on Human Nature; and one, *De Corpore Politico*, or the Elements of the Law. Shortly after came out his *Leviathan*, dedicated to the king, who was dissuaded from giving it any countenance, and certainly the principles of it warranted that advice. He afterwards engaged in a dispute with Dr. Wallis on the subject of mathematics, in which Hobbes came off very indifferently. On the restoration of the king he received a pension; but in 1666 the parliament passed a censure on his writings, which alarmed him greatly. In 1674 he published a translation into English of part of the *Odyssey*, the reception of which was such that he went through with that poem; and also the *Iliad*. He had before given some tokens of a poetic turn in a Latin poem, entitled, *De Mirabilitus Pecci*, or of the Wonders of the Peak. The earl of Devonshire remained his constant patron, and Hobbes lived in the family to his death, which happened in 1679. When his physician told him that there were no hopes of a recovery, he said, "Then I shall be glad to find a hole to creep out of the world at." It appears that though he was a sceptic he had great apprehensions of dying, and could not bear to be left alone for fear of apparitions, though in his writings he sets at nought all ideas of immaterial beings.

* **HOBBIMA** (Minderhout), an eminent painter of landscapes, born at Antwerp about 1611. He studied wholly after nature, and his choice was exceedingly picturesque, but his works are now very scarce.

* **HOCHE** (Lazarus), a general of the French republic, was the son of an hostler, and born near Versailles in 1768. Being deprived of his father while he was a child, the rector of St. Germain-en-laye took a fancy to him and made him a chorister; after which he became a helper in the royal stables. At the age of 16 he entered into the army, and was enrolled among the grenadiers. He distinguished himself at the beginning of the revolution by his activity on the side of the patriots, and was present at the memorable destruction of the Bastille. Soon after this he obtained a commission, and distinguished himself in several engagements with great courage. During the tyranny of Robespierre he was confined in the Conciergerie several months; but the Thermidorean

H O D

revolution set him at liberty. He headed the republican troops which marched against the royalists at the time of the unfortunate expedition to Quiberon. He also went against Charette, whom he took prisoner and put to death. His favourite object, however, was an invasion of England, concerning which he had formed the most sanguine expectations. At length he was sent to Ireland, where he experienced a mortifying overthrow of his towering hopes. He was next sent to command the army of the Sambre and Meuse, with which he acted successfully against the Austrians on the Rhine. He died at Wetzlar in 1797, and his remains were interred with great pomp at Coblenz.

HOCHSTETTER (Andrew Adam), a protestant divine, born at Tubingen in 1688. He became professor of divinity in that university, and at last rector, in which situation he died in 1717. His principal works are; 1. *Collegium Puffendorfianum*; 2. *De Festo Expiationis, et Hirco Azazel*; 3. *De Conradino, ultimo ex Suevis duce*; 4. *De Rebus Elbigenfibus*.

HODGES (Nathaniel), an English physician, was educated first at Westminster school, and next at Christ church, Oxford, where he proceeded to his doctor's degree. He then settled in London, and continued there during the whole time of the plague. He died in the prison of Ludgate, where he had been thrown for debt in 1684. He wrote; 1. *An Apology for the Profession and Professors of Physic*, 8vo.; 2. *Loimologia, or an historical Account of the Plague of London in 1665*. This was afterwards translated into English by Dr. Quincy.

HODY (Humphrey), a learned divine, born at Odcombe in Somersetshire in 1659. In 1676 he was admitted of Wadham college, Oxford, of which he was afterwards chosen fellow. At the age of 21 he published his *Dissertation against Aristæus's History of the 72 Interpreters*, which was received by the learned with great applause. It was, however, rudely attacked by Isaac Vossius, to whom our author made no reply till 1704, when he published *Aristæus entire*. In 1690 he was made chaplain to bishop Stillingfleet, and about the same time engaged in a controversy with Mr. Dodwell respecting the deprived bishops, which so pleased archbishop Tillotson, that he made him his domestic chaplain. In 1698 he was appointed regius pro-

H O F

fessor of Greek at Oxford, and in 1701 he published a history of English Councils and Convocations. He died in 1706, and was buried in the chapel of Wadham college, to which he had been a great benefactor.

HOE (Matthias de Hoenegg), a German divine of the Lutheran persuasion, was born at Vienna in 1580. He wrote some sharp pieces against the calvinists and papists, and died in 1645.

* **HOECK** (John van), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1600. He studied under Rubens, and afterwards visited Rome, where he gained the patronage of several of the cardinals and other great personages. At the solicitation of Ferdinand II. he went to Vienna, where he was greatly distinguished by the imperial family. He died in 1650.

* **HOECK** (Robert van), another eminent painter of Antwerp, who excelled in painting military subjects. His pictures abound with figures grouped with great judgment and spirit. He died about the middle of the 17th century.

HOELTZLINUS (Jeremias), an eminent philologer, was born at Nuremberg, and settled at Leyden, where he died in 1641, in which year appeared his edition of Apollonius Rhodius.

HOESCHELIUS (David), a learned German, was born at Augsburg in 1556. He became principal of St. Anne's college in that city, and librarian. He published editions of some the Greek fathers, and composed a catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the Augsburg library. He died in 1617.

* **HOEL** (Gerard), an historical and landscape painter, born at Bommel in 1648. He settled at Utrecht, where he was appointed director of an academy for drawing and painting. Many capital pictures of his are in the palace of Stargenberg, and his eminent talents may be seen in the grand staircase of the seat of the earl of Albemarle. He died in 1733.

HOFFMAN (Maurice), an eminent physician, born in the electorate of Brandenburg in 1621. After studying under his uncle, who was professor of physic at Altdorf, he went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1648 he was made professor extraordinary in anatomy and surgery at Altdorf, and the year following professor of physic. In 1653 he obtained the professorship of botany, to which was added the direction of the physic-garden. He died in 1698.

H O G

His works are; 1. *Altdorfii deliciae Hortenses*; 2. *Appendix ad Catalogum, Plautarum hortensium*; 3. *Deliciae filvestres*; 4. *Florilegium Altdorfium*.

HOFFMAN (John Maurice), the son of the above, was born at Altdorf in 1653. He studied under his father, and in 1674 took his degree of M.D. In 1681 he was made professor of physic, in which he acquired great eminence. He was appointed physician to the margrave of Anspach, whom he accompanied to Italy. On the death of his father he succeeded him in his appointments. He died in 1727. His botanical works are held in great esteem. He also wrote a physical book, called, *De Differentiis alimentorum*, 4to. 1677.

HOFFMAN (Frederic), a celebrated physician, born at Hall, near Magdeburg, in 1660. He was made professor of physic at Hall in 1693, which situation he retained to his death in 1743. His works have been published at Geneva in 6 vols. folio. He was intimately acquainted with Paul Herman and Mr. Robert Boyle.

HOFFMAN (Daniel), a German divine and professor at Helmstadt in the 16th century, who wrote against Beza on the subject of the Eucharist. He refused to subscribe the Concord, or the Lutheran Confession, for which he was threatened with excommunication. He died in 1611, aged 72.

HOFFMAN (John James), a laborious writer, who was a native of Bâle, and published at Geneva in 1677, a work, entitled, *Lexicon Universale Historico—Geographico—Poetico—Philosophico—Politico—Philologicum*, 2 vols. folio. This work he afterwards enlarged with a supplement. He was professor of Greek at Bâle, and died there in 1706, aged 71.

HOGARTH (William), a celebrated English artist, was born at London in 1698, and bound apprentice to an engraver of arms on silver plate. About 1720 he set up business for himself, and his first employment was to engrave coats of arms and shop bills. He next undertook to execute plates for booksellers, the chief of which are a set of prints to illustrate *Hudibras* in 1726. His first performance as a painter was a representation of Wanstead assembly, the portraits taken from life, but without burlesque. In 1730 he married a daughter of sir James Thornhill, and shortly after embellished the gardens of Vauxhall with

some excellent paintings, for which Mr. Tyers, the proprietor, complimented him with a golden ticket of admission for himself and friends. In 1733 appeared his *Harlot's Progress*, a set of prints which at once stamped his reputation, and which was followed by other moral histories, most strikingly executed. Soon after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle he went over to France, and while at Calais began to sketch a drawing of the gate of the town, for which he was taken up, but at last obtained his discharge. This circumstance gave rise to his piece of, *O the roast Beef of old England*; and it is observable that he never after exhibited a Frenchman but in caricature. In 1753 he published his *Analysis of Beauty*, in a 4to. volume, in which work he was greatly assisted by Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, the physician, and Dr. Morrell. Hogarth had the infirmity of excessive vanity, and thought himself the first painter of the age. He was also a very absent man; an instance of which happened as follows: Soon after he had set up his carriage he paid a visit to the lord mayor, and having protracted his visit for a considerable time till a heavy shower came on, he was let out by a different door from that by which he entered. Unmindful of his own carriage, he called for a coach, but finding none was to be had he set off through the rain, and got home dripping wet. When Mrs. Hogarth asked him where he had left the carriage, he said that he had forgotten it. The last remarkable incident of his life was a dispute with Churchill the poet, who attacked him in a poetical epistle for his abuse of his friend Mr. Wilkes. Hogarth retaliated by representing the satirist in the form of a bear dressed canonically, holding a pot of porter in his paw. He died of a lingering illness in 1762, and was interred in the church-yard of Chiswick.

HOLBEIN (John or Hans), a famous painter, was born at Basil in Switzerland in 1498, and was instructed in the principles of his art by his father. In the town-house of Basil he painted a fine picture of our Saviour's Passion; and in the fish-market of the same town, a dance of peasants, and Death's dance, the last of which has been engraved in a series of plates. In the reign of Henry VIII. he came to England, where he was patronized by sir Thomas More and other great men. He was also taken into the service of the king, and painted a vast number of portraits and historical

pieces in an excellent style. He died of the plague at London in 1554.

HOLBERG (Louis de), a Danish writer, was born at Bergen in Norway in 1685. He rose from a very menial state to be assessor of the consistory court at Copenhagen. He distinguished himself by several ingenious works, as a *History of Denmark*, some comedies and miscellaneous pieces, for which he was created a baron. He died in 1754.

HOLDEN (Henry), an English divine of the Roman church, who settled at Paris, and died there in 1662. His works are; 1. *Analysis Fidei*, reprinted by Barbou in 1766; 2. *Marginal Notes on the New Testament*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. *A Letter to Mr. White on his Treatise De Medio Animarum statu*, 4to.

HOLDER (William), a learned divine, was born in Nottinghamshire, and educated in Pembroke hall, Cambridge. In 1642 he became rector of Blechingdon, Oxfordshire. At the restoration he took his doctor's degree, became fellow of the royal society, and subalmoner to the king. He had great skill in reaching the deaf and dumb to speak, on which art he wrote a treatise. He was also well skilled in music, and published a treatise on the *Natural Grounds and Principles of Harmony*, 1694, 8vo. His other works are; a *Discourse concerning Time*, with Application of the natural Day, lunar Month, and solar Year, 8vo.; and some papers against Dr. Wallis. He died in 1697.

HOLDSWORTH (Edward), an elegant scholar, was born about 1688, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he was elected demy of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards became travelling tutor to young noblemen and gentlemen, and died at Colehill in Warwickshire in 1747. He wrote, 1. *Muscipula*, a Latin poem of considerable merit; 2. *Pharsalia & Philippi*, or the two Philippi in Virgil's *Georgics* attempted to be explained and reconciled to History, 4to.; 3. *Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil*; with some other classical Observations, published by Mr. Spence, 1768, 4to.

HOLINSHED (Ralph), an English chronicler, was a native of Cheshire, but nothing certain is known of his profession or the time of his death, though it was most likely about 1580. His *Chronicles* were first published in 1577, in 2 vols. folio; and again in 1587 in three. In this last edition several sheets were cas-

trated on account of their containing passages offensive to the government; but these castrations have been printed separate. Holinshed was not the sole author of this work, but was assisted by various writers.

* **HOLLAND.** This country anciently belonged to the Belgæ, who yielded to Julius Cæsar about 47 B.C. The Franks held it in possession about 412, and continued so to do till Thierry, general of Charles the Bald, fixed a sovereignty here, and became the first count of Holland in 868. His posterity enjoyed it till 1206, when it passed to the earls of Hainault, in which family it continued till 1417, when it became, by the surrender of Jacqueline, count of Hainault and Holland, the property of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. In 1534 the people, to avoid coming under the dominion of the bishop of Utrecht, surrendered their country to Charles V. who gave it to his son Philip of Spain. But the oppressive government of the Spaniards proved so intolerable that they, with other provinces, revolted in 1572, and at length established themselves an independent republic.

* **HOLLAND** (Philemon), an English physician, was born at Chelmsford in Essex about 1551, and educated at Cambridge under Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He settled at Coventry, and became master of the free-school there; besides which he practised as a physician, having taken his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He died in 1636. Holland published a number of translations, particularly of Livy, Pliny's Natural History, Xenophon's Cyropædia, and Camden's Britannia.

HOLLAR (Wenceslaus), a celebrated engraver, was born at Prague in Bohemia in 1607. His family having been ruined in the destruction which had fallen upon their country by the wars, he was obliged to go abroad to seek for bread. By close application to drawing he acquired great excellence in delineating views, which procured him reputation and profit. The earl of Arundel being on an embassy to the imperial court, was so pleased with his taste that he took him into his suite, and brought him to England. His first performance was a view of and from the town of Greenwich, in two plates, in 1637. After this he etched a great number of views and portraits. In 1640 appeared his fine set of figures in 28 plates, called, *Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus*, containing the dresses of English-

women of all degrees. In 1643 he went to the continent and settled at Antwerp, where also the earl of Arundel resided with his family. While there he etched a great number of portraits and landscapes after Breughel, Elsheimer, and Teniers. In 1652 he returned to England, and continued there laboriously employed till his death in 1677. His remains were interred in the New-chapel-yard, Westminster. His works are exceedingly numerous, and of various kinds.

* **HOLLES** (Thomas Pelham), duke of Newcastle, was born in 1693, and succeeded his father in the barony of Pelham, and in 1711 his uncle John Holles duke of Newcastle. He was the very pillar of the whig party, and a strenuous supporter of the Hanover succession, for which he obtained various honours and places. Soon after the accession of his present majesty he went out of office, and was succeeded by lord Bute. He died in 1768.

* **HOLLIS** (Deuzil), one of the five members of the long-parliament who were personally demanded by king Charles I. Bishop Burnet gives him this character: "He was a man of great courage, and of as great pride: he was counted for many years the head of the presbyterian party. He was faithful and firm to his side, and never changed through the whole course of his life. He engaged in a particular opposition to Cromwell in the time of the war. They hated one another equally. He argued well, but too vehemently, for he could not bear contradiction; and had the soul of an old stubborn Roman in him. He was a faithful but a rough friend, and a severe but fair enemy. He had a true sense of religion, was a man of an unblameable course of life, and of a sound judgment, when it was not biased by passion. He was made a lord for his merits in bringing about the restoration." He died in 1680, aged 83.

HOLLIS (Thomas), a worthy English gentleman, was born at London in 1720, and educated among the dissenters, after which he was sent to Amsterdam. In 1740 he became a law student at Lincoln's-inn, but never followed that profession. He afterwards endeavoured to get into parliament, but being disappointed he retired to his seat at Corcombe in Dorsetshire, where he died suddenly in 1774. Mr. Hollis was a man of extensive liberality, and gave several

HOL

benefactions to foreign libraries. He was enthusiastically fond of liberty, and published editions of Toland's *Life of Milton*, and Sydney's *Discourses on Government*, at his own expence.

HOLMES (George), keeper of the records and barrack-master of the Tower, was born in Yorkshire, and died in 1749, aged 87. He republished the first 17 volumes of Rymer's *Fœdera*; and formed a large and curious collection of books, prints, and coins, which was sold by auction after his death.

* **HOLSTEIN** (Cornelius), the son and disciple of Peter Holstein, a painter on glass at Haerlem. He attained great excellence in historical painting; and the ceiling of the Treasury at Amsterdam is a fine proof of his powers. He died at the end of the 17th century.

HOLSTENIUS or **HOLSTEIN** (Lucas), a learned German, born at Hamburg in 1596. After receiving a liberal education he went to France, and from thence to Rome, where he obtained a canonry of St. Peter's and the librarianship of the Vatican. Pope Alexander VII. sent him as ambassador to Christina of Sweden, whose adoption of the catholic religion he received at Inspruc. He died at Rome in 1661. He wrote a dissertation upon the *Life and Writings of Porphyry*, and notes upon various authors.

HOLT (sir John), lord chief justice of the court of king's-bench, was born at Thame in Oxfordshire in 1642, and educated at the grammar-school of Abingdon, of which town his father was recorder. He afterwards entered of Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he went to Gray's-inn, London, and in due course was called to the bar. In the reign of James II. he was made recorder of London, and in 1686 serjeant at law. He sat in the convention-parliament, and shortly after was made chief-justice of the court of king's-bench, and a privy-counsellor. On all occasions he displayed a firm and intrepid mind, as well as a profound knowledge of the common law; and a greater proof of his regard to the rights of the people cannot be given than in the following instance: There happened in his time a riot occasioned by a shameful practice of decoying young persons to the plantations, who were confined in a house in Holborn till they could be shipped off. Notice of this being sent to Whitehall, a party of the military were ordered out, but before they marched an officer was sent to the chief-justice

HOL

to desire him to send some of his people with the soldiers. Holt asked the officer what he intended to do if the mob refused to disperse; "My lord (replied he), we have orders to fire upon them."—"Have you so?" said Holt, "then observe what I say; if one man is killed, I will take care that you and every soldier of your party shall be hanged.—Sir, (added he) go back and acquaint those who sent you, that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know likewise that the laws of this land are not to be executed by the sword: these things belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them." So saying, he dismissed the officer, and proceeded to the spot with his tipstaves, where he prevailed upon the populace to disperse, on a promise that justice should be done, and the abuse remedied. This worthy judge died in 1709, without issue.

* **HOLWELL** (John Zephaniah), an ingenious English gentleman, who was governor of Bengal, and one of the persons confined in the black-hole at Calcutta in 1756, of which he published a narrative. He wrote several pieces on India affairs, and died in 1798.

HOLYDAY (Barten), a learned English divine, was born at Oxford in 1593, and educated at Christ church, of which he became student, and in 1615 entered into orders. In 1618 he attended sir Francis Stewart to Spain as his chaplain; and on his return became chaplain to the king and archdeacon of Oxford. In the civil war he complied with the parliament, and retained his living of Chilton in Berkshire. He died in 1661. He wrote several sermons, and translated the *Satires of Juvenal* into English.

HOLYOAKE (Francis), a learned lexicographer, was born in Warwickshire about 1567, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of Southam in his native county, and suffered greatly for his loyalty in the civil wars. He died in 1653. His *Etymological Dictionary of Latin words* was first printed in 1606, 4to. and the fourth edition, enlarged, appeared in 1633.

HOLYOAKE (Thomas), son of the preceding, was born at Southam in 1616, and became a student of Queen's college, Oxford. He served in the royal army, and was a captain although a doctor of divinity. Afterwards he practised physic, but at the restoration he obtained some ecclesiastical preferment, and died

H O M

in 1675. In 1677 appeared his Dictionary, English and Latin, and Latin and English, folio.

* HOLYWOOD (John), or Halifax, or Sacrobosco, an English mathematician, was born at Halifax in Yorkshire, though both the Irish and Scotch have claimed him as their countryman. After receiving his education at Oxford he entered into orders and went to Paris, where he died in 1256. He wrote; 1. *De Sphæra Mundi*; 2. *De Anni Ratione*; 3. *De Algorismo*.

HOMBERG (William), a famous chemist, was born in 1652 at Baravia, where his father was governor of the arsenal. He at first entered into the army, but at length quitted that profession for the law, which he also abandoned and betook himself to the sciences, particularly botany, medicine, and chemistry; to improve himself in which he travelled into various countries. In 1682 he fixed his residence in France, and abjured the protestant religion, but being disappointed in his views of patronage, he went to Rome and practised physic. Afterwards he returned to Paris, where he became a member of the academy of sciences, and chemist to the duke of Orleans, who also appointed him his first physician. He died in 1715. Chemistry is greatly indebted to his labours, particularly for the discovery of the properties of the Bologna stone, and its phosphoric appearance after calcination. He never published any distinct work, but some of his papers are in the memoirs of the academy.

HOME (David), a Scotch minister, who resided in France, and was employed by James I. to reconcile Tilenus and du Moulin, on the subject of justification, and if possible the protestants of Europe in one common confession. He wrote; 1. *Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli ingenium examinatum*, 4to. 1626; 2. *L'Assassinat du Roi, ou Maximès du Viel de la Montagne pratiquées en la Personne de defunt Henri le Grand*, 8vo. 1617.

HOME (Henry), lord Kaimes, a learned Scotch judge and elegant writer, was born in 1696, and became by his merit the senior lord of Session in Scotland. He wrote, 1. *Essays upon several Subjects concerning British Antiquities*, 1746; 2. *Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion*, 8vo.; 3. *Historical Law*, 8vo.; 4. *The Principles of Equity*, folio; 5. *Elements of*

H O M

Criticism, 3 vols. 8vo. a work which has experienced universal approbation; 6. *The Gentleman Farmer*, 8vo.; 7. *Loose Hints upon Education*, 8vo.; 8. *The History of Man*, 4 vols. 8vo. He died in 1782.

HOMER, the father of Greek poetry, was born on the banks of the river Meles, whence his mother called him Melesigenes. He was a natural child, but his mother afterwards married one Phemius, a citizen of Smyrna, who adopted Homer as his son. His birth, however, is involved in so much obscurity that all this may be mere fable, for the ancients are not agreed as to the period in which he flourished, and seven cities disputed the honour of having given him birth. It is pretended that he kept a school at Smyrna, and that he afterwards accompanied one Mentes, a master of a ship, in several voyages, who left him at Ithaca, where he gathered many particulars respecting Ulysses, which laid the foundation of the *Odyssey*. At length Mentes returned and took him on board again, but at Colophon he had the misfortune of losing his sight. He then became a strolling bard, and obtained the name of Homer, which signifies a blind man. It is further added, that being at Phocæa, a school-master, named Thestorides, offered to maintain him provided he would suffer him to transcribe his verses, which he agreed to from necessity. The school-master then went to Chios, where he acquired great wealth by Homer's poems, while the poet himself could scarcely get bread by reciting them. Homer hearing of this proceeded to Chios, and Thestorides fled as soon as he arrived. Here our bard gained a fortune, opened a school of poetry, married, and had two daughters. He died at Chios about 907 years B.C. The only genuine works of his extant, are the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. The *Barrachomyomachia*, or *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, has been disputed, but many good critics deem it to be Homer's. The Hymns which go under his name are questionable. The best editions of Homer are, that of Barnes, Cambridge, 2 vols. 4to. 1711; that of Glasgow, 2 vols. folio. 1758; and that of Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo. 1780. It is altogether needless to enter into Homer's character as a poet, as he was beyond a doubt the most exalted and universal genius the world has seen.

HOMMEL (Charles Frederic), a German writer, born in 1722, and died in 1781.

His greatest works are; 1. *De Legum civilium et naturalium Natura*; 2. *Obletamenta Juris Feudalis, sive Grammaticæ Observationes jus rei clientelaris, et antiquates Germanicas varie illustrantes*; 3. *Corpus Juris Civilis cum notis variis*.

* **HONDEKOETER** (Gilles), an eminent painter, born at Utrecht in 1583. He painted landscapes in an admirable style, and also different kinds of flowers with singular truth and exactness.

* **HONDEKOETER** (Gysbrecht), a son of the above, was born in 1613, and painted fowls in a lively and strong manner.

HONDEKOETER (Melchior), a painter in the same style as his father Gysbrecht, with eminence. The landscapes, which he introduces as the back grounds of his pictures, are adapted with peculiar judgment and skill, and admirably finished. He died in 1695, aged 59.

* **HONDIUS** (Abraham), a Dutch painter of landscapes, animals, and huntings, was born at Rotterdam in 1638. His manner was peculiarly bold and free, and there is a great deal of fire in his composition. His most capital picture is the Burning of Troy, in which there is a great variety of figures well designed and disposed with judgment. He died in 1691.

HONDIUS (Jesse), a letter-founder, and engraver on copper and ivory, was born in Flanders in 1563, and died in 1611. He was well acquainted with geography, and published a book, called, *Descriptio Geographica orbis terrarum*, folio, 1607.

HONE (George Paul), a German lawyer, born at Nuremburg in 1662. He was appointed counsellor to the duke of Meinungen, and bailiff of Cobourg, where he died in 1747. His principal works are, 1. *Lexicon Topographicum Franconiae*; 2. *History of the Duchy of Saxe Cobourg*.

HONESTIS (Petrus de), or Petrus Damiani, an Italian prelate and cardinal. He was employed by pope Nicholas II. to reduce the church of Milan to celibacy, which was not done but with great difficulty. In 1061 he renounced his bishopric and retired to a cell; but in 1069 he was called from his retirement by the pope, who sent him on a mission to France. He died in 1072, after having reconciled Ravenna to the Roman see. His works are numerous, but now in little esteem.

* **HONORIUS**, emperor of the west,

was the second son of Theodosius the Great, and was associated in the empire with Arcadius his brother in 395. His guardian, Stilicon, endeavoured to dethrone him, but failed in the attempt and was slain. In 409 Alaric, the Gothic general, besieged Rome, and ravaged all the country, while Honorius remained indolent at Ravenna. He died of a dropsy in that city in 423, aged 39.

* **HONORIUS** I. pope, succeeded Boniface V. in 626, and died in 638. He governed the Roman church with great zeal and prudence.

* **HONORIUS** II. of Bologna, succeeded Calixtus II. in 1124, and at the same time Thibault was chosen by another party, under the name of Celestin, but he voluntarily resigned the chair to his rival, who died in 1130.

* **HONORIUS** III. was made pope after Innocent III. in 1216. He confirmed the order of Dominicans, and died in 1227. He was learned for his age, and left several works.

* **HONORIUS** IV. a Roman, ascended the pontifical chair in 1285, and died in 1287. He displayed great zeal for his church, and promoted the crusades with earnestness.

HONTAN (Baron de), a native of Gascony in the 17th century, who published his travels in North America, filled with strange improbabilities, written in a barbarous style. He was an officer in the French service, from which he was dismissed for some bad conduct, and at length settled in Denmark.

* **HONTHEIM** (John Nicholas de), suffragan to the archbishop elector of Treves, was born in that city in 1700. He was an ecclesiastic of great taste and erudition, and died in 1790. He wrote, 1. *Historia Trevisensis diplomatica & pragmatica*, 3 vols. folio; 2. *A Supplement to the above Work*, 2 vols. folio; 3. *De præsentis statu Ecclesiæ liber singularis*, 5 vols. 4to. This work occasioned considerable noise among the catholics.

* **HONTHORST** (Gerard), a painter, born at Utrecht in 1592. He was a disciple of Bloemart, after which he went to Rome for improvement. His particular excellence was shewn in his night-pieces, representing figures by candle-light, which usually were as large as life. Sandrart mentions a picture by him, the subject of which is, Christ brought bound before Pilate, in which the light proceeding from the flambeaux and torches produced so uncommon a lustre that no preceding artist had performed any thing

in that style equal to it. He died in 1660.

* **HONTHORST** (William), the brother of the above, was also a disciple of Bloemart. He excelled in history and portrait, and died in 1683, aged 79.

HOOF (Petrus Cornelius van), a Dutch writer, was born at Amsterdam in 1581. Louis XIII. of France gave him the order of St. Michael, in consequence of his History of Henry IV. He died in 1647. His works are, 1. Poems and Comedies; 2. The History of the Low Countries from the Abdication of Charles V. to 1598; 3. A history of Henry IV. in Latin; 4. A translation of Tacitus into Dutch.

HOOGVEEN (Henry), a learned Dutchman, born at Leyden, of poor parents, in 1712. He received a good education, and at the age of 15 became a teacher himself for the purpose of supporting his parents. In 1732 he was made under-master of the academy at Gorcum, and shortly after he was appointed to the care of the academy at Woerden, from whence in 1738 he removed to Culembourg. In 1745 he settled at Breda, which he left in 1761 for Dort, but after a residence of three years there he went and settled at Delft, where he died in 1794. His works are, 1. An edition of Vigerus de Idiotismis Linguae Græcæ; 2. Doctrina particularum Linguae Græcæ, 2 vols. 4to.; 3. Some Latin poems and discourses. A posthumous piece of his, entitled, *Dictionarium Analogicum Græcum*, is now printing at Cambridge.

* **HOOGSTRAETEN** (Theodore van), a landscape painter of Antwerp, who studied entirely after nature with great truth and exactness. He died in 1640, aged 44. He had a son, Samuel, who became very excellent, not only as a landscape, but as a portrait painter. He died in 1678, aged 51.

HOOGSTRATEN (David), professor of belles-lettres at Amsterdam, was born in 1658, and died in 1724, of a disorder occasioned by his falling into a canal. He wrote Latin and Flemish poems, notes upon some of the Latin classics, and compiled a Dictionary, Flemish and Latin.

HOOGUE (Romain de), a Dutch engraver, who had a lively imagination, though not much taste. His principal works are, 1. Plates for Basnage's History of the Old and New Testament, folio, 1704; 2. Plates for the Egyptian hieroglyphics, published at Amsterdam,

1735, folio; 3. Plates to Fontaine's Fables, 2 vols. 8vo. 1685. His performances are much sought for.

HOOK (Robert), a celebrated mathematician, was born in the Isle of Wight in 1635, and having a taste for drawing was placed under sir Peter Lely, but the oil-colours disordering his head he soon quitted painting, and was taken by Dr. Busby into his house and under his tuition. There he gained a good knowledge of the languages, and about 1653 went to Christ church, Oxford, and became a member of the philosophical society then instituted in that university. He assisted Dr. Willis in his chemical operations, and afterwards became assistant to Mr. Boyle. He was one of the first fellows of the royal society, the repository of which was entrusted to his care. In 1664 he was made professor of mechanics to that learned body, with a salary of 50l. per annum, to which was afterwards added 30l. more. At the same time he was elected professor of geometry in Gresham college. After the fire of London he produced a plan of his own for rebuilding the city, which procured him the appointment of one of the city surveyors, though his plan was not carried into effect. In 1668 he had a dispute with Hevelius respecting telescopic sights, which he managed with such warmth as to give great offence to his scientific friends. In 1671 he attacked sir Isaac Newton's Theory of Light and Colours; and when that philosopher's Principia came out, Hooke pretended that the discovery concerning the force and action of gravity was his own, which occasioned that patient man to feel some just resentment against him. In 1691 archbishop Tillotson created him M.D. by warrant. He died at his lodgings in Gresham college in 1702. He wrote a valuable work, entitled, *Micrographia*, or Philosophical Descriptions of minute Bodies made by magnifying Glasses, with Observations and Enquiries thereupon, folio, 1665. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions, and after his death appeared his posthumous works, in folio, 1705. He was a man of great mechanical genius, and the sciences are indebted to him for several valuable instruments and improvements.

HOOK (Nathaniel), an English historian, who died in 1764. He was a zealous Roman catholic, and when he attended Pope in his last illness he introduced a priest to him to take his confes-

tion, which almost threw Bolingbroke into a fit of madness. He drew up the duchess of Marlborough's account of her conduct, for which he received 5000*l*. His best work is a Roman history, in 4 vols. 4to. printed at various times, and extending from the foundation of the city to the ruin of the commonwealth.

HOOKE (John), a learned antiquary, was born at Exeter in 1524, and educated at Oxford, after which he travelled into Germany. On his return home he married and settled at Exeter, for which place he sat in parliament in 1571. He wrote a Description of Exeter, and some part of Holinshed's Chronicle, besides other pieces. He died in 1601.

HOOKE (Richard), a famous English divine, commonly called the judicious, was nephew of the above, and born at Heavitree near Exeter in 1553. He received his education at the grammar-school of that city, from whence, by the kindness of bishop Jewell, he was sent to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he was made bible-clerk, and received also a pension from his patron, who recommended him so strongly to Sandys, archbishop of York, that he sent his son Edwin to be his pupil at Oxford. In 1577 he was chosen fellow of his college, and in 1581 he took orders; soon after which he contracted a most unhappy marriage with the daughter of a linen-draper in London. In 1584 he was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp in Buckinghamshire, where he led an uncomfortable life with his wife Joan for about a year. Being found in this situation by his pupil Mr. Sandys, he represented his tutor's case so pathetically to his father, that he procured for him the mastership of the Temple in 1585. But this place did not suit Hooker's temper, who was fitted for a country retirement, he therefore applied to archbishop Whitgift for a removal to "some quiet parsonage, where he might see God's blessings spring out of his mother earth, and eat his bread in peace and privacy; a place where he might, without disturbance, meditate his approaching mortality, and that great account which all flesh must give at the last day to the God of all spirits." In consequence of this application he was presented to a living in Wiltshire, where he wrote part of his Ecclesiastical Polity. In 1595 queen Elizabeth presented him to the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, where he finished that great work, and his Life in 1600. James I. had the highest opinion

of Hooker's invaluable books, as also had his son Charles, who recommended them to his children; and pope Clement VIII. said of them to Dr. Stapleton, "that there were in them such seeds of eternity, that they will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning." His works have been frequently printed in folio, and a late edition has appeared at Oxford in octavo.

HOOPER (John), a pious English bishop and martyr, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. He was for some time a member of the order of white-monks or cistercians, but having imbibed gospel principles he quitted them and returned to the university. At the time when the six bloody articles were in force he went abroad, and married a wife in Switzerland, where he applied assiduously to the Hebrew language. At the accession of Edward VI. he returned to England, and was made bishop of Gloucester, to which was added that of Worcester in commendam. Here he laboured with great zeal till the restoration of popery under Mary, when he was arrested and condemned to the flames at Gloucester, which he endured with great resolution in 1555, aged 60. Some of his letters are in Fox's Acts and Monuments.

HOOPER (George), an eminent English prelate, was born at Grimley in Worcestershire about 1640, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, in 1656. In 1672 he became chaplain to Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, and shortly after to archbishop Sheldon, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth. In 1677 he became almoner to the princess of Orange, whom he attended to Holland. In 1691 he was appointed dean of Canterbury; and in the first year of queen Anne was made bishop of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated shortly after to Bath and Wells. He died in 1727, and was interred in the cathedral of Wells. He published several books against popery, some sermons, and several miscellaneous tracts, which evince great learning, particularly one entitled, *An Inquiry into the State of the ancient Measures, the Attic, Roman, and especially the Jewish*. With an Appendix concerning our old English Money and Measures of Content, 1721, 8vo. All his works were printed at Oxford in one vol. folio, 1757.

HOORNBECK (John), a learned Dutch divine, was born at Haarlem in

H O R

1617. He studied at Leyden and Utrecht, and in 1632 entered into the ministry at Cologne, from whence he returned to Holland in 1643. The year following he was made divinity professor at Utrecht, which office he discharged with great reputation till 1654, when he was called to the divinity chair at Leyden. He died in 1666. His works are very numerous, and Bayle gives him this high character, that he was the complete model of a good pastor and divinity professor.

HOPKINS (Ezekiel), an exemplary prelate, was born at Sandford in Devonshire, and in 1649 became chorister of Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was afterwards chaplain. In 1669 he went to Ireland as chaplain to lord Robartes (afterwards earl of Truro), who gave him his daughter in marriage, and the deanery of Raphoe. Lord Berkely made him bishop of Raphoe in 1671, and in 1681 he was translated to Londonderry. In 1688 he was obliged to quit Ireland, which was then the seat of war. The year following he was chosen minister of Aldermanbury, where he died shortly after. His works have been published in one volume folio, and are distinguished by a plain persuasive style. The chief of them is an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer.

HOPKINS (Charles), son of the above, was born at Exeter, and educated first at Dublin, and afterwards at Cambridge. In 1693 he published some epistolary poems and translations, and the year following produced a tragedy, called, Pyrrhus, King of Egypt. He translated Ovid's History and Art of Love; and was greatly esteemed by Dryden and other poets, but died of intemperance in the 36th year of his age, in 1699.

HOPKINS (John), another son of the bishop, was born in 1675. He had also a poetical turn, and published a collection, entitled, Amasia, or the Works of the Muses; in 3 vols. 1700.

HORAPOLLO or HORUS APOLLO, an Egyptian grammarian, who taught first at Alexandria and afterwards at Constantinople in the time of Theodosius. There remain of his two books on the Egyptian hieroglyphics, printed by Aldus in Greek in 1505, folio, but the best edition is that of Parma at Utrecht in 4to.

* HORATII, the name of three brothers, who fought against the three Curiatii of Alba, B.C. 667. Two of them were slain, but the third, by adding arti-

H O R

fice to his courage, slew all three of his antagonists. On his return to Rome he met his sister, who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii, and the reproaching him for what he had done, he slew her also. His eminent services, however, were considered in extenuation of this heinous crime, and he was pardoned.

HORATIUS (Quintus Flaccus), an elegant Roman poet, was born at Venustum, a town of Apulia, or of Lucania, B.C. 65. His father was a freedman, but though poor he gave his son a good education, placing him first under the best masters at Rome, and then sending him to Athens, that he might study philosophy. Here he was taken notice of by Brutus, who took him into his army, and made him a tribune; but Horace had more wit in him than courage, and at the battle of Philippi he threw away his shield and fled. He was now reduced to want, but Virgil became his patron, and recommended him to Mæcenas, who introduced him to Augustus, with whom he became a favourite. Augustus offered him considerable preferments, but he declined them all, preferring a private life, and a state of independence, to the honours of the court. He was highly esteemed by the first people at Rome, particularly Mæcenas and Pollio. In the latter part of his life he retired into the country, where he indulged himself in a philosophical ease, which he has admirably described in his odes. He died eight years B.C. and was buried near his friend and patron Mæcenas, whose death it is said hastened his own. The best editions of this charming poet are those of Lips. 1752; and of Glasgow, 12mo. 1744. He has been well translated into English by Mr. Francis.

* HORMISDAS, a pope and saint of the Roman calendar, was elected to the pontifical chair in 514. He called a council at Rome against the eutychians, and died in 523. Many of his letters are extant.

* HORMISDAS III. king of Persia, ascended the throne after the death of his father Chosroes the Great in 580. He lost soon after most of his army in an engagement with the Romans; and his general, Varanes, having experienced a similar disaster, Hormisdas sent him a female dress, which so provoked him that he excited his subjects to revolt, and having seized Hormisdas, deprived him of his eyes. He died in 590.

HORNE (George), the excellent bishop of Norwich, was born in 1730, at Orham

in Kent, of which place his father was rector. He received his education at the grammar-school of Maidstone, and then was elected to a scholarship of University college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. He was afterwards chosen fellow of Magdalen college, and applied himself with great diligence to sacred literature, particularly the Hebrew language. He attached himself to the principles of Hutchinson, which at that time were peculiarly unfashionable at Oxford, and brought upon their abettors much obloquy. In 1753 he entered into orders, and was soon distinguished as a most excellent preacher. He appeared also as an acute writer, particularly in controversy, defending the doctrines of Hutchinson with singular dexterity, and attacking Dr. Kennicott's interpolating labours with much learning and adroitness. His exemplary character procured for him, in 1768, the important station of president of his college, about which time he married a daughter of Philip Burton, esq. of Eltham in Kent. He now took his degree of D.D. and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. The year following appeared his beautiful performance, entitled, *Considerations on the Life of St. John the Baptist*, being the Substance of Sermons which he had preached annually at Magdalen college. In 1776 he served the office of vice-chancellor, and the same year produced his invaluable *Commentary on the Psalms*, the best work of the kind in our language. In 1781 he was deservedly appointed bishop of Norwich, but unfortunately his infirmities were then so great, that the church could not enjoy much benefit from so pure and evangelical a luminary. "I am come to these steps (said he, as he was entering the palace) at a time of life when I can neither go up them nor down them with safety." He died, full of faith and hope, inspired by the purest principles, and founded on the most solid basis, at Bath in 1792. His remains rest at Eltham, and a monument has been erected for him in the cathedral of Norwich; but his best monument and praise are his valuable works, which are, 1. A fair, candid, and impartial State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson; 2. The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis* explained, &c. 8vo.; 3. *Spicilegium Shuckfordianum*, or a Nosegay for the Critics, in 8vo.; 4. An Apology for certain Gentlemen in the University of Oxford, aspersed in a late anonymous

Pamphlet, 8vo.; 5. A View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of correcting the Hebrew Text, in 8vo.; 6. Considerations on the Life and Death of St. John the Baptist, 8vo.; 7. Considerations on the projected Reformation of the Church of England, 4to. 1772; 8. A Commentary on the Psalms, 2 vols. 4to. and 8vo.; 9. A Letter to Adam Smith, LL.D. on the Life, Death, and Philosophy, of David Hume, 12mo; 10. Letters on Infidelity, 12mo.; 11. A Letter to Dr. Priestley by an Undergraduate, 8vo.; 12. Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters, 8vo.; 13. Five Volumes of Sermons on several Subjects and Occasions; 14. A Charge intended to have been delivered to the Clergy of Norwich at the primacy Visitation, 4to. 1791. The reader will be highly gratified and instructed by reading Mr. Jones's excellent *Life of this exemplary divine and apostolical bishop*.

HORNECK (Anthony), a learned divine of the English church, was born in the Lower Palatinate in 1641, and being designed for the ministry he was sent to study divinity, first at Heidelberg under Spanheim. At the age of 19 he came to England and entered himself of Queen's college, Oxford, of which he was chosen chaplain, and afterwards obtained the vicarage of Allhallows, Oxford. The duke of Albemarle gave him the rectory of Doulton in Devonshire, to which was afterwards added a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter. In 1671 he became preacher at the Savoy, and in 1693 he obtained a prebendal stall at Westminster. He died in 1696. Dr. Horneck was a man of great learning and of exemplary piety. His works are judicious and well known.

HORNIUS (George), professor of history at Leyden, was born in the Palatinate, and died in 1670. His principal works are, 1. *Historia Ecclesiastica ad ann. 1666*; 2. *De Originibus Americae*; 3. *Geographia vetus & nova*. 8vo.;

HORROX (Jeremiah), an English astronomer, was born in Lancashire about 1619. He received his academical education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, after which he retired to Hool near Liverpool, where he devoted himself wholly to the study of astronomy and making observations; but was cut off by a sudden death in 1640. He was the first person who ever observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, an account of which, drawn up by himself, was published by Hevelius at Dantzic in 1661, under the title, *Venus in Solepariter vrsa*,

anno 1639, Nov. 24. Dr. Wallis published some of his papers in 1673, under the title of *Opera Posthuma*.

HORSLEY (John), a learned English antiquary, was born in Northumberland, and educated first at Newcastle, and next in Scotland, where he took his degree of M.A. He afterwards became pastor of a dissenting congregation in his native county, and died in 1731. He wrote a great work, entitled, *Britannia Romana*, which gives a copious and an exact account of the remains and vestiges of the Romans in Britain. The author was a fellow of the royal society, and a man of extensive reading.

HORSTIUS (James), a German physician, was born at Torgau in 1537, and took his doctor's degree at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1562. In 1584 he became professor of physic at Helmstadt, where he died in 1600. Horstius was a man of abilities and learning. He was also distinguished by his piety, and always prayed to God to bless his prescriptions.

HORSTIUS (George), nephew of the above, was born at Torgau in 1578, and took his doctor's degree at Basil in 1606. He was professor of physic at several universities, and lastly at Ulm, where he died in 1636. He published several learned works in the line of his profession.

HORTENSIVS (Quintus), a Roman orator, who pleaded his first cause with great applause at the age of 19, B.C. 94. He afterwards enjoyed several places of public trust, being military tribune, prætor, and consul. He died immensely rich, B.C. 49. His daughter Hortensia inherited his eloquence, and when the Roman women were required to render on bath an account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such success that the decree was annulled.

HORTENSIVS (Lambert), a philosopher, poet, and historian, who assumed that name because his father was a gardener, was born in the territory of Utrecht in 1501, and studied at Louvain. He was for many years rector of the school at Naarden, where he died in 1577. He wrote, *De Bello Germanica*, under Charles V. and several other works.

* **HORTENSIVS** (Martin), a famous astronomer, was born at Delft in 1605, and died in the flower of his age in 1539. He wrote a dissertation, *De Mercurio sub Sole viso & Venere invisâ*; also two discourses, *De utilitate & dignitate Mathematicis & de Oculo ejusque Præstantiâ*.

* **HOSEA**, the first in order of the mi-

nor prophets. He reproved the Jews in a bold style for their impieties and idolatrous practices. He died anno mundi 3316.

HOSIUS (Stanislaus), a cardinal, was born at Cracow in Poland in 1503, of poor parents, but the superiority of his abilities brought him into notice, and he became bishop of Warmia. Pius IV. made him a cardinal, and employed him as his legate to preside at the council of Trent. He was a learned and zealous champion for the Roman church. His works make 2 vols. folio. He died in 1579.

* **HOSKINS** (John), an eminent English portrait painter, who died in 1664. He had the honour to paint the portraits of king Charles, his queen, and most of the royal family. Alexander and Samuel Cooper were his disciples.

HOSPITAN (Rodolphus), a learned Swiss, born at Altdorf, near Zurich, in 1547. Having gone through his academical studies he was ordained in 1568. In 1571 he was made provisor of the abbey school at Zurich, and afterwards minister of the abbey church. He died in 1626. He wrote several able works on the history of popish errors and superstitions, which have been collected with his other writings, in 7 vols. folio.

HOSPITAL (Michael de l'), chancellor of France, was the son of a physician, and born in Auvergne in 1505. His merits recommended him to the government, and he became successively auditor of the Rota at Rome, counsellor in the parliament of Paris, ambassador at the council of Trent, and superintendant of the royal finances of France, in which he conducted himself with strict integrity. At length he was raised to the high office of chancellor, at a time of peculiar trouble, when faction and fury divided the kingdom. He was the strenuous advocate for toleration, on which account the rigid romanists accused him of being a protestant, and at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, a party of horse advanced to his house for the purpose of murdering him, but though he had it in his power to escape he refused to move. Providentially another party arrived with others from the king to save him. This great man died in 1573. There are in print of his, 1. Latin Poems, published at Amsterdam, in 8vo. 1732; 2. Memoirs, containing Treaties of Peace, &c.

HOSPITAL (William Francis Antony, marquis de l'), a French mathematician of great fame, was born in 1661. He

was for some time in the army, which from a defect in his sight he soon quitted, and applied himself wholly to mathematics. In 1693 he was admitted an honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and published a work on sir Isaac Newton's calculations, entitled, *L'Analyse des Infinimens petits*, being the first Frenchman who wrote on that subject. He afterwards engaged in another mathematical work, in which he included, *Les Sections Coniques les Lieux Geometriques, la Construction des Equations, et une Theorie des Courbes Mecaniques*. He died in 1704.

* **HOSTE** (Paul l'), a French jesuit, born in 1652. He distinguished himself by his skill in the mathematics, and became professor of those sciences at Toulon, where he died in 1700. He wrote, 1. *Traité des Evolutions Navales*, folio, 1727; 2. *Traité de Mathematiques les plus necessaires à un Officier*, 3 vols. 12mo.

HOTMAN (Francis), a French civilian, was born at Paris in 1524. He studied at Orleans, where he took his degree of doctor in the civil law. He afterwards read lectures in the schools of Paris; but having embraced protestantism he quitted France and went to Switzerland, from whence he removed to Strasburg, where he obtained a professorship of civil law. Some years afterwards he returned to France and became professor at Bourges, but the massacre of St. Bartholomew convincing him of his danger, he retired to Basil, where he died in 1590. His works were published at Geneva in 1599, in 3 vols. folio.

HOTTINGER (John Henry), a learned writer of Zurich in Switzerland, was born in 1620. He had such a facility in learning languages, that it was resolved to send him into foreign countries at the public expence. He accordingly visited several parts of Europe, and at his return was made professor of ecclesiastical history, to which was afterwards added that of the oriental languages. He was employed by the elector palatine to restore the credit of the university of Heidelberg, and remained there six years. He was deservedly held in the highest esteem by his countrymen, who employed him in state affairs, and he was going on a mission to Holland when he was unfortunately drowned in the river that passes through Zurich in 1667. His principal works are, 1. *Exercitationes Anti-Morinianæ de Pentateucho Samaritano*, 4to. 1644; 2. *Thesaurus Philologicus, seu clavis*

Scripturæ, &c. 1649, 4to.; 3. *Historia Orientalis, quæ ex variis Orientalium Monumentis collecta, agit, &c.* 4to. 1661; 4. *Promptuarium, sive Bibliotheca Orientalis, &c.* 4to. 1658; 5. *Etymologicon Orientale, sive Lexicon Harmonicum Hephlogotton*, 1661, 4to. The languages contained in this work are, the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and Rabbinical.

HOUBIGANT (Charles Francis), a learned French divine, was born at Paris in 1686. He was a priest of the oratory, and distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of the Hebrew scriptures, the whole of which he translated into Latin, with notes, published at Paris in 4 vols. folio, 1753. He published some other works, particularly translations of some pieces from the English. He died in 1783.

* **HOUBRAKEN** (Arnold), a Dutch painter, born at Dordt in 1660. He also applied to literature, particularly to poetry, convinced of the advantage which he should thereby acquire in the line of his profession. He wrote the *Lives of the Flemish Painters*, printed in 1754, in 3 vols. folio.

HOVEDEN (Roger de), an English historian in the time of Henry II. He was a native of York, and was at the same time an ecclesiastic and a lawyer, two professions then commonly united in the same person. His *Annals of English History* commence at 731, and end with the third year of John. They were printed at London in 1595, and at Frankfurt in 1601.

HOUGH (John), an excellent English bishop, was born in Middlesex in 1650. After going through his school education he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which in 1675 he was elected fellow. In 1681 he accompanied the duke of Ormond to Ireland, from whence he returned to England the year following, and in 1685 was made prebend of Worcester. In 1687 he was chosen by the fellows president of Magdalen college, from which he was removed by the ecclesiastical commissioners, and Parker, bishop of Oxford, put in his place. At the revolution, however, the college recovered its rights, and Hough his presidency. In 1690 he was made bishop of Oxford, from whence in 1699 he was translated to Litchfield and Coventry. On the death of Dr. Tenison he was offered the primacy, but declined it. However, in 1717, he accepted the see of Worcester, which he held to his death in 1743.

HOW

He was a very munificent prelate, and expended on his episcopal palaces at least 7000*l*.

HOULIERIES (Antonietta de la Garde des), a French poetess, was born at Paris in 1638. She was the pupil of Henaule, whom she imitated not only in poetry, but also in scepticism. She was a member of the academy of Ricovrati at Padua and of that of Arles. She died in 1694. Her daughter was also eminent as a writer, and the works of these ladies were published together in 1747, in 2 vols. 12mo.

* **HOUSEMAN** (Cornelius), a painter, born at Antwerp in 1648. He settled at Mechlin, where he acquired great reputation as an artist. He excelled in painting landscapes enriched with the figures of animals and plants, executed in a beautiful manner. He died in 1727.

* **HOUSEMAN** (James), another painter, born at Antwerp in 1656. He came to England, where he painted history and portrait successfully. His greatest work is the altar-piece in the chapel at St. James's. He died in 1696.

HOUTEVILLE (Claude Francis), a French writer, who was appointed perpetual secretary to the French academy in 1742, but died the year following, aged 54. He wrote a book, entitled, *La Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne prouvée par les Faits*.

* **HOWARD** (Charles), earl of Nottingham, a brave English admiral, who commanded the English fleet which defeated the Spanish armada in 1588. He died in 1624, aged 88.

HOWARD (Henry), earl of Surrey, was the eldest son of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and was born about 1520. He was brought up with Henry earl of Richmond, a natural son of Henry VIII, and between them there was a close friendship, which lasted till the death of Richmond in 1536. Howard seems to have had a romantic turn, and in his travels he proclaimed the superiority of the charms of Geraldine his mistress with all the ardour of a knight-errant. He has celebrated this lady in several elegant sonnets, which shew him to have been the first poet of his time; but who this Geraldine was is now not known. Howard commanded at the battle of Flodden-field, and for his valour on that occasion he was created earl of Surrey. But afterwards, in endeavouring to cut off a convoy to Boulogne, he experienced a defeat, which brought upon him the king's displeasure, who being implacable in his resentment,

HOW

caused this gallant nobleman to be tried on a frivolous charge of treason. He was found guilty, and beheaded soon after on Tower-hill. His poems were printed in 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1717; and are also to be found in Anderson's collection of the British Poets.

HOWARD (sir Robert), an English writer, was the son of Thomas earl of Berkshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He suffered considerably in his fortunes during the civil war, but at the restoration he was knighted, and chosen member of parliament. He was also made auditor of the exchequer. He was a zealous friend of the revolution, and died at the close of the 17th century. Sir Robert wrote, besides several plays, 1. *The History of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II.*; 2. *The History of Religion*, 1694, 8vo. &c.

HOWARD (John), the philanthropist, was born at Hackney in 1726. His father, who kept a carpet warehouse in London, dying, left him in the hands of guardians, by whom he was apprenticed to a wholesale grocer. But his constitution being too weak for trade he bought out the remainder of his time, and made a tour on the continent. On his return he lodged at the house of a widow lady at Stoke Newington, who nursed him with such care during his illness, that he conceived an affection for her, though she was much older than himself, and they were married. Mrs. Howard lived only about three years after, and he was a sincere mourner for her loss. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, but on the passage the ship was taken and carried into France. After his release he made the tour of Italy, and on his return to England he settled in Hampshire. In 1758 he married a second wife, but she died in childbed in 1765, leaving him one son. He was at this time fixed at Cardington near Bedford, where he had purchased a seat adjoining that of his relation Mr. Whitbread. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the jails throughout England, to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the sufferers. In 1774 he made an effort to get a seat in parliament for Bedford, in which he was unsuccessful; but the same year he was examined before the house of commons on the subject of the prisons, and received the thanks of the house on the occasion. He then went on with his

HOW

benevolent views, and extended them to foreign countries, making various excursions though Europe between the years 1785 and 1787. In 1777 he published *The State of Prisons in England and Wales*, with preliminary Observations, and an Account of some foreign Prisons, 4to. In 1780 he published an appendix to this book, with an account of his travels in Italy; and in 1784 a new edition appeared with considerable additions. About this time some warm admirers of Mr. Howard opened a subscription for the purpose of erecting a statue to his honour, but at his earnest request this design was laid aside. In 1789 he published an account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, in 4to. In this work he signified his intention of revisiting Russia, Turkey, and of extending his route into the east. "I am not infeasible," he says, "of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Trusting, however, in the protection of that kind Providence which has hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully commit myself to the disposal of unerring Wisdom. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious, deliberate, conviction, that I am pursuing the path of duty; and to a sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrower circle of a retired life." This good man did fall a sacrifice to his humanity; for in visiting a sick patient at Cherison, who had a malignant fever, he caught the infection, and died Jan. 20, 1790. His labours have had their effect in this country by causing his plans to be adopted in most of our prisons. A statue of Mr. Howard has been placed in St. Paul's cathedral, with a long inscription recording the actions of his benevolent life.

* HOWE (John), an eminent non-conformist divine, was born at Loughborough in Lincolnshire in 1630. and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, and became fellow of Magdalen college. He was ordained in the presbyterian way, and was appointed minister of Torrington in Devonshire, from whence he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He had been in great favour with Cromwell, and was his chaplain for some time. In 1671 he went to Ireland as chaplain to lord Massarene, and the bishop of the diocese gave him his licence to preach. In 1675 he

HOW

came to London, and was greatly esteemed by all parties for his learning, moderation, and piety. He died in 1705. His principal performance is entitled, *The Living Temple*, in 2 vols. 8vo.

HOWE (John), an English statesman and writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, and sat in the three last parliaments of king William, and the three first of queen Anne. He was at first a friend of the revolution, but afterwards conceived an unconquerable aversion to William. At the accession of queen Anne he was admitted a member of her privy-council, and made paymaster-general of the guards and garrisons, in which he continued till 1714, when he was succeeded by Mr. Walpole. He died in 1721. He wrote several songs and little poems.

* HOWE (Richard earl), a gallant English admiral, was born in 1725, and entered the naval service so young that at the age of 20 he was appointed captain of the Baltimore sloop of war, in which he attacked two French frigates, of 30 guns each, with such spirit, that they were obliged to sheer off. He received in this action a severe wound in the head which had nearly proved fatal; for this he was made a post captain, and appointed to the Triton frigate. After a variety of active service he obtained the command of the Dunkirk of 60 guns, with which he captured a French 64 off the coast of Newfoundland. In 1757 he served under admiral Hawke on the coast of France, and the year following was appointed commodore of a small squadron, with which he destroyed a great number of ships and magazines at St. Malo. The year following prince Edward was put under his care, and the commodore on the 6th of August took the town of Cherbourg and destroyed the bastion. This was followed by the unfortunate affair of St. Cas, where he displayed his courage and humanity in saving the retreating soldiers at the imminent hazard of his own life. The same year, by the death of his brother in America, he became lord Howe; and soon afterwards had a glorious share in the victory over the Coensans. When admiral Hawke presented him, on this occasion, to the king, his majesty said, "Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." In 1763 he was appointed to the admiralty board, where he remained till 1765, when he was made treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue, and commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In the American war

HOW

he commanded the fleet on that coast, but little was done there, because no opportunity offered of doing much. In 1782 he was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, a service which he performed in the most admirable manner, in fight of the hostile fleet, which he challenged in vain to battle. The year following he was made first lord of the admiralty, which office he soon afterwards resigned to lord Keppel, but at the end of the year he was re-appointed, and continued in that station till 1788, in which year he was created an earl of Great Britain. In 1793 his lordship accepted the command of the channel fleet, and June 1, 1794, he obtained a decisive victory over the most powerful fleet France ever equipped for sea. The same month he was visited on board his ship by their majesties at Spithead, when the king presented him with a magnificent sword, a gold chain and medal. He also received the thanks of both houses of parliament, the freedom of the city of London, and the universal plaudits of the nation. In 1795 he succeeded admiral Forbes as general of the marines, and in 1797 he was honoured with the order of the garter. The same year he resigned the command of the western squadron. His lordship died in August, 1799.

HOWELL (James), a political and historical writer, was born in Caermarthen-shire about 1596, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, of which his brother Thomas Howell (who died bishop of Bristol,) was fellow. In 1613 he quitted college, and was employed as steward of sir Robert Mansel's glasshouse in London, the proprietors of which sent him abroad to procure materials and workmen. He returned in 1621, and left this employment soon afterwards. The year following he went to Spain on a mercantile concern, and during his absence was chosen fellow of Jesus college. In 1624 he came back to England, and became secretary to lord Scrope, then appointed lord president of the north. In 1627 he was chosen member of parliament for Richmond in Yorkshire. He was afterwards employed on state affairs, and in 1640 became clerk of the council; but in 1643 all his papers were seized by order of parliament, and he was committed to the Fleet, where he supported himself by his pen. His writings were exceedingly numerous, but mostly of a temporary kind. That by which he is best known is, a Collection of Letters, in one volume 8vo. which has gone through eleven edi-

HUB

tions, and contain much of the history of the times, written in a lively manner. Howell survived the restoration, and was made historiographer-royal of England, being the first who ever had that title. He died in 1666.

HOZIER (Pierre d'), a French genealogist, was born at Marseilles in 1592. He was judge of arms, certifier of titles, and a member of the council of state. He died in 1660. Hozier published a History of Brittany, and several genealogical tables.

HUARTE (John), a native of French Navarre, who distinguished himself in the 17th century by a Spanish work, entitled, *An Examination of such Geniuses as are fit for acquiring the Sciences, and were born such; wherein by marvellous and useful Secrets, drawn from true Philosophy, both natural and divine, are shewn the Gifts and different Abilities found in Men, and for what Kind of Study the Genius of every Man is adapted, in such a Manner that whoever shall read this Book attentively will discover the Properties of his own Genius, and be able to make Choice of that Science in which he will make the greatest Improvement.* This curious book has been translated into English under the title of a Trial of Wits.

HUBER (Ulric), a learned Dutch lawyer and writer, was born in 1635, and became a professor both at Franeker and Lewarden. He died in 1694. His chief works are, 1. *Dissertationes de genuina etate Assyriorum, et regno Medorum;* 2. *Institutiones Historiæ civilis.*

HUBER (Zacharias), son of the preceding, was born at Franeker in 1669, and succeeded his father in his professorships. He published, 1. *A Dissertation, De Vero sensu atque Interpretatione legis IX D. de lege Pompeia de Parricidis, 4to;* 2. *Dissertationum libri tres, quibus explicantur, &c.* He died in 1732.

* **HUBER** (John Rudolph), an eminent painter, was born at Basil in Switzerland in 1668. He studied in Italy after the works of the best masters, and thereby became a distinguished artist. He painted three thousand and sixty-five portraits, besides a great number of historical pictures. He died in 1748.

HUBER (Mary), a female writer, born at Geneva in 1710. She was a protestant, and wrote a work, entitled, *Letters upon the Religion essential to Man, which was attacked by the Romish divines.* She wrote several other works besides this, and died in 1753.

HUBERT (Matthew), a priest of the

Oratory in France, who was greatly distinguished as a preacher. He died in 1717, aged 77. His sermons were published at Paris, in 6 vols. 12mo. 1725, and are approved by all persons of piety and taste.

HUBNER (John), a German historian and geographer, born in 1668. He became rector of the school at Hamburgh, where he died in 1731. He wrote several geographical and historical compendiums, which have been translated into various languages; but his principal works are, 1. *Bibliotheca Historica Hamburgenfis*; 2. *Museum Geographicum*.

HUDSON (Henry), an English navigator, who made sundry voyages to find a passage by the north to India, in the last of which he discovered a bay, called Hudson's Bay, where he wintered, but on his return home some of his crew mutinied, and forced him and his son and some others into a thallop, which was never after heard of. The others arrived at Plymouth in September, 1611.

HUDSON (John), a learned divine, was born in Cumberland in 1662, and bred at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then removed to University college, on obtaining a fellowship there. In 1701 he was chosen principal librarian of the Bodleian library, and the same year took his degree of D.D. In 1712 he was appointed principal of St. Mary hall, and it was owing to him that Dr. Radcliffe proved so great a benefactor to the university. He died in 1719. Dr. Hudson published elegant editions of several valuable works; such as *Velleius Paterculus*, *Thucydides*, *Geographiæ Veteris Scriptoris Græci Minores*, *Dionysius Hallicarnesseus*, *Longinus*, *Æsop*, &c.; after his death appeared his capital edition of *Josephus*, in 2 vols. folio, 1720.

* HUDSON (Thomas), an English painter. He was the scholar and son-in-law of Richardson, and enjoyed many years the business of portrait painting in the metropolis. Though he was but an indifferent artist himself, he had the honour of being the preceptor of Reynolds. He died in 1779, aged 78.

HUET (Peter Daniel), a learned French bishop, was born at Caen in Normandy, in 1630. He studied under the greatest men in France, particularly father Mamburn, and the learned Bouchart, whom he accompanied in 1652 to the court of Christina, queen of Swe-

den, who would have engaged him in her service, but he declined the offer, and returned to France. In 1661 he published a work upon the art of translation, entitled, *De Interpretatione Libri Duo*, which has been frequently reprinted, and is greatly admired. In 1679 he published his *Demonstratio Evangelica*, a work which has met with unbounded approbation. His reputation was now so great that the place of sub-preceptor to the dauphin was conferred on him, and he had for his colleague the illustrious Bossuet. In 1688 appeared his *Origenis Commentaria, &c. cum Latina Interpretatione Notis & Observationibus*, 2 vols. folio. The plan of publishing editions of the classics "in usum Delphini" was his, and he superintended its execution. In 1678 he was presented to the abbey of Aunay in Normandy, and in 1685 he was nominated to the see of Soissons, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Avranches. In 1689 he printed his *Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ*, by which it appears that he had not only renounced his attachment to the Cartesian philosophy, but that he was become its avowed enemy. In 1699 he resigned his bishopric, and was presented to the abbey of Fontenay, near Caen. He died at Paris in 1721. Huet, considering the number and the excellence of his works, may be considered with justice as one of the most learned men that any age has produced. Three books of his have been translated into English; on the Origin of Romances; on the Situation of the Terrestrial Paradise; and the History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients.

* HUGH-CAPET, the chief of the third race of French monarchs, was count of Paris and Orleans. His courage and other qualities procured him to be proclaimed king of France at Noyon in 987, and he died in 996, aged 57.

HUGHES (John), an English poet, was born at Marlborough in Wiltshire, in 1677. He received his education in London, and though he had a great love for literature, he yet applied himself to business, and attained a place in the ordnance office. His first publication was an Ode on the Peace of Ryswick, 1697, which was well received, and introduced him to the acquaintance of several poets. In 1717 he was appointed secretary to the commissions of the peace, by the lord chancellor Cowper. His last work was the popular play of the Siege of Damas-

HUG

cus; but it is remarkable that he expired on the first night of its performance, February 17, 1720. In 1735 his poems were published in 2 vols. 12mo. He also wrote several pieces in prose, particularly some papers in the *Tatlers*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*; and published an edition of Spencer's works, in 6 vols. 12mo.

HUGHES (Jabez), the younger brother of the preceding. He published in 1714, a translation from Claudian of the Rape of Proserpine, and the story of Sexus and Erietho, from Lucan. He also translated Suetonius's *Lives* of the 12 Cæsars, and some of Cervantes's novels. He died in 1731, aged 46.

HUGHES (Jabez), no relation to the last-mentioned though of the same name, was an eminent scholar, and fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge. He published an excellent edition of St. Chrysostom's treatise on the Priesthood, at Cambridge, in 1712.

HUGO of Cluni, a saint of the Roman calendar, was born in Burgundy, in 1023. At the age of 15, he entered into the abbey of Cluni, of which he was chosen abbot in 1048. He greatly reformed that monastery, and died in 1108. Some of his epistles are in Dacherius's *Spicilegium*.

HUGO (Herman), a learned jesuit, was born at Brussels, in 1588, and died of the plague at Rhimberg, in 1639. He wrote, 1. *De Prima Scribendi Origine, et universa rei Literariæ Antiquitate*, 8vo. 1617; 2. *Obsidio Bredana, sub Ambrosio Spinola, Antwerp*, 1629, folio; 3. *Militia Equestris, Antiqua et Nova*, folio, 1630; 4. *Pia Desideria*, 8vo.

HUGO (Charles Louis), a French writer, was abbe of Etival, and bishop of Prolemais, and died in 1735. His works are; 1. *Annales Premonstratensium*, which, as the history of a monastic order, is curious; 2. *Vie de St. Norbert Fondateur des Premonstrés*; 3. *Œuvres Antiquitatis Monumenta Historica, dogmatica, diplomatica*, 2 vols. folio; 4. *Traité Historique et Critique de la Maison de Lorraine*, 1711. This work was condemned by the parliament; on which he wrote, 6. *Reflexions sur les deux Ouvrages concernant la Maison de Lorraine*.

* **HUGTENBURGH** (John van), a Dutch painter, who excelled in representations of battles, encampments, and huntings. He had the honour of painting the victories of the duke of Marl-

HUM

borough, and prince Eugene. He died in 1733, aged 77.

* **HUGTENBURGH** (Jacques van), brother of the preceding, was born at Haerlem, in 1639. He excelled in painting views and animals, but died in 1669.

HULSEMANN (John), a lutheran divine, was born at Eßens, in East Friesland, in 1602, and became professor of divinity at Leipzig, where he died in 1661. He wrote many works on theological subjects.

* **HULST** (Peter van der), a Dutch painter, born at Dort, in 1652. He painted flowers, among which he introduced lizards, frogs, serpents, and insects, all which he painted in perfection. He died in 1708.

HUME (David), a celebrated historian and philosopher, was born at Edinburgh, in 1711. He was designed for the law by his friends, but having no inclination himself to that profession, he applied to business, and in 1734 became clerk to a merchant at Bristol, where, however, he did not continue long, but went to France, where he wrote his treatise of Human Nature, which he published at London in 1738. This work, however, met with an indifferent reception; nor were his *Moral Essays*, which appeared in 1742, more successful. About this time he resided with the marquis of Annandale as a companion, but soon after he became secretary to general St. Clair, whom he attended to Vienna and Turin; and while he was abroad his Enquiry concerning the Human Understanding was published in London. In 1752 appeared his *Political Discourses*, and his *Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals*, the latter of which, in his opinion, was the best of his writings. In 1754 he published the first volume of a *Portion of English History*, from the Accession of James I. to the Revolution. This work had little success; but the second, which came out in 1756, met with a better fate, and "helped to buoy up its unfortunate brother." About the same period he published his *Natural History of Religion*, which was smartly answered by Dr. Warburton in a pamphlet, which Mr. Hume attributed to Dr. Hurd. In 1759 appeared his *History of the House of Tudor*, and in 1761 the more ancient part of the English History. The work was now become celebrated, and the author pocketed by it a good deal of money, a consolation which made him insensible to the

attacks of critics. In 1763 he accompanied the earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, and in 1765 he was left there as *chargé d'affaires*. The year following he returned home, and soon afterwards became under-secretary of state to Mr. Conway. In 1769 he retired into Scotland on an independent income, and died there in 1776. After his death appeared a work by him, entitled, *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion*. Mr. Hume was master of a good style of composition, and had the art of stating common objections in a new manner. His positions on religious points, however, are extremely fallacious, not to say frivolous. Whoever would see his character fairly drawn as a writer, would do well to read "Letters on Infidelity," written by Dr. Horne.

HUMPHREY (Laurence), an English divine of great learning, was born in Buckinghamshire about 1527, and educated first at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1552 he entered into orders, and became Greek lecturer in his college. In 1555 he went abroad, and did not return till the accession of Elizabeth, when he was restored to his fellowship. In 1560 he was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and the year following was elected president of his college. In 1570 he was made dean of Gloucestershire, from whence in 1580 he removed to the deanery of Winchester, and he might have had a bishopric if his principles had been more conformable to the church of England. He died in 1590. His writings are; 1. *Epistola de Græcis Literis et Homerici Lectione et Imitatione*; 2. *De Religionis Conservatione et Reformatione, deque Primatu Regum*; 3. *De Ratione interpretandi Auctores*; 4. *Optimates*; 5. *de Nobilitate, ejusque Antiqua Origine*; 5. *A Life of Bishop Jewel*; 6. *Sermons, &c.*

* **HUNGARY.** This country, which was chiefly the ancient Panonia, was reduced by Tiberius in 11 B.C. In 376 the Huns conquered it, and about 460 were expelled by the Gepidæ, who submitted to the Lombards in 526. This nation was allowed to settle here by Justinian; but in 568 they quitted this country to go into Italy, leaving it to the Huns, who remained masters of it till they were conquered by Charlemagne in 794. Afterwards the Hungarians became an independent nation, for in 920 they were governed by Toxis,

the father of Geissa, their first christian king. This race continued till 1302, when Charles Martel succeeded to the crown. In 1383 Sigismund, emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, became king of Hungary in right of his wife; but in 1438 it became again independent of the empire under Uladislaus. In 1540 Soliman, the Turk, seized the best part of the country, and Ferdinand, the emperor, took the rest; from which time it was the seat of frequent and bloody wars between the Germans and the Turks till 1739, when the latter yielded it up, except Belgrade; and since that time it has generally been annexed to the German empire.

HUNIADÉS (John Corvinus), vaivode of Transylvania, and commander of the Hungarian armies, who forced Amurath the sultan of the Turks to retire from Belgrade, and defeated his generals in several battles. He became the terror of the Turks, yet suffered a defeat from them in 1448; but in 1456 he compelled Mahomet II. to raise the siege of Belgrade. He died the same year, to the great grief of christendom.

* **HUNNERIC**, king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded his father Genseric in 477. He was a violent arian, and though he at first gave the orthodox christians toleration, he afterwards commenced a terrible persecution against them, which, for its cruelty in many respects, exceeded what had been done by the heathens themselves. He died in 484.

HUNNIUS (Giles), a lutheran divine, born at Winende, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1550, and educated at Tübingen. In 1576 he became professor of divinity at Marpurg, from whence he afterwards removed to Wirtemberg. He wrote with great bitterness against Calvin and Huber, and manifested a most intolerant spirit. He died in 1603.

HUNTER (Robert), an English gentleman of considerable ingenuity, who wrote the famous letter on Enthusiasm, which has been ascribed to Swift, and to Shaftsbury. He was governor of New York and the Jerseys several years, and at length was made governor of Jamaica, where he died in 1734.

HUNTER (William), a celebrated anatomist, was born at Kilbride, in Lanarkshire, in 1718. His father was a farmer, and designed him for the church, but an acquaintance with Dr. Cullen induced him to adopt the profession of physic, accordingly he went and resided with that gentleman three years. In

1746 he went to Edinburgh, where he followed his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London, soon after which he was taken by Dr. James Douglas into his house as a dissector and as tutor to his son. In 1746 he succeeded Mr. Samuel Sharpe as lecturer to a private society of surgeons in Covent-garden, and the year following he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons. In 1750 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow, and entered into an extensive line of practice as a physician, particularly in midwifery. In 1762 he was appointed physician-extraordinary to the queen, and the same year published his *Medical Commentaries*. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and furnished the Transactions of that body with many interesting papers. In 1768 he was appointed by the king professor of anatomy to the royal academy, which office he discharged with great reputation, adapting his anatomical knowledge to the objects of painting and sculpture. In 1781 he succeeded Dr. Fothergill as president of the society of physicians in London, and his name being now universally spread throughout Europe he was chosen member of some foreign societies. Dr. Hunter formed a splendid anatomical museum at his house in Windmill-street, at an immense expence; after which he extended his collection to natural history, learning, and science. He soon became possessed of a magnificent treasure of Greek and Latin books, a cabinet of ancient medals, and a large stock of shells, corals, and other curious productions. This museum he bequeathed at his death, which happened in 1783, to his nephew Dr. Baillie, and Mr. Cruikshank, for 30 years, after which it is to go to the university of Glasgow. His greatest performance is the *Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus*, contained in 34 capital plates, and dedicated to the king. After his death appeared an *Anatomical Description of the Human Gravid Uterus and its Contents*, by the late W. Hunter, M.D. 4to. 1795.

HUNTER (John), the younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and brought up to a mechanical employment, of which being tired he made an offer to the doctor to become his assistant, and this being accepted, he came to London in 1748. In 1749 Mr. Cheselden permitted him to attend at Chelsea hospital, and he there learnt the rudiments

of surgery. In 1751 he became a pupil at St. Bartholomew's, and he afterwards attended St. George's hospital, where in 1756 he was appointed house-surgeon. About this time he was admitted by his brother to a partnership in his lectures. He laboured for ten years on human anatomy, and not only made himself master of the science as it then stood, but also added to it several important discoveries. He proceeded further in the examination of other animals, and this laid the foundation of his collection of comparative anatomy. In 1766 he was appointed an army surgeon, and went in that capacity to Bellise and Portugal. On his return to England he fixed his residence in London, where he taught anatomy and surgery with the highest reputation. In 1767 he was admitted fellow of the royal society; and the year following his brother gave up to him his house in Jermyn-street. In 1768 he was chosen one of the surgeons of St. George's hospital. In 1771 he married Miss Home, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to his majesty. His collection having become extremely large, he purchased the lease of a large house in Leicester-square, and erected a building adjoining to it for the purpose of a museum. In 1790 he succeeded Mr. Adair as inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general of the army. This indefatigable and extraordinary man, to whom science is under the deepest obligations, dropped dead suddenly in St. George's hospital, October 16, 1793. His contributions to the *Philosophical Transactions* of the royal society were numerous and interesting. His other works are, 1. A treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth, 4to.; 2. A second part of this treatise, in 1778; 3. A treatise on the Venereal Disease, 4to. 1786; 4. *Observations on the Animal Economy*, 4to. 1786; 5. A treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds, 4to.

* HUNTINGDON (Selina, countess of), the second daughter of Washington Shirley, second earl of Ferrers, was born in 1707, and married Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, in 1728, by whom she had four sons and three daughters. A dangerous illness brought her into a serious frame of mind, and on her recovery she devoted herself to religion, to the great surprise of the fashionable world. She became the patron of Mr. Whitfield,

H U S

Mr. Romaine, and the calvinistic methodists in general. She opened her house in Park-street for the preaching of the gospel, and at length she erected chapels in various parts of the kingdom. She also built a college in Wales, for the purpose of educating serious young men for the ministry. Her labours were unwearied, her liberality extensive, and her whole deportment humble and pious. She died in 1791.

HUNTINGTON (Robert), an English divine, was born in Gloucestershire in 1636, and educated at Bristol, from whence he was sent to Merton college, Oxford, of which he was afterwards chosen fellow. In 1670 he went as chaplain to the factory at Aleppo, where he improved himself in the Oriental languages, and collected many curious manuscripts. In 1682 he returned to England, and the year following took his degree of D.D. At the recommendation of bishop Fell he was appointed master of Trinity college, Dublin, but he quitted Ireland in 1691. In 1701 he was nominated bishop of Raphoe, but lived only twelve days after his consecration. Some of his observations are to be found in Ray's collection of curious voyages and travels, and 39 of his letters were printed by Dr. Smith at the end of his life.

HURÉ (Charles), a French divine, was the son of a labourer at Champigny-sur-Yonne, and born in 1639. He studied theology with great avidity, and applied to the eastern languages with success. He became principal of the college at Bencourt, and died in 1717. His works are; 1. A Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. folio. 2. A translation of the New Testament into French, with notes. 3. A Sacred Grammar. He was reckoned a jansenist.

Huss (John), a martyr, was born in Bohemia, in 1376, and educated at Prague, where he entered into orders and became minister of a church. The writings of Wickliffe opened his eyes to the errors of the church of Rome, and he thenceforward set himself in earnest to promote a reformation, in which he so far succeeded as to have a number of followers who were called Hussites. The clergy instigated the pope to issue a bull against the heretics, but Huss being protected by Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, continued safe for a considerable time, and the work of reformation went on with vigour. When the council of Constance was called, Huss was cited to

H U T

appear, to give an account of his doctrine; and to encourage him so to do, the emperor Sigismund sent him a safe conduct, and engaged for his security. On the strength of this pledge, Huss made his appearance, but he had hardly so done before he was thrown into prison and treated as a criminal. After a confinement of several months, he was condemned to be burnt as an incorrigible heretic, which punishment he endured with great firmness and resolution in July, 1415. His ashes were cast into the Rhine. Several of his writings were preserved, and when printing was invented the whole were published.

HUTCHESON (Francis), an excellent writer, was born in 1694 in the kingdom of Ireland. He received his education at the university of Glasgow, after which he became pastor of a dissenting congregation in the north of Ireland. He removed from thence to Dublin, where he kept an academy with great credit till 1729, when he removed to Glasgow, and became professor of philosophy there. He died in 1747. His works are; 1. An Enquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue. 2. A treatise on the Passions. 3. A System of Moral Philosophy, 2 vols. 4to. posthumous.

HUTCHINS (John), an English topographer, was born in Dorsetshire in 1698, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford, after which he entered into orders. In 1747 he obtained the rectory of Wareham, in his native county, where he died in 1773. He is the author of the History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, 2 vols. folio, 1774.

HUTCHINSON (John), an English philosopher, was born at Spennythorn, in Yorkshire, in 1674. He received a private education, which, however, was liberal and excellent, and at the age of 19 became steward to a gentleman. He afterwards served the duke of Somerset in the same capacity. Having a great turn for natural history and mineralogy, he made a large collection of fossils, which he put into the hands of Woodward the physician, with observations for him to digest and publish. The doctor deceived Hutchinson with fair promises, but never began the work, which induced him to rely on his own pen. He therefore quitted the duke's service, who being at that time master of the horse to the king, made him his riding purveyor, a sinecure place worth 200l. a-year. The duke also gave him the next presentation to the living of

HUT

Sutton in Suffex, which Hutchinson bestowed on his friend Mr. Julius Bate, a zealous defender of his doctrines. In 1724 he published the first part of his *Moses's Principia*, wherein he exposed to contempt Woodward's Natural History of the Earth. His book was also intended to refute Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of gravitation. In the second part of this work, the author maintained, in opposition to the Newtonian system, that a plenum and the air are the principles of scripture philosophy. In this work he intimated, that the idea of the Trinity was to be taken from the grand agents in the natural system, fire, light, and spirit; which it is said so forcibly struck Dr. Clarke, that he requested to have an interview with Mr. Hutchinson on the subject, but the proposal was declined. It appears that our author had a considerable knowledge of mechanics, for in 1712 he invented a time-keeper for the discovery of the longitude, which was approved of by Sir Isaac Newton; and Mr. Whiston in one of his tracts has borne respectable testimony to his abilities. He continued to publish a volume yearly to his death, which happened in 1737. Hutchinson was a man of original mind, well enriched with learning and science, but irascible and overbearing. He, therefore, did great disservice to his system, by making use of ill language concerning the mathematicians, and those whom he opposed. His works make 12 vols. in octavo; and an abstract of them has been published in 1 vol. 12mo.

* HUTCHINSON (John Hely) an Irish statesman and lawyer, was born in 1715. By dint of great firmness and activity, he gained the places of prime serjeant at law, principal secretary of state, and provost of Trinity college Dublin. He also accumulated a number of other lucrative places; and so great was his avidity that Lord North once said, "If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man, for a potatoe garden." He was a man of great talents and eloquence, and died in 1794.

HUTTEN (Ulric de), a man of great parts and singularities, was born in 1488 at Steckenburgh in Franconia; after receiving a liberal education he entered into the army, and gave many proofs of his courage. In 1519 he quitted the military life and applied to literature, in which he was well qualified to shine, having a good genius for poetry. He

HUY

heartily espoused Luther's cause, and published Leo the Xth's bull against that reformer, with remarks of his own so witty and severe, as did effectual service to the cause of reformation. He wrote many books against the church of Rome, and had a sharp controversy with Erasmus. He died in 1523. Hutten, though an advocate for the protestant religion, did no honour to it by his course of life, which was very intemperate, and his temper was violently intolerant.

HUTTEN (Jacob), a Silesian of the 16th century, who founded a sect called the Bohemian or Moravian brethren, whose opinions are for the greatest part followed by the *unitas fratrum*, or united brethren, of whom Count Zinzendorf was the head.

HUTTER (Elias), a protestant divine of great learning, was born at Ulric in 1553, and died at Nuremberg in 1602. He published, 1. a Hebrew bible; 2. two Polyglotts, one in four languages, printed at Hamburg in 1596, the other in six, at Nuremberg in 1599.

HUTTER (Leonard), a learned reformer, born at Ulm in 1563. He became professor of theology at Wirtemberg, and afterwards rector of that university, where he died in 1616. He wrote several theological works, once in considerable repute.

HUYGENS (Christiaan), an eminent mathematician, was born at the Hague, in Holland, in 1629, of a noble family. He discovered when young a great turn for science, and as early as 1651 gave a specimen of his abilities in a book entitled *Theoremata de quadratura Hyperbolæ, Ellipsis, et Circuli, ex dato portionum gravitatis centro*. Not long after he published a treatise on Horology, in which he discovered the model of a new invented pendulum for clocks. In 1659 appeared his *System of Saturn*, giving an account of the discovery which he had made of a satellite attending that planet. In 1661 he came to England, and was chosen a fellow of the royal society. He afterwards resided at Paris, whither he had been invited by Colbert, who conferred a pension on him. He was also admitted a member of the academy of sciences. He left France in 1681, and retired to his native place, where he died in 1695. His *Cosmotheoros*, a Latin treatise on the plurality of worlds, was printed the same year, and in 1703 appeared his *Opuscula Posthuma*, in 1 vol. 4to. The year following came out his *Opera Varia* in 4

H Y D

vols. 4to. superintended by Gravesande; and in 1728 his *Opera Reliqua*, 2 vols. 4to.

* **HUYSUM** (Justus van), called the old, an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1659. He studied under Nicholas Berchem, and became an excellent painter of flowers. He also painted landscapes and battles. He died in 1716.

* **HUYSUM** (John van), son of the preceding, but a far better artist. He was born at Amsterdam in 1682, and learned painting of his father. His reputation rose to such a height that he fixed immoderate prices on his works, so that none but those who had princely fortunes could purchase them. No person was admitted into his room while he was painting; and his method of mixing the tints, and preserving the lustre of his colours, was an impenetrable secret. His flower pieces are exquisitely beautiful, and his landscapes and representations of animals are also very fine. He died in 1749. He had two brothers who were good painters, Justus and Jacob, the first died at the age of 22, and the latter in 1740, aged 60.

HYDE (Edward), earl of Clarendon, and lord chancellor of England, was born at Dinton in Wiltshire, of an ancient family, in 1608. In 1622 he was admitted of Magdalen hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, where he studied the law with great success. In 1640 he was chosen into parliament to represent Wotton-Basset in Wiltshire, where he distinguished himself by his moderation and firm regard to the constitution. He sat in the long parliament for Salisb in Cornwall; and when the commons prepared a charge against the judges, Davenport, Weston, and Trevor, Mr. Hyde was pitched upon to carry it up to the lords, to whom he made an admirable speech. He was also employed to draw up the articles of impeachment against the earl of Strafford, but when he saw to what unwarrantable lengths matters were going, he left the party, and opposed the bill of attainder with warmth. He was afterwards appointed chairman on several committees, but when the commons passed an ordinance for raising the militia against the king, he considered it as an act of rebellion, and in consequence of it left them, and went to the king at York. In 1642 he received the honour of knighthood and the chancellorship of the exchequer. In 1644 he was one of his majesty's commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge.

H Y D

When the royal cause was ruined he went over to Jersey, and in that retirement began his *History of the Rebellion*, towards which he received considerable assistance from the king himself. In 1648 he was at Paris, and the year following was sent by Charles II. with lord Cottington, to the court of Madrid, where he remained two years. In 1657 he was made chancellor of England, which post was continued to him at the restoration, when he was also chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. He was besides created a peer of the realm, and in 1661 obtained the title of earl of Clarendon. He conducted himself in his high station with great wisdom and moderation, yet he was not without his enemies, who tried various ways to effect his ruin. The marriage of James duke of York to the chancellor's daughter was made one step for alienating the king from him, but as he had not been privy to that match, and was besides a great enemy to it, his majesty assured him that "this accident should not lessen the esteem and favour he had for him." In 1663 the earl of Bristol exhibited various charges against him in the house of lords from private pique, but this prosecution ended greatly to the honour of the chancellor. But the building of Clarendon-house, which was done at a vast expence and in the most ostentatious manner, brought upon him much popular odium, and with other circumstances estranged Charles's affection from him. In 1667 the seals were taken from him, and he was moreover impeached of high-treason and other crimes and misdemeanors, in consequence of which he retired privately to France, and as soon as he was gone an act of banishment was passed against him. In 1668, while he was at Evreux, confined to his bed, a party of English seamen broke into his chamber, and dragged him into the middle of the yard, where they were about to dispatch him, when their lieutenant arrived and disarmed them. He died at Rouen in 1673, and his remains being brought to England were interred in Westminster abbey. His lordship was twice married. By his first lady he had no issue, but by the second he had four sons and two daughters. Anne, the eldest, was married to the duke of York, by whom she had two daughters, Mary and Anne, who were successively queens of England. Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, which is, perhaps, the noblest history in our language, was printed at Oxford in 1704, in folio and

H Y G

8vo. He also wrote, 1. *Animadversions upon Mr. Cressy's book, entituled, Fanaticism fanatically imputed to the catholic Church*, by Dr. Stillingfleet, &c. 8vo. 1672; 2. *A Survey of Mr. Hobbes's Leviathan*, 4to.; 3. *Miscellaneous Tracts*, collected and printed in one volume folio; 4. *An Account of his own Life*, printed in 1759.

HYDE (Henry), earl of Clarendon, the son of the chancellor, was born in 1638. He was employed by his father in furthering the restoration, after which he was created M. A. at Oxford, and made chamberlain to the Queen's household. The persecution which his father had received from the courtiers led him to join the opposition; but in 1680 he was made a privy-counsellor. James II. appointed him lord lieutenant of Ireland, but he was recalled soon afterwards to make room for lord Tyrconnel. He would not take the oaths to king William, for which he was confined some time in the Tower. On his release he went into the country, where he led a retired life, and died in 1709. His *State Letters and Diary* were printed at Oxford, in 2 vols. 4to. 1763.

HYDE (Thomas), a learned divine, was born at Billingsley in Shropshire in 1636, and educated at first under his father, who was a minister, and then removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he applied himself chiefly to the oriental languages. Dr. Walton employed him in his great work, the *Polyglott Bible*, and in the preface gratefully acknowledged his assistance. In 1658 he was admitted of Queen's college, Oxford, and was honoured the year following with the degree of M. A. About this time he was made under keeper of the Bodleian library. In 1665 he translated from the Persian into Latin, *Ulugh Beg's Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the fixed Stars*, with notes. Next year he obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1678 the archdeaconry of Gloucester was conferred on him; and in 1682 he took his degree of D. D. In 1691 he was chosen Arabic professor. In 1700 appeared his great work, *Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum, eorumque Magorum*, &c. 4to. Besides the above preferments he was made regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ church. This excellent man died at Oxford in 1703.

HYGINUS (Caius Julius), an old Latin writer, who was a native of Spain, and a freedman of Augustus. He wrote many

H Y P

books, but the only one extant is his *Poeticon Astronomicum, de mundi & sphaerae ac utriusque partium declaratione, libriis quatuor, ad M. Fabrium conscriptum*, published at Amsterdam in 1681, in 2 vols. 8vo.

* **HYGINUS**, a pope and saint, succeeded Telephorus in 139, and died in 142. There are two decretals under his name, but they are not genuine.

* **HYLL** (Albayn), a physician of the 16th century, was according to some a Welchman, and to others a native of Scotland. He studied, however, at the university of Oxford, after which he went abroad and took his doctor's degree. He died in London in 1559. He wrote several pieces upon the works of Galen.

HYPATIA, an illustrious female, was the daughter of Theon, an eminent philosopher and mathematician at Alexandria, whom she succeeded in the government of that famous school, and had a number of disciples. Synesius in particular, who afterwards became a christian bishop, has celebrated her praises in the most lively terms of gratitude. Orestes, the governor of Alexandria, had a high respect for Hypatia, being himself a man of great talents, and frequently consulted her on matters of importance. Between the governor and Cyril the patriarch there was a bitter enmity, which at last broke out into open war, and the monks siding with their chief, assembled in a most riotous manner against Orestes, who was glad to fly from the city. They then seized Hypatia, and with worse than savage cruelty tore her to pieces, after which they burnt her mangled limbs to ashes. This happened A. D. 415.

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, who was a disciple of Plato and Isocrates about 335 B. C. Although the intimate friend of Demosthenes, his patriotism was so great, that he accused him of having received bribes, and got him banished. He was put to death by Antipater about 322.

* **HYPERIUS** (Andrew Gerard), a learned divine of Ypres in Flanders. He received his education in France, but having embraced the principles of the reformation he was obliged to quit that country; on which he came to England, and afterwards settled as divinity professor at Marburg, where he died in 1564. His works make 7 vols. in folio.

HYPICLES of Alexandria, an ancient mathematician, who flourished under M. Aurelius and L. Verus. There is ascribed to him a work, entituled, *Ana-*

phoricus, or a Book of Ascensions, printed in Greek and Latin at Paris, in 1680.

HYRCANUS (John), high-priest and prince of the Jews, succeeded his father Simon Maccabæus, who was murdered by his son-in-law Ptolemy. This traitor then invited Antiochus into Judæa, and that monarch accordingly laid siege

to Jerusalem, which held out bravely against all his attempts. At length a peace was concluded on condition of the Jews becoming tributary to Antiochus, after whose death Hyrcanus restored his country to independence. He died 106 B.C. He was succeeded by his son Hyrcanus II. who died B.C. 36.

I.

JAAPHAR EBN TOPHAIL, an Arabian philosopher, who died about 1198. He wrote a philosophical romance, called the History of Hai Ebn Yokhdan, which was translated into English by Ockley, in 1708, 8vo.

JABLONSKI (Daniel Ernest), a Polish divine, was born at Dantzick in 1660. He studied in various universities, and came to England, where he was much caressed for his learning and virtues. He became ecclesiastical counsellor at Berlin, and president of the society of sciences. He laboured with great zeal to promote an union between the lutherans and calvinists, but without success. This worthy man died in 1741. He translated into Latin Dr. Bentley's sermons at Boyle's lecture, and wrote several works in that language on theological subjects.

JABLONSKI (Theodore), counsellor of the court of Prussia, and secretary to the royal academy of sciences at Berlin. He published, 1. Dictionnaire François-Allemande, & Allemande-François, 1711; 2. A Course of Morality, in German, 1713; 3. Dictionnaire Universel des Arts & des Sciences, 1721, &c.

JABLONSKI (Paul Ernest), the son of Daniel Ernest Jablonski, was born at Berlin, and became professor of divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He died in 1757. His works are, 1. Disquisitio de Linguae Lycaonica; 2. De Memnone Græcorum; 3. Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, 2 vols. 8vo.; 4. Pantheon Ægypticorum, 3 vols. 8vo.

JACETIUS (Francis de Cataneis), an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1466. He was the disciple of Marselius, whom he succeeded in the professorship. He died in 1522. His works are, a treatise on Beauty, and another on Love, both agreeable to the doctrine of Plato.

* JACHAIA (Ben Joseph), a Portuguese rabbi, born at Lisbon, and died in 1539. He wrote many works, particularly a Paraphrase on Daniel, in which

he promised his brethren a speedy restoration to their ancient inheritance.

JACKSON (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in the bishopric of Durham in 1579, and became president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; and dean of Peterborough. He died in 1640. His works, the principal of which is a Commentary on the Apostle's Creed, were printed in 3 vols. folio, 1673.

JACKSON (John), an English divine, was born at Lensay in Yorkshire, in 1686, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. In 1710 he obtained the rectory of Rossington, in his native county, and afterwards obtained the mastership of Wigston's hospital in Lancashire. He was an acute metaphysician, but a zealous advocate for arianism, which recommended him to the friendship of Dr. Clarke, bishop Hoadly, and others. He wrote some tracts against the doctrine of the trinity, and some against Collins and Tindal; but his best work is his Chronological Antiquities, in 3 vols. 4to. 1752. He died in 1763.

* JACOB, the son of Isaac and Rebecca, was born about 1836, B.C. He was the favourite of his mother, by whose advice he imposed upon his father, and obtained his blessing, having before taken an advantage of Esau, and purchased his birthright. To avoid the fury of Esau he fled to Padan-aran, where he resided with his uncle Laban, whom he served fourteen years for his daughters Leah and Rachel. He afterwards returned to Canaan possessed of great wealth, and a reconciliation took place between him and his brother. He died in Egypt, whither he had gone to reside with his beloved son Joseph, 1689 B.C. His name was altered to Israel by an angel, and from thence his posterity were called Israelites.

* JACOB (Giles), an industrious English lawyer, who published among a

J A G

great variety of works, a Law Dictionary, and the Lives and Characters of English poets. He died in 1744, aged 54.

JACOB (Ben Naphtali), a learned Jew of the 5th century, was educated at the school of Tiberius in Palestine. The invention of the Masoretic points and accents is ascribed to him and Ben Aser, and is said to have taken place in 476.

JACOB (Ben Hajim), a rabbi of the 16th century, who published a collection of the Mehora at Venice, in 1525, with the text of the Bible, a work greatly esteemed among the Jews.

JACOBÆUS (Oliger), a Danish physician, was born in 1650. He became professor of philosophy and physic at Copenhagen, where he died in 1701. He was not only an esteemed physician, but also a good Latin poet. He published several valuable works.

* **JACOBS** (Jurian), a painter, born in Switzerland, in 1610. He was the disciple of Francis Snijders, whose manner he imitated, but afterwards he applied himself to portraits and history. In all his historical pieces he introduces animals painted in a masterly manner. He died in 1664.

JACOPONE (Da Todi), an old Latin poet, celebrated for his Sacred Canticles, and for being the author of the Stabat Mater. He died in 1306. His Canticles were printed at Venice in 1617, 4to.

JACQUELOT (Isaac), a French protestant minister, born at Vassy in 1647. The revocation of the edict of Nantes obliged him to retire to the Hague. He removed from thence to Berlin, where he was appointed chaplain to the king of Prussia. He died in 1708. He wrote some polemical treatises, and two volumes of sermons.

JAEGER (John Wolfgang), a lutheran divine, was born at Stutgard in 1647. The duke of Wirtemberg appointed him preacher of the cathedral of Stutgard, and he afterwards became chancellor of the university and provost of the church of Tubingen. He died in 1720. His works are numerous; the principal are, 1. Ecclesiastical History compared with Profane History; 2. A Compendium of Divinity; 3. The Life of Spinoza.

JAGO (Richard), an English poet, was born in Warwickshire in 1715, and educated at University college, Oxford. He afterwards entered into orders, and in 1754 obtained the vicarage of Snitterfield in Warwickshire. In 1771 he

J A M

was presented to the living of Kilmcote, in Leicestershire. He died in 1781. Mr. Jago was a pleasing poet, and an amiable man. His Elegy on the Blackbirds was first published by Hawkesworth in the Adventurer, and was attributed to different writers. His principal performance is a descriptive poem, entitled, Edgehill.

JAMBlichus, the name of two philosophers, one a native of Chalcis, and the other of Apamea in Syria. The first is reckoned by Julian the Apostate as equal to Plato, and was greatly followed as a teacher. He died under Constantine. The second lived in the reign of Julian, with whom he was on terms of intimacy. He is said to have been poisoned under the reign of Valens. It is not certain which of these was the author of the following works; 1. A History of the Life and Opinions of Pythagoras; 2. An Exhortation to Philosophy; 3. A piece under the name of Abamon, against Porphyry's letter on the Egyptian Mysteries.

* **JAMES** (St.), the Great, the son of Zebedee and Salome, was called to the apostleship with his brother John the Evangelist, while they were mending their nets with their father. He was put to death by Herod Agrippa, A.D. 44.

* **JAMES** (St.), the Less, another apostle of Jesus Christ. He obtained the name of Just, on account of his virtues. He was the first bishop of Jerusalem, and was put to death at the instigation of Ananias the high-priest, A.D. 62. There is among the canonical epistles an excellent one by this apostle, addressed to the dispersed Israelites.

* **JAMES I.** king of Scotland, the son of Robert III. was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement 18 years. In 1424 he obtained his liberty on condition of his marrying the daughter of the earl of Somerset. He severely punished those who had governed his country in his absence, for which their friends murdered him in his bed, in 1437.

* **JAMES II.** king of Scotland, succeeded the preceding king, his father, at the age of seven years. He assisted Charles VII. of France against the English, and punished rigorously those lords who had revolted against him. He was slain at the siege of Roxburgh, in 1460.

* **JAMES III.** the son and successor of the preceding. He put to death his

J A M

brother John, and committed so many other cruelties, that his subjects revolted, and he was slain in battle in 1488.

* JAMES IV. succeeded his father the last mentioned king, at the age of 16 years. He defeated the rebellious lords, and took part with Lewis XII. king of France against the English, but was slain at the battle of Flodden Field, in 1513.

* JAMES V. the son of the above, was only a year old at the time of his father's death. At the age of 17 he took the reins of government, and assisted Francis I. of France against Charles V. for which that prince gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease he married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. James died in 1542, leaving his crown to Mary Stuart his daughter. He was a prince of great virtues.

* JAMES VI. of Scotland, and the first of England, was the son of Henry Stuart by Mary daughter of the preceding king, and was born in 1566. The year following he was proclaimed king on the forced resignation of his mother, and in 1603 he succeeded queen Elizabeth on the English throne. A plot was soon after discovered to have seized upon him and prince Henry, for which lords Cobham and Grey, and sir Walter Raleigh, were apprehended and indicted. But the year following a more dreadful one was providentially found out, which had been devised by some desperate papists to blow up the king, the prince, and parliament, while his majesty was delivering his speech from the throne. For this several persons were executed. In 1606 he established episcopacy with Scotland, and made peace with Spain. In 1612 his son, the excellent prince Henry, died, and the same year his daughter was married to Frederic the elector palatine. James stretched the prerogative as far as he could well go, and left the consequences to be rued by his son Charles, whom he imprudently suffered to visit Spain to marry the infant. One of the greatest blots of his reign was the execution of sir Walter Raleigh, fifteen years after sentence. James was a man of learning, which he owed to his tutor George Buchanan. He died at Theobalds in 1625, and was interred at Westminster. The court flatterers called him the Solomon of the age, and the same title was given to him by archbishop Williams in his funeral sermon. James wrote many books; as, a

J A M

Commentary on the Revelations, in which he calls the pope antichrist; Basilicon Doron, or advice to his son; Dæmonology, or a Discourse on Witchcraft; a Counterblast against Tobacco, &c. all of which were printed in 1 vol. folio.

* JAMES II. king of England, was the second son of Charles I. and was born at London in 1633, and immediately created duke of York. He resided during the usurpation in France, where he imbibed the principles of popery. At the restoration he returned to England, and married secretly Anne Hyde daughter of the earl of Clarendon. In the Dutch war he signalized himself as commander of the English fleet, and showed great skill and bravery. On the death of his first wife he married the princess of Modena. He succeeded his brother in 1684, but his zeal for his religion leading him into measures subversive of the constitution, the prince of Orange, who had married his daughter Mary, was called over, and the king finding himself abandoned by all his friends, withdrew to France, where he died at St. Germain in 1701. His son James, commonly called the pretender, died at Rome in 1766. His son Charles Edward, who invaded Scotland in 1745, died in 1788. Henry Benedict Stuart, cardinal York, is the last surviving branch of this unfortunate race.

* JAMES I. king of Arragon, called the Warrior, ascended the throne in 1213 on the death of his father Peter the Catholic. He conquered the kingdoms of Majorca and Minorca, Valence, and many other countries, from the Moors. He died at Valence in 1276. Before he expired he resigned the crown to his successor, and took the habit of the cistercians, according to the superstition of the age.

* JAMES II. king of Arragon, succeeded his brother Alphonsus III. in 1291. He carried on a long war against Navarre, and the Moors; and united Catalonia to his crown. He died at Barcelona in 1327.

JAMES (Thomas), a learned divine, born at Newport in the isle of Wight, and educated first at Winchester school, and next at New college, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow, and proceeded to the degree of D.D. He was appointed the first keeper of the public library by sir Thomas Bodley, and was made sub-dean of Wells by the bishop of that diocese. He distinguished himself by his diligence in collating MSS. of the ancient fathers,

J A N

with a view of publishing them, but failed in his design for want of encouragement. He wrote several learned books, the chief of which is, *A treatise of the Corruption of the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers, &c.* 1611, 4to. reprinted in 8vo. 1688. He died at Oxford in 1632.

JAMES (Richard), the nephew of the above, was bred at Exeter college, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi, of which he became fellow. He travelled into Russia, on which country he wrote some observations in 1619. He was of great service to Selden and sir Robert Cotton, being a man of most extensive learning and profoundly acquainted with ancient MSS. He published several books in Latin, and died in 1638.

JAMES (Robert), an English physician, was born at Kinverston in Staffordshire in 1703, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. After practising as a physician at different places in the country, he removed to London, where in 1743 he published his *Medicinal Dictionary* in 3 vols. folio, a work of considerable merit, in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson, who had a great friendship for the author; Dr. James also published other works in the line of his profession, but he is best known by a valuable medicine universally celebrated under the name of James's powder, which has been a fortune to his family. He died in 1776.

JAMYN (Amadis), a French poet, who was secretary and private reader to Charles IX. and died about 1585. Besides his poetical works, he wrote some academical discourses in prose, and completed the translation of the *Iliad* into French verse, which had been left imperfect by Salel.

JANICON (Francis Michael), a French writer, born at Paris in 1674. Being a protestant he settled in Holland, and died at the Hague in 1730. He wrote the *Dutch gazettes* in a manner which discovered him to possess great political knowledge. He was also the author of *The present State of the Republic of the United Provinces, and their Dependencies*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1729.

JANSEN or JANSENIUS (Cornelius), a celebrated catholic prelate, was born at Leerdam, in Holland, and educated at Utrecht, from whence he removed to Louvain in 1602. He afterwards went to France, and resided there some years, and then returned to Louvain, where he was chosen principal of the college of

J A N

St. Pulcheria. In 1625 he went into Spain on some affairs of importance, which recommended him to the king, who made him professor of the Sacred Scriptures at Louvain. While he was in Spain he wrote a book against the French court, as being inimical to the papal see, which so pleased the Spanish monarch that he gave him the bishopric of Ypres in 1635. He set himself in earnest to reform his diocese, but before he could perfect this good work the plague took him off in 1638. A monument was erected to him in the cathedral of Ypres, but his successor caused it to be removed in 1665, Janfen being at that time treated as a heretic. He wrote several books, but that by which he is most known is his *Augustinus*, which occupied him 20 years. This work was not published till after his death, and then occasioned a fierce contest among the divines of the Romish church, which even the papal bulls could not suppress. In 1641 the Roman inquisitors prohibited the perusal of the book: Urban VIII. censured it as heretical; and Innocent X. in 1653 condemned the followed propositions extracted from it: 1. That there are certain divine precepts which even good men cannot obey without the assistance of God.—2. That no man can resist the influence of divine grace operating on his mind.—3. That to render human actions meritorious, it is not necessary for them to be free from necessity but from constraint.—4. That the doctrine of free-will is a gross error.—5. That Jesus Christ died not for all men, but only for the elect. Though these doctrines are clearly those of St. Augustine, the Roman church voted them to be heretical, while the writings of that father are received as pure, and himself accounted a saint of that church. Notwithstanding this persecution, jansenism gained a great number of disciples in France and the Low Countries.

JANSENIUS (Cornelius), bishop of Ghent, was born at Hulst, in Flanders, in 1510. Philip II. of Spain sent him to the council of Trent, where he greatly distinguished himself by his learning and modesty. On his return he was made bishop of Ghent, where he died in 1576. He wrote a *Harmony of the Gospels*, and other works.

JANSENS (Abraham), an excellent painter, born at Antwerp in 1569. A picture representing the descent from the cross in the church of Ghent, by this master, has been taken for a piece of

J A R

Rubens, and is not inferior to the works of that painter.

* **JANSSENS** (Victor Honorius), an historical painter, born at Brussels in 1664. He was patronised by the duke of Holstein, who sent him to Rome to improve himself. On his return to his own country he adorned most of the churches and convents with his works. He died in 1739.

* **JANSSENS** (Cornelius), a Dutch painter, who resided in England many years, and in many respects was equal to Vandyck. He painted portraits, and died in 1665.

* **JAPHET**, the son of Noah, born B.C. 2448. His posterity peopled part of Asia and all Europe.

* **JARCHAS**, the most learned of the Indian philosophers called brachmans, and a great astronomer, according to Jerome. He is said to have given Apollonius Tyaneus seven magical rings called by the names of the planets.

JARCHI (Solomon Ben Isaac), a celebrated rabbi, born at Troyes in France in 1104. He spent thirty years in travelling through Europe and the eastern countries. He is the author of Commentaries on the Bible, which have been frequently printed, and are held in great esteem among the Jews, but they are too talmudical.

JARDINS (Mary Catherine des), an ingenious Frenchwoman, was born at Alençon in Normandy in 1640. She was obliged to quit her native place in consequence of an intrigue; on which she went to Paris, where she subsisted by her pen. She still, however, gave way to her passions, and formed various connections. Her works form 10 volumes in 12mo. and consist of plays and novels, written in a lively manner. She died in 1683.

* **JARDYN** (Karel du), an excellent painter of landscapes and animals, born at Amsterdam in 1640. He studied in Italy, where he acquired a great reputation. He resided at Venice, and died in 1678; and so greatly was he esteemed that, though a protestant, his remains were interred in consecrated ground.

* **JARRIGE** (Peter), a famous jesuit, who quitted his order and turned protestant. He then published a book entitled, *The Jesuits exposed upon a Scaffold*; but afterwards he returned to the society at Antwerp, and printed a retraction of what he had advanced. He died at Tullies in France in 1670.

JARRY (Laurence Juillard du), a

J E A

French divine and poet, was born about 1658. He gained the poetical prize in 1679 and again in 1714, on which last occasion he had Voltaire for a competitor. He was made prior of Notre Dame du Jarry, in the diocese of Xantes, where he died in 1730. His works consist of theological treatises, sermons and poems.

JAUCOURT (Louis de), a Frenchman, whose knowledge was almost universal. He conducted the *Bibliothèque Raisonnée*, from its commencement to 1740. He had also a share in the *Musæum Sabæanum*, and in the French *Encyclopedie*. He had compiled a *Lexicon Medicum Universale*, in 6 vols. folio, but the MS. was lost in the vessel that was taking it to Holland. He died in 1780.

JAY (Gui Michel le), an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who printed a Polyglott bible at his own expence, and thereby impoverished himself. Afterwards entering into orders he was made dean of Vezelai. He died in 1675. His polyglott is elegantly printed in 10 vols. folio, and has the Syriac and Arabic versions, which are not in that of Ximenes.

IBAS, bishop of Edessa in the fifth century. He was at first a nestorian, but afterwards quitted that persuasion and became orthodox. In the council of Ephesus in 449 he was deposed and banished, but that of Chalcedon in 451 restored him to his dignity.

IBBOT (Benjamin), an eminent divine, was born at Beachamwell in Norfolk in 1680, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi college, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1708 archbishop Tenison, to whom he was chaplain, made him treasurer of the cathedral of Wells, and presented him with some other preferment. George I. appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary, and when that monarch visited Cambridge, our divine was created D.D. by mandamus. In 1713 and 1714 he preached the Boyle's Lecture Sermons. In 1724 he was installed prebend of Westminster, which dignity he held but a short time, dying the year following. After his death his sermons were published by Dr. Samuel Clarke, in 2 vols. 8vo.

JEANNIN (Pierre), an eminent French statesman, was born in Burgundy, and bred to the bar. He became chief president of the parliament of Dijon, and Henry IV. made him a member of his council and kept him at court, where nothing was undertaken without consulting him. He died at the age of 82.

J E F

in 1622. He published a collection of *Negotiations and Memoirs*, in folio.

JEFF (Samuel), a learned physician, was born at Nottingham, and bred at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was for some time librarian to the famous Jeremy Collier. On quitting the university he settled as physician at Stratford, by Bow, where he resided till a short time before his death, which happened in 1772, leaving several children, one of whom was Sir Richard Jebb, physician to his majesty. He published, 1. *S. Justin Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus*, 8vo. 2. *De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scottorum Reginae*; also the same work in English, 8vo.; 3. An edition of *Aristides*, with notes, 2 vols. 4to.; 4. An edition of *Bacon's Opus Majus*, folio, &c.

JEFF (John), son of the dean of Cathel, was born in London, in 1736. He received his academical education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He had also some church preferment, but resigned the whole on turning socinian, and applied to the practice of physic. He was an eager controversialist, and a warm advocate for annual parliaments and universal suffrage. He died in 1786. His miscellaneous works were published in 1787 in 3 vols. 8vo.

* **JECHONIAS**, king of Juda, was placed on the throne at the age of 18, about 599 B.C. He enjoyed the throne but a short time, being taken by Nebuchadnezzar when he took Jerusalem, and carried to Babylon. He remained in captivity till the year 562 B.C. and was then placed by Evil Merodach among the princes of his court. Zedekiah his uncle succeeded him.

JEFFERY (John), an English divine, was born at Ipswich, in 1647, and educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge. On entering into orders he obtained a curacy in Suffolk, and afterwards became minister of a church at Norwich. In 1694 archbishop Tillotson made him archdeacon of Norwich. He died in 1720. Dr. Jeffery published *Christian Morals*, by Sir Thomas Browne; the sermons of Dr. Whichcote; and a volume of his own discourses.

JEFFERY OF MONMOUTH, a British historian in the reign of Henry I. He was born at Monmouth, where also he received his education. In 1152 he was made bishop of St. David's. He composed a fabulous history of Britain, in which he gives a long account of Brutus, grandson of Esea-

J E K

Ascanius, and his passage from Greece to Albion. There are two editions of this work in Latin, one published at Paris in 1517, and the other at Heidelberg in 1587. An English translation appeared at London in 1718. in 8vo.

JEFFREYS (lord George), an infamous English judge, was the son of a gentleman at Acton, in Denbighshire. He was educated at Westminster school, after which he was removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law with great application. By attaching himself to the duke of York, he obtained the place of a Welch judge, the honour of knighthood, and the chief justiceship of Chester. His zeal for the court at length procured him the post of chief justice of the king's bench, and at the accession of James II. he was made lord chancellor. He had a share in all the arbitrary and violent transactions of that reign, and committed a great number of most flagitious actions. When James left the kingdom, Jeffreys knowing what little room he had to expect favour, endeavoured to escape also, but was discovered in Wapping, disguised as a sailor, and committed to the Tower, where he died April 18, 1689.

JEFFREYS (George), an English writer, was born at Weldron in Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, which he afterwards resigned. He studied the law, and was called to the bar, but never practised. He died in 1755, aged 77. He published in 1754 a volume of *Miscellanies in verse and prose*, 4to; containing, among various other pieces, the two tragedies of *Edwin and Merope*, both acted at Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre.

* **JEHU**, son of Jehoshaphat, and the 10th king of Israel, began his reign about 885 B.C. He slew Joram king of Israel, and the whole family of Ahab. He put to death all the priests of Baal, in the temple of that idol. Falling afterwards into idolatry, the Almighty punished him by delivering his kingdom into the hands of Hazael, king of Syria, who committed horrible cruelties on the people. Jehu died 856 B.C.

* **JEKYL** (Sir Joseph), was the son of a clergyman in Northamptonshire, and born there in 1663. He distinguished himself in the reign of king William by his attachment to the whigs, and was one of the managers on the trial of Dr. Sacheverel. At the accession of George I.

JEN

he was knighted, made master of the rolls, and a privy counsellor. He had a dispute with lord chancellor King on the independent authority of his office, and wrote an able pamphlet, entitled, *The Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls stated and vindicated*. He died in 1740.

* **JENISCHIVS** (Paul), a learned writer, born at Antwerp in 1558. He sustained a violent persecution for a book which he published, entitled, *The Treasure of Souls*.

JENKIN (Robert), a learned divine, was born in the Isle of Thanet, in 1656, and educated at the king's school at Canterbury. In 1674 he was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, of which society he was elected fellow in 1680. In 1710 he became master of his college, and lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He died in 1717. Dr. Jenkins wrote some esteemed theological pieces, the best known of which is entitled, *The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion*, in 2 vols. 8vo.

* **JENKINS** (Henry), a native of Yorkshire, remarkable for having lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years. He remembered the battle of Flodden Field, and was examined in court on a circumstance that happened 140 years before. He retained his faculties to the last, but as he was born before parochial registers were kept, no parish would support him, so that he subsisted by begging. He died in 1670.

JENKINS (Sir Leoline), an able civilian and statesman, was born in Glamorganshire, in 1623, and educated at Cowbridge school, from whence he was sent to Jesus college, Oxford, in 1641, where he continued till the death of the king, when he returned to his own country. He afterwards became tutor to some young gentlemen, with whom he travelled over a great part of France, Holland, and Germany. At the restoration he returned to his college, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1661 he took his degree of LL.D. and the year following was elected principal. In 1663 he removed to Doctor's Commons, of which the year following he was made judge-assistant, and shortly after principal. In 1668 he was appointed judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury. In 1670 he was knighted, and the year following was chosen member of parliament for Hythe in Kent. In 1673 he went to Cologne as ambassador, to negotiate a peace with the Dutch, but did not succeed. In

JEN

1674 he was appointed one of the mediators of the treaty of Nimeguen, the principal business of which lay upon him. He was afterwards sent ambassador-extraordinary to the Hague in the room of Sir William Temple, but he continued there only a few days, being appointed to renew the negotiation at Nimeguen, which treaty he at length brought to a happy conclusion. On his return to England he was chosen into parliament for the university of Oxford, and strenuously opposed the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York. He was soon after made secretary for the southern province, and a privy counsellor. In 1684 he resigned his places, and retired to a private house at Hammer-smith. On the accession of James II. he was again sworn of the privy council, and elected member of parliament for the university of Oxford. He died in 1685, and was buried in the chapel of Jesus college, to which he was a great benefactor. All his property he bequeathed to charitable uses. His letters and papers were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1724.

JENNENS (Charles), an English gentleman of some taste and learning, who died at Gopsal in Leicestershire, in 1773. He composed the words of some of Handel's oratorios, and published *Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, and *Macbeth*, as parts of an intended edition of Shakspeare.

JENSON, or **JANSONIUS** (Nicolas), a French printer and letter-founder, who resided at Venice. He was the first who determined the form and proportion of the present Roman character, and his editions are still valued on account of the beauty of the printing. The first book which came from his press was a 4to. entitled, *Decor Puellarum*, 1471. He died about 1481.

JENYNS (Soame), an ingenious English writer, born in London in 1704, and educated at a private school, from whence he was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1728 he published a poem on the Art of Dancing. He was elected member of parliament for Cambridge, in 1741, and continued to sit there either for that place or some other till 1780. He contributed some papers to the periodical paper, entitled, *the World*, in 1753. In 1755 he was appointed one of the lords of trade, which place he held till the board was abolished in 1780. Mr. Jenyns in early life was of a religious turn, but afterwards he wandered into deism. A closer enquiry brought him

JER

out of the dangerous path of scepticism, and he remained a firm and pious christian to his death, which happened in 1787. His works are; 1. Poems, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil, 12mo.; 3. A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, 12mo.; 4. Political Tracts.

JEREMIAH, the second of the greater prophets, was the son of Hilkiah, and a native of Anathoth, of the tribe of Benjamin. He was born about 629 years B.C. and predicted the calamities which should fall upon his country, and also upon the neighbouring nations. Giving offence hereby to the Jewish rulers he was cast into prison. When Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem, Jeremiah was permitted to remain in Judæa, but Johanan, and other fugitive Jews, being resolved to go into Egypt contrary to the prophet's advice, compelled him to bear them company. Some say he was slain there by his countrymen, while others assert that he died at Babylon about 586 B.C. The style of Jeremiah is elegiac, but pathetically tender, especially the Lamentations. In his prophecies he foretold the Babylonish captivity, the exact period of its duration, the return of the Jews, and the destruction of Babylon. He also predicted the miraculous conception of Christ, and the virtue of his atonement.

* **JEROBOAM I.** king of Israel, was made by Solomon governor of the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, but when it was predicted that he would reign over the whole nation, Solomon ordered him to be arrested, on which he fled into Egypt, where he remained till the tyranny of Rehoboam caused the people to revolt. Ten tribes separated from the house of David, and set Jeroboam over them as king, who gave himself up to idolatry and vice. He died 954 B.C. after reigning 22 years.

* **JEROBOAM II.** was the son of Joash king of Israel. He ascended the throne 826 B.C. and regained the country which had been taken from his dominions by the Syrians. But he was guilty of idolatrous practices, and the prophets Hosea and Amos predicted the destruction of his family. The Assyrians defeated him in a bloody battle at Jezreel, and carried numbers of his people into captivity. He died 784 B.C.

JEROM (St.), a celebrated father of the church, was born of christian pa-

JER

rents near Dalmatia, about 329. After receiving a good education under the eye of his father, he was sent to Rome, where he studied almost every branch of learning, particularly rhetoric, Hebrew, and theology. The manners of the christians at that period gave him so much offence that he resolved on a monastic life, though so well fitted to shine in society. He accordingly went into Syria, where he took up his residence in a gloomy desert at the age of 31, leading a life of study and devotion. After spending four years in this study his health became so much impaired that he was obliged to go to Antioch, where he was ordained a priest by Paulinus the bishop, in 378. He soon after went to Constantinople, and formed a close intimacy with Gregory Nazianzen. He next visited Rome, and prevailed on several persons of both sexes of rank to embrace the ascetic life, and set out with them for the Holy Land, where they built a number of monasteries, particularly at Bethlehem. Here he employed himself in works of piety, and in controverting the opinions of Origen and his followers, against whom he wrote with great asperity. He died in 420. The first edition of his works was published by Erasmus in folio, in 1526, and the last at Paris. 1693, folio.

JEROME of Prague, so called from the place of his birth, was the disciple of John Huss, and a man of considerable learning, having taken his degrees in different universities. The council of Constance cited him before them at the same time with his master, but finding that Huss was thrown into prison he withdrew secretly to Uberlingen, where he applied for a safe conduct, which was refused. On his journey home to his own country he was arrested, and sent to Constance in chains. After a series of cruelties being practised upon him, he was consigned to the flames, which he endured with great constancy and triumph, May 30, 1416.

JERVAS (Charles), a portrait painter, born in Ireland, and educated under sir Godfrey Kneller. By the generosity of a friend he was enabled to visit France and Italy, and at his return obtained considerable employment, more from the friendship of Pope and other celebrated men than from his own merit, which was insignificant. He published a translation of Don Quixote into English, without understanding Spanish, to which

J E S

Dr. Warburton added an appendix on the Origin of Romances of Chivalry. He died about 1740.

JESUA (Levita), a Spanish rabbi in the 15th century, who wrote a curious book called *Halichot Olam*, or the Ways of Eternity, an edition of which in Hebrew and Latin appeared at Hanover in 1714, 4to.

* JESUS the son of Sirach, and author of the apocryphal book entitled, *Ecclesiasticus*, was a native of Jerusalem. He lived about 200 B.C. His grandson Jesus translated this book into Greek, and this is the version we now have. It is full of excellent moral reflections and lively sentiments.

* JESUS-CHRIST, the Saviour of the world, and the Son of God, was miraculously conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the virgin Mary in a stable at Bethlehem, in the year of the world 4004. His birth was announced to the world by a choir of angels, who proclaimed on the joyful occasion, "glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will towards men." A star appeared in the east which guided the magi to Jerusalem, who enquired of Herod where the Messiah was born, as they were come to worship him. This put the king and all his court into consternation. The magi following the direction of the star came to Bethlehem, and found the celestial visitant, to whom they offered their adorations; and being divinely warned did not go back to Herod, but returned home a contrary way. Herod, full of wrath and jealousy, determined on the death of the wonderful child, but the angel of the Lord informed Joseph, the husband of Mary, of his sanguinary intent, and commanded him to fly into Egypt. While they were on their journey, Herod made a horrid slaughter of all the children in Bethlehem. On the death of that monster, Joseph returned towards home, but finding that Archelaus reigned in the room of his father, he went and settled at Nazareth, by which another prophecy was fulfilled, which called Jesus a Nazarene. Here our Lord dwelt with his parents, working probably at his father's trade, which was that of a carpenter, till he reached the age of 33, when he commenced his public labours; and having been baptized by John the Baptist, he called to him a few poor, unlearned disciples, and then went about declaring the great purposes of his mission, and confirming his authority by the most

J E S

stupendous miracles. The Jewish nation were filled with astonishment at his doctrine and works, but a fatal hardness of heart had seized the greatest part of the inhabitants, especially those of the higher ranks. After various attempts made to destroy him, he was basely betrayed by the treacherous Judas, one of his followers, and delivered by the chief priests to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, who having examined him, would have let him go, but the insatuated multitude thirsting for his blood, which they imprecated might fall on their heads, and those of their children, forced Pilate by their threats to put him to death. He was accordingly crucified, a death only inflicted on the worst malefactors, between two thieves, on Mount Calvary, Friday, April 3, in the 36th year of his age. His body was entombed by Joseph of Arimathea in a new sepulchre; and as Jesus had declared that he would rise again the third day, the Jews obtained a guard from Pilate to watch the tomb. But on the third day he actually did rise, and the soldiers went and gave information of the astonishing fact to their employers, who bribed them to say, that the body was stolen by his disciples. In confusion of this calumny, Jesus remained six weeks among his followers, and then conducting them to Mount Olivet, made a triumphant ascent into heaven. The christian religion has subsisted to the present day, uninjured by all the attacks, public and private, which have been made against it. The evidences upon which it stands are irrefragable, and its doctrines are of the most exalted and consoling nature. They teach that man is a miserable creature in consequence of the fall, but that he is restored to the divine favour by the obedience, sufferings, death, and mediation of Christ, who came down from his throne of glory for this express purpose, to reconcile heaven and earth, to restore the breach made between God and man, and to lead all his true disciples into the possession of immortal happiness. The precepts of christianity are consonant with its doctrinal system; tending to make men humble, virtuous, patient, and contented in this world, and to fit them for a state of endless purity.

* JESUS, the name of a man who before the taking of Jerusalem by Titus announced to the Jews the dreadful calamities which were about to fall upon them. Four years before the war he

J E W

went about proclaiming the judgments of the almighty on that devoured city, "Woe, woe to Jerusalem." Being taken and brought before the magistrates, and interrogated, his only answer was, "Woe to Jerusalem!" - At the time of the siege he went about crying, Woe to the temple! Woe to the city! Woe to the people! and at last he cried, Woe to myself! and at that instant was killed by a dart.

* JETHRO, surnamed Raguel, king and priest of the Midianites, who received Moses into his family when he fled from Egypt, and gave him his daughter Zipporah to wife. When that legislator had delivered his people from their bondage, Jethro met him, and delivered up to him his wife and children, and gave him much good advice.

JEUNE (Jean le), a French priest of great piety and humility, who refused a rich canonry, to enter into the rigid society of the oratory. He died in 1672, aged 80. There are 10 volumes of good sermons by him in print, which were much admired by Massillon.

JEWEL (John), a learned English prelate, was born at Buden in Devonshire, and educated at the school of Barnstaple, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he was first entered of Merton, and afterwards of Corpus Christi college. In the time of Edward VI. he openly avowed the protestant religion, and became an admired preacher, which in the succeeding reign brought him into imminent danger of his life. Finding that bishop Bonner was devising means to apprehend him, he went abroad, and resided with Peter Martyr at Strasbourg, and afterwards at Zurich. On the death of Mary he returned home, and was appointed one of the sixteen divines who were to hold a disputation with as many of the romanists before queen Elizabeth. In 1559 he was preferred to the bishopric of Salisbury, and in 1565 he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford. His conduct as a bishop was most exemplary, and he paid great attention to the work of reformation in his diocese. His application to study was so intense as to lay the foundation of an illness of which he died in 1571. His remains were interred in Salisbury cathedral. His learning and abilities were celebrated all over Europe, and his Apology for the Church of England has been always looked upon as unanswerable. He published several other pieces, the whole of which

I M B

were collected and printed in a folio volume.

IGNATIUS (St.), an eminent father of the church and a martyr, was a native of Syria, and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, by whom he was ordained and made bishop of Antioch about 67. In this see he remained above 40 years, labouring with great zeal in behalf of the christian religion. When Trajan the emperor came to Antioch in 107, and found the place full of christians, he resolved on exterminating them, and began with Ignatius, whom he cast into prison, and left orders that he should be sent to Rome. The holy bishop was accordingly conveyed thither under the escort of 10 cruel soldiers whom he called leopards, and on his arrival was thrown to the lions in the amphitheatre. Two pious deacons of his church gathered up his remains and carried them to Antioch. We have some epistles of Ignatius extant, by which we learn the faith of the primitive church in the divinity of Christ, and the doctrine of the atonement by his death. The best edition of his works is that of Oxford in 1708, 8vo.

ILIVE (Jacob), an English printer and letter founder, who published some strange pieces, as a pretended translation of the book of Jasher, an oration proving that this world is hell, that men are fallen spirits, and that the fire to destroy them at the day of judgment will be immaterial. He was the author of some other things, and died in 1763.

ILLYRIUS (Matthias Flaccus), a learned lutheran divine, was born at Albona in Istria in 1520, and educated at Venice, where he acquired a great knowledge of Greek and Hebrew. Having embraced protestantism, he went to Wittemberg and prosecuted his studies under Luther and Melancthon. He had a share in the *Centuriæ Magdeburgenses*, and wrote besides several learned works. He died in 1575.

IMBERT (John), an advocate, born at Rochelle, and died at the close of the 16th century. He published, 1. *Enchiridion juris scripti Galliae*, 4to. 1559; 2. *Institutiones Forenses*, 8vo. 1541.

IMBERT (Joseph Gabriel), a French painter, born at Marseilles, and instructed by van der Meulen, and le Brun. At the age of 34 he entered into the rigid order of St. Bruno, but still continued to practise painting. He died in 1740 aged 83. His best piece is an altar-piece at the Chartreux, in Mar-

feilles, representing the crucifixion, admirably executed.

IMHOFF (James William), a noted genealogist and lawyer of Nuremburgh, born in 1651, and died in 1728. He published genealogical tables of several great families in Europe, and other works, all in high repute.

IMPERIALI (John Baptist), an Italian physician, born at Vicenza in 1568 of a noble family. He went to Verona and Bologna, and became professor of philosophy and physic at Padua. He afterwards returned to his native place, where he died in 1623. He published a quarto volume entituled, *Exercitationum Exoticarum*, Venet. 1603.

IMPERIALI (John), the son of the above, was also a famous physician and writer. He was born in 1602, and died in 1653. His works are, 1. *Museum Historicum*; 2. *Museum Physicum*, five de humano ingenio, Venet, 1640.

IMPERIALI (Giuseppe Renato), a Roman cardinal, who was a great encourager of learning, and collected one of the first libraries in Europe. In 1730 he was proposed for pope, and lost the election only by one vote. He died in 1737, aged 86. A description of his library was printed at Rome in 1711 in folio.

INCHOFER (Melchior), a German jesuit, born at Vienna in 1584. He at first studied the law, but quitted that profession and entered among the jesuits at Rome, in 1607. He wrote a strange book entituled, *The blessed Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Messina* proved to be genuine, folio, 1630. He died at Milan in 1648. Having received some injuries from his brethren, he wrote a satire against them, which was printed after his death under the title of *Monarchia solipsorum*. He was likewise the author of other works.

* **INGHEN** (William van), an historical painter, born at Utrecht in 1651. He was the disciple of Anthony Grebber, and afterwards studied in Italy to great advantage. He then returned to his own country, and finally settled at Amsterdam, where he followed his profession as long as he lived. His works are held in esteem.

INGUIMBERTI (Dominic, Joseph, Marie d'), bishop of Charpentras, was born in that city in 1683. He became first a member of the order of dominicans, which he quitted for that of the cistercians. Pope Clement XII. gave him his bishopric in 1733, and in that

situation he conducted himself in a most exemplary manner, employing all his wealth to serve the public, or to relieve the poor. He built a large hospital, and erected a magnificent library for public benefit. This worthy prelate died in 1757. He published some pieces on a monastic life, and other treatises on religious subjects.

INGULPHUS, abbot of Croyland in the 11th century, was in great favour with William the Conqueror. He rebuilt his monastery, and obtained for it many privileges. He died in 1109. There is extant by him a History of Croyland Abbey, from 664 to 1091, published by sir H. Saville in 1596, and at Oxford in 1684.

* **INNOCENT I.** pope, was a native of Albany, and elected to the pontifical chair in 402. He condemned the novatians and pelagians, and died at Ravenna in 417. Some of his epistles are extant.

* **INNOCENT II.** ascended the throne in 1130. He was elected by only a part of the conclave, for the rest chose Peter de Leon, the son of a Jew, who took the name of Anacletus II. and was acknowledged by the kings of Scotland and Sicily, but Innocent was received by the other powers of Europe. Being driven from Italy he sought an asylum in France, where he held several councils. On the death of his rival and the abdication of his successor Victor IV. he returned to Rome, and held the second Lateran council in 1139. He died in 1144.

INNOCENT III. was called Lothario Conti, and born of a noble family at Anagni in 1161. His learning procured him a cardinalship, and in 1198 he was elected pope. He encouraged the crusades to the holy land, and promoted one against the Albigenes; he also put the kingdom of France under interdict, and excommunicated John king of England. He greatly extended his temporal dominions, and carried the papal authority to a very high pitch. He died in 1216. His works were printed at Cologne in 1575.

* **INNOCENT IV.** was a Genoese by birth, and became chancellor of the Roman church. Gregory IX. honoured him with the purple in 1227. He succeeded pope Celestin IV. in 1243, at which time the court of Rome was embroiled in a contest with the emperor Frederic II. Innocent was obliged to retire into France, where he convoked

the council of Lyons, in which Frederic was excommunicated and deposed. The emperor, however, remained intractable to his death, and it was not till then that the pope could leave Lyons with safety. He died at Naples in 1254. It is said that he was the first pope who gave red hats to the cardinals.

* **INNOCENT V.** a dominican, became archbishop of Lyons, cardinal, and lastly pope in 1276. He died a few months after his election. Some religious pieces of his have been printed.

* **INNOCENT VI.** cardinal bishop of Ostia, was born in France, and advanced to the papacy in 1352. He was a prelate of great wisdom and liberality, and died in 1362. Some of his letters are in print.

* **INNOCENT VII.** born at Abruzzo. He was elected pope in 1404, but not without great opposition. He died in 1406.

* **INNOCENT VIII.** a noble Genoese of Greek extraction. He obtained the tiara in 1484, and strove hard to procure another crusade against the Turks, but without success. He died of an apoplexy in 1492.

* **INNOCENT IX.** was born at Bologna in 1519, and ascended the papal throne in 1591, but died two months afterwards. He signalized himself at the council of Trent, and was made cardinal by Gregory XIII.

* **INNOCENT X.** (John Baptist Pamphilus), a Roman, succeeded Urban VIII. in 1644 at the age of 72. He condemned the five propositions of Janfenius, and prosecuted the Barberini family with great violence. His death in 1655 gave general satisfaction.

* **INNOCENT XI.** was born at Como in the duchy of Milan in 1611. Innocent X. gave him a cardinal's hat, and a bishopric. He was elected pope in 1676, and reformed many abuses in the ecclesiastical state. He had a long contest with Louis XIV. of France about the regale, or the right of disposing benefices and church lands, which was claimed by that monarch, and confirmed to him by an ecclesiastical assembly in his dominions. The controversy, however, was suspended to prevent an open breach. This pope effected a coalition between Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks, and died in 1689.

* **INNOCENT XII.** (Antony Pignatelli), a Neapolitan of noble family, succeeded Alexander VIII. in 1691. He abolished nepotism, or the extraordinary

distinctions paid to the nephews of popes, and condemned the maxims of the saints, written by the illustrious Fenelon. He died in 1700, aged 86.

* **INNOCENT XIII.** (Michael Angelo Conti), a Roman, and the eighth pope of his family, was elected to the papal chair in 1721, and died in 1724.

* **INTAPHERNES,** one of the seven lords of Persia, who conspired to dethrone Smerdis, the usurper, in 521 B.C. He afterwards endeavoured to seize the crown, for which Darius condemned him to death with all his family. The wife of Intaphernes presented herself before Darius in a suppliant posture, and not only obtained a pardon for herself, but for any one of her relations that she should fix upon. She chose her brother, saying that she might have another husband and other children, but that, as her father and mother were both dead, she could not have another brother. The king was so struck with the remark, that he pardoned her brother and son. Intaphernes was executed.

INVEGES (Augustino), a Sicilian jesuit and historian, was born in 1595. He wrote, 1. *Il Palermo antico sacro et nobile, et Annali della felice citti di Palermo*, 3 vols. folio, 1649; 2. *Historia Paradisi terrestris* 4to. 1641; 3. *La Car-tagine Siciliana*, 1651, 4to. He died in 1677.

* **JOAB,** the general of David king of Israel, distinguished himself by his valour, and also by his cruelties. He treacherously slew Abner, and stabbed Absalom the son of David. That monarch, in consideration of his services, did not punish him; but Solomon put him to death for taking part with Adonijah B.C. 1014.

JOACHIM, a celebrated monk, born at Celico, near Cosenza. He went on a pilgrimage to the holy land, and on his return entered among the cistercians. He founded several monasteries, which he governed with great discretion. He was regarded as a prophet, and many of his predictions have been printed, in a book entitled, *The Everlasting Gospel*. He wrote many books besides this, and died in 1202.

* **JOAN OF ARC,** or the Maid of Orleans, was a servant at an inn when John duke of Bedford was regent of France for Henry VI. and laid siege to the city of Orleans. From a wish to deliver her country and to restore her sovereign to his crown, she became enthusiastic, and assumed the dress of a

JOA

warrior. By her exertions and declarations she spirited the besieged to an active resistance, and in a few weeks forced the English to retire. She next conducted Charles through the midst of his enemies to Rheims, where he was crowned. After several gallant actions she was taken prisoner at the siege of Compeigne, and tried for sorcery at Rouen, where she was burnt alive in 1431, to the great disgrace of her enemies.

JOAN (Pope), a character generally allowed to be fictitious, though asserted to be genuine by Platina, who calls this pope John VIII. It is said that about the middle of the 9th century a woman named Joan, born at Mentz, and who had long worn men's clothes, obtained so great a reputation as a doctor, as to be elected to the papal chair in the room of Leo IV. It is further reported that the pope having had an intrigue with her confidential friend and tutor, and not well knowing her time, was suddenly taken in labour as she was going in a procession, and died in the street. In order to avoid so fatal an election again, it has been said that every new pope was afterwards placed in a perforated chair to be examined as to his virility. This story, however, is now given up by the best writers both catholics and protestants, as being entirely destitute of foundation.

* JOAN I. queen of Naples, was the daughter of Charles king of Sicily, and born in 1326. At the age of 19 she assumed the reins of government, and married Andrew of Hungary, whom she afterwards murdered, and married another husband. Lewis of Hungary, brother of Andrew, marched to avenge his death, and Joan was obliged to take refuge in Provence. She recovered her capital again, and having destroyed her second husband, married a third, who dying shortly after, she gave her hand to a fourth. Having no children of her own, she adopted her relation Charles de Duras, who revolted against her at the instigation of the king of Hungary. She then adopted Louis of France, duke of Anjou, for her heir, which produced a bloody war. Charles rendered himself master of Naples, and caused the queen to be put to death between two mattresses in 1381.

* JOAN II. queen of Naples, succeeded her brother Ladislaus in 1414. She was twice married, but lived, notwithstanding, a most scandalous life.

JOD

Her second husband, John count of March, put to death her paramour Pandolfus, and imprisoned the queen. The Neapolitans afterwards released her, and her husband became a prisoner in his turn. On regaining his liberty he retired into France, where he took a religious habit and died. Joan continued her irregular course of life, and died in 1434, after adopting Alphonsus king of Arragon for her heir.

* JOASH, the son of Ahaziah king of Judah, escaped by means of his aunt Jehoshiba from the fury of Athaliah his grand-mother, who destroyed all the other princes of the royal house. At the age of seven years Jehoiada the high-priest caused him to be proclaimed king, and Athaliah was put to death. During the life of Jehoiada the king governed with great discretion, but afterwards he was seduced by his flatterers, and fell into idolatry. He was slain by some of his own servants in his bed B.C. 843.

* JOASH, the son of Jehoahaz king of Israel, succeeded his father. He gave way to the idolatry of Jeroboam, but nevertheless paid great respect to the prophet Elisha in his last sickness. He defeated the Syrians in three battles, and recovered several cities from them. He also conquered the army of Amaziah, king of Israel, and took the city of Jerusalem. He died shortly after this victory, 826 B.C. having reigned sixteen years.

* JOB, a celebrated patriarch, born in the country of Uz, between Idumea and Arabia, about 1700 B.C. His history makes the subject of a beautiful book in the sacred canon, and is doubtless the most ancient poem in the world. He is there distinguished for his unshaken integrity in the midst of the severest trials, after which he was restored to wealth and honour, and died about 1500 B.C. Some attribute this book to Isaiah, and others with more probability to Moses.

JOBERT (Louis), a French jesuit, distinguished for his knowledge in the science of medals, on which subject he wrote an elaborate treatise, printed in 1739, in 2 vols. 12mo. He died in 1719, aged 72.

JODELLE (Stephen), lord of Limodin, was born at Paris in 1532. He is said to have been the first Frenchman who wrote plays in his own language, according to the ancient form. He wrote with great facility, and was well versed in polite literature. He died in 1579.

JOH.

* **JOEL**, the second of the minor prophets, flourished about 789 years B.C. His prophecy, written in a vehement style, regards chiefly the desolation of Judea by the Chaldeans. St. Peter in the Acts applies a passage from this prophet to the establishment of christianity, and the pouring out the spirit on the day of pentecost.

* **JOHN the Baptist** (St.), the forerunner of the Messiah, was the son of Zacharias a priest, and Elizabeth. His birth was foretold by an angel. He passed his early years in retirement, and then came forth as a preacher of repentance, baptizing all who confessed their sins. Jesus himself was baptized by him in Jordan, and John bore public testimony to his being the Lamb of God that was to take away the sins of the world. This holy man was beheaded by Herod at the instigation of Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, with whom he lived in a state of adultery.

* **JOHN the Evangelist**, was born at Bethsaida in Galilee, and was the son of Zebedee and Salome, and brother of James. Their occupation was fishing, in which they were engaged when Jesus called them to be "fishers of men." John was the beloved disciple of his master, and leaned on his breast at the last supper. After our lord was risen, Peter asked him what was to become of John, to which Jesus answered "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?" whence some have inferred that he was not to die, but to remain on the earth till the Messiah's second attempt, for which opinion there is no ground. After the ascension of his master he governed several churches in Asia, to which he addressed an epistle, and for whose use he drew up his gospel to counteract the opinion then getting abroad derogatory of the divinity of Christ. In the reign of Domitian he was banished to the solitary isle of Patmos, where he composed his Apocalypse, or rather recorded the visions with which he was favoured for the information of the church. It is said that before this the Roman emperor caused him to be cast into a cauldron of boiling oil, but that the apostle came out unhurt, and was then sent into exile. In the reign of Nerva, he was released and went to Ephesus, where he died under the reign of Trajan, A.D. 100, aged 94. In the sacred canon there are two other epistles by him, one to Gaius and the other to an elect lady.

JOH

* **JOHN**, surnamed Mark, a disciple of the apostles, attached himself to Paul and Barnabas, and accompanied them in their journeys for the propagation of the gospel. A difference arising between the two apostles, they separated, and Mark accompanied Barnabas to Cyprus. The other particulars of his story are unknown; as also the place, time, or manner of his death.

* **JOHN**, the principal secretary of the emperor Honorius, seized on the throne after his master's death in 423. He was afterwards taken prisoner at Ravenna, and beheaded in 425.

* **JOHN I.** emperor of Constantinople, surnamed Zimisces, was of an illustrious family. He stabbed the emperor Nicephorus Phocas in 969, and took possession of the throne. He obtained many victories over the Russians, Bulgarians, and Saracens. He was poisoned by Basil the eunuch in 976.

* **JOHN II.** (Comnenus), mounted the throne after Alexis Comnenus his father in 1118. He gained several advantages over the Turks, and governed with great prudence and liberality. He died in 1143 of a wound which he had received from a poisoned arrow.

* **JOHN III.** (Ducas), was crowned at Nice in 1222, at the time when the Latins were in possession of Constantinople. He was the husband of Helena, the only daughter of Theodore Lascaris. He was a prince of great virtues, and died in 1255.

* **JOHN IV.** (Lascaris), son of Theodore the younger, succeeded him in 1259 at the age of 6 years; but the despot Michael Palæologus deprived him of his crown and his eyes the same year.

* **JOHN V.** (See CANTACUZENUS.)

* **JOHN VI.** (Palæologus), succeeded his father Andronicus the younger in 1341, but the throne was taken from him by John Cantacuzenus, who compelled him to marry his daughter. He afterwards forced his father-in-law to resign his seat. But the remainder of his reign was inglorious and unfortunate. His son Andronicus revolted against him, and the Genoese rendered themselves masters of the Isle of Lesbos, and Amurath I. took the city of Adrianople. He died in 1391.

* **JOHN VII.** (Palæologus), succeeded his father Emanuel in 1425. His reign was very unfortunate, and the Turks made such progress in his dominions as to reduce him to the necessity of imploring the succour of the Latins. He

JOH

consented to promote an union between the two churches, which was performed at the council of Ferrara in 1439, at which John assisted in person. He died in 1448 after a reign of 29 years.

* JOHN, king of England, surnamed Lackland, was the fourth son of Henry II. and was born in 1199. He deprived his nephew Arthur of the throne to which he was heir, and confined him in prison at Rouen, where he was murdered. The States of Brittany demanded justice of Philip Augustus of France against the murderer, who was condemned to lose all his lands in that country. The pope excommunicated him, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. He for some time resisted the papal authority, but in 1213 he found it necessary to make his submission. The English barons invited over Lewis the son of Philip, and crowned him at London in 1216, but he did not continue long in England. John died at Newark the same year, and was succeeded by his son Henry III. This prince signed the Magna Charta in 1215, being compelled so to do by the barons. He was buried at Worcester.

* JOHN, the good king of France, succeeded his father Philip of Valois in 1350. He obtained a victory over the English in 1355, but the year following he was defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers, by Edward the Black Prince, who sent him to London, where he remained till the peace of Bretigni in 1360. The ransom agreed upon was three millions of crowns of gold, and the provinces of Poitou, Xaintonge, Agenois, Perigord, the Limousin, le Quercy, l'Angoumois, and le Rouergue. Before the whole sum could be raised, John died suddenly in the Savoy, London, in 1364, aged 52. He was a prince of great courage and virtue.

* JOHN III. king of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, succeeded in 1568 his brother Eric XIV. whose cruelties had occasioned his losing the throne. The first acts of his reign were the restoration of the public tranquillity, and the settlement of a peace with Denmark. He died in 1592.

* JOHN II. son of Henry III. was proclaimed king of Castile in 1406, at the age of two years. On coming of age he shewed a warlike spirit, and combated, with great success, the forces of Navarre and Arragon. Having made peace with these powers, he turned his arms against the Moors of Grenada, and

JOH

obtained great advantages over them. He died in 1454, aged 50.

* JOHN II. king of Navarre and Arragon, succeeded his brother Alphonfus in the latter kingdom in 1458. He sustained for a long time a war with Henry IV. king of Castile, and died at Barcelona in 1479, aged 82.

* JOHN, king of Bohemia, the son of the emperor Henry VII. was elected to the throne in 1309, at the age of 14. He was a warlike prince, and after defeating the Lithuanians, assumed the title of king of Poland. He lost an eye in that expedition, and going to Montpellier to consult the physicians about the restoration of his sight, he fell into the hands of a Jew doctor, who deprived him of the other. His military spirit, however, continued, and he accompanied Philip of France in 1346 to the battle of Cressy, where he was guided between two brave knights, each holding his bridle. He fell in that action, and was buried at Luxembourg.

* JOHN I. king of Portugal, was the natural son of Peter the Severe, and in 1383 ascended the throne to the prejudice of Beatrice the only daughter of Ferdinand I. his brother. John I. king of Castile, who had married that princess, disputed the crown, but was defeated at the battle of Alinbarota. He then turned his arms against the Moors of Africa, and took Ceuta and some other places. He died in 1433, aged 83.

* JOHN II. was born in 1455, and succeeded his father Alphonfus V. in 1481. He defeated some conspiracies which were formed against him at the beginning of his reign, and put the chiefs to death. He gained some places in Africa, and distinguished himself in the battle of Toro, against the Castilians, in 1476. His actions procured him the titles of the Great and the Perfect. He encouraged navigation, and under him Portugal obtained settlements in India. He died in 1495.

* JOHN III. succeeded his father Emmanuel on the throne of Portugal in 1521. He greatly encouraged navigation, commerce, and the arts. His ships discovered Japan, and he sent Francis Xavier into the Indies as a missionary. This good king died in 1557, aged 55.

* JOHN IV. called the Fortunate, was born in 1604. The Spaniards rendered themselves masters of Portugal in 1580, and kept possession till 1640, when the people of the country, tired of the yoke, revolted, and put the crown on

JOH

the head of the duke of Braganza, John IV. who held it to his death in 1656.

* JOHN V. successor of Peter II. was crowned king of Portugal in 1707. He sided with other powers in favour of Charles of Austria, who laid claim to the crown of Spain. His government was wise, and his virtues numerous. He died in 1750.

* JOHN I. pope, was a Tuscan by birth, and ascended the papal chair on the death of Hormisdas, in 523. Theodoric king of the Goths being a violent arian, threw the pope into prison, where he died in 526.

* JOHN II. was a Roman, and succeeded Boniface II. in 533. He opposed the eutychians and nestorians, and died in 535.

* JOHN III. was a native of Rome, and succeeded Pelagius I. in 560. He was very zealous for ornamenting the churches, and died in 573.

* JOHN IV. was a Dalmatian, and ascended the papal throne in 640, but died in 642.

* JOHN V. a Syrian, was elected in 685, and died in 687. He was a pontiff of great zeal and prudence.

* JOHN VI. was a Greek by nation, and succeeded Sergius in 701, and died in 705.

* JOHN VII. a Greek, succeeded the last mentioned pope, and died in 707. He held the pontificate by the complaisance of the emperor Justinian.

* JOHN VIII. a Roman, was elected to the pontificate on the death of Adrian II. in 872. He crowned the emperor Charles the Bald in 875, and three years after visited France, where he held a council at Troyes. This is the pontiff whom some authors have called pope Joan. In his time Italy was greatly ravaged by the Saracens, who laid the pope under tribute. He corresponded with Photius patriarch of Constantinople, who had driven Ignatius from his seat, and usurped the dignity. John, imposed upon by the pretences of the intruder, acknowledged him to be the lawful patriarch, and received him into communion; but on discovering his error he excommunicated Photius. John died in 882. Many of his letters are extant.

* JOHN IX. a native of Tivoli, and of the order of St. Benedict, succeeded Theodore II. in 898, and died in 900.

* JOHN X. archbishop of Ravenna, was elected to the papacy in 914. He

JOH

was a turbulent prelate, fitter to bear the sword than the crozier. He defeated the Saracens, who had desolated Italy for a long time; but was himself driven from Rome by Guy duke of Tuscany, who was supported by the Roman people. The pope afterwards resigned his throne, and died a violent death in 928.

* JOHN XI. was the son of Alberic, duke of Spoletta, but some say that his father was pope Sergius III. He was made pope at the age of 25, in 931, through the influence of his mother Marofia, the wife of Guy duke of Tuscany; but afterwards his brother Alberic threw both him and her into the castle of St. Angelo, where the pope died in 936.

* JOHN XII. a Roman of noble birth, was elected pope in 956. He was the first who changed his name on that occasion. At that time Berenger tyrannized over Italy, and the pope implored the assistance of the emperor Otho I. who crossed the Alps, and delivered the country. John crowned Otho at Rome, and promised him eternal fidelity, which, however, was of short duration, for he united with the son of Berenger against his benefactor. Otho returned to Rome, where he called a council in 963, in which the pope was accused of adultery, sacrilege, and various crimes. These charges being proved, he was deposed. On the departure of the emperor, John entered Rome, and exercised dreadful cruelties on the persons of those who had assisted at his deposition. He was assassinated in 964, by a man whose bed he had violated.

* JOHN XIII. was elected pope in 965, by the authority of the emperor, against the will of the Roman people. Peter, præfect of Rome, drove him from thence in 966, but the emperor Otho restored him, and Peter became an exile in his turn. John died in 972.

* JOHN XIV. bishop of Pavia, and chancellor to the emperor Otho II. obtained the papal chair after Benedict VII. in 983, but three months after his election he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo by the antipope Boniface, where he died of poison in 984.

* JOHN XV. a Roman, was elected pope after John XIV. in 988, but died shortly after. He was a learned man, and wrote several works.

* JOHN XVI. was placed in the pontifical chair on the death of Boniface VII. and that of the preceding pope in

985. He laboured to preserve peace among the christian princes, and died in 996.

* **JOHN XVII.** an illustrious Roman, was elected pope after Sylvester II. in 1003, and died the same year. There was an antipope of the same name, who was called before Philagathus. The troops of Otho III. having seized him, deprived him of his hands, ears, and tongue, in 998.

* **JOHN XVIII.** a Roman, was elected pope in 1003, but afterwards abdicated the seat and retired to a monastery, where he died in 1009.

* **JOHN XIX.** succeeded his brother pope Benedict VIII. in 1024. He crowned the emperor Conrad II. in 1027, at which ceremony two kings assisted, viz. Rodolph of Burgundy, and Canute of England. He died in 1033.

* **JOHN XXI.** was a Portuguese, and the son of a physician. He became pope in 1276, but died eight months after his election. Some works of his on philosophy, medicine, and divinity, are extant.

* **JOHN XXII.** was elected pope at Lyons in 1316. He founded many abbeys, and erected many bishoprics. His pontificate was disturbed by quarrels with the emperor, and the cordeliers, which order the pope endeavoured to suppress. He died at Avignon in 1334. Many of his works are extant, which shew him to advantage as a man of science and great medical knowledge for the age in which he lived.

* **JOHN XXIII (Balthasar Cossa),** a Neapolitan, studied at Bologna, and was made chamberlain to Boniface IX. who gave him a cardinal's hat. He was elected pope after the death of Alexander V. during the great schism, and promised to renounce the pontificate if Gregory XII. and Peter de Luna would drop their pretensions. Not fulfilling his engagements he was deposed by the council of Constance in 1415, and sent to prison at Heidelberg, where he remained three years, and was then released at the request of pope Martin V. He then hastened to Florence, where he was affectionately received by that pontiff, who made him dean of the sacred college, and gave him a distinguished place in all public assemblies. He died in 1419.

JOHN of Salisbury, a learned Englishman of the 12th century, who in 1177 was chosen bishop of Chartres in France. He died in 1181. He wrote the Life of

Thomas Becker, and several other works.

JOHNSON (Samuel), a remarkable English divine, born in Warwickshire, in 1649, and educated at St. Paul's school, London, and Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1670 he obtained the living of Corringham in Essex, but resided chiefly in London, and applied himself to politics. Lord William Russell appointed him his chaplain, and he zealously set himself against popery, and the succession of the duke of York. He attacked Dr. Hickes, the champion of passive obedience, in a book entitled, Julian the Apostate, to which the doctor replied in another called, Jovian, &c. Johnson then drew up an answer to this treatise, but his friends being apprehensive it would bring him into danger, prevailed with him to suppress it. However the court prosecuted him for his first work, and he was condemned to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to remain in prison till it was paid. His spirit was not at all damped, for when the army was encamped on Hounslow Heath in 1686, he drew up an address to all the protestants in the army, for which he was taken into custody, and tried in the King's Bench, where he was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory, to pay a fine of 500 marks, to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and to be degraded from the priesthood. He underwent the whole terms of this rigorous sentence with uncommon fortitude. On the revolution the parliament declared the proceedings against him to have been null and illegal, and the deanery of Durham was offered him, which he refused as not adequate to his services. He was an unquiet, ambitious man, and though Dr. Tillotson obtained for him a pension of 300l. a year, yet he was never satisfied, and constantly abused that prelate in his writings. He died in 1703. His works were printed in 1 vol. folio, 1710.

JOHNSON (John), a learned divine, was born in 1662, near Rochester, and educated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Corpus Christi college. Archbishop Sancroft gave him two livings in Kent, and archbishop Tenison presented him to that of Margate. He had afterwards the vicarage of Cranbrook. He was twice chosen proctor in convocation for the diocese of Canterbury. Although a friend to the revolution, yet at the accession of George I. he refused the oaths, for which he had nearly brought

himself into great trouble, but at length he thought prudent to submit. He died in 1725. His principal works are; 1. *The Clergyman's Vade Mecum*, in 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, Canons, &c.* 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. *The unbloody Sacrifice and Altar unveiled and supported*, 8vo.

JOHNSON (Martin), a landscape painter of great merit in the reign of James II. His views in England are very scarce and valuable, being only to be found in the collections of the curious.

JOHNSON (Charles), a lawyer and dramatic writer. He acquired some wealth by his plays, and having married a widow with a good fortune, he set up a tavern in Bow-street, in Covent Garden. He died about 1744. Mr. Pope ridicules him in his *Dunciad* on account of his immoderate size.

JOHNSON (Maurice), an English antiquary, was born at Spalding in Lincolnshire, of a good family, and bred to the bar. He established a literary society at Spalding, and was one of the founders of the antiquarian society, to which he sent numerous literary contributions. He died in 1755.

JOHNSON (Samuel), one of the greatest writers of whom this country has to boast, was born at Litchfield in 1706. His father was a bookseller in that city, and had no other child except Nathanael, who died in 1737. Samuel was educated partly at the free school of Litchfield, and partly under a Mr. Wentworth at Stourbridge. In 1728 he was entered of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he remained till 1731, and was then obliged to quit the university through the poverty of his circumstances. He soon after lost his father, at whose death he found himself possessed of no more than 20l. The place of usher of the school at Bosworth was offered him, and he found it prudent to accept it, but being displeased with the behaviour of the principal he soon after relinquished the situation, and then removed to the house of a printer at Birmingham, where he translated Lobo's account of Abyssinia, for Mr. Warren, a bookseller there. In 1734 he returned to Litchfield, and published proposals for a translation of the works of Polician, with the life of that author, but the design dropped for want of encouragement. In 1735 he married a widow lady of Birmingham, named Porter, and the same year opened a school at Edial near Litchfield, but this scheme also failed, as he obtained only

three scholars, one of whom was David Garrick. About this time he began his tragedy of *Irene*, in which he was encouraged by his great friend Mr. Walmley of Litchfield. In 1737 he set out for the metropolis accompanied by Garrick. On fixing his residence in London he formed a connection with Cave, the publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for which miscellany he continued to write several years, his principal department being an account of the parliamentary debates. At this period he contracted an intimacy with Savage, and, being alike destitute, a close friendship subsisted between them. Johnson has immortalized the name of that unfortunate wanderer by one of the most eloquent and instructive pieces of biography ever composed. In 1738 appeared anonymously his imitation of Juvenal's third Satire, under the title of *London*, a poem, which was commended by Pope, and well received by the public, though it rendered the author but little service in the way of profit. He made an attempt to get elected master of a free-school in Leicestershire, but was disappointed owing to his not being a master of arts. He was now forced to adopt the profession of an author for his subsistence. In 1747 he issued proposals for an edition of *Shakespeare*, and published the plan of his *English Dictionary*. The price agreed upon between him and the booksellers for the last-mentioned work was 1575l. and it had the countenance of the earl of Chesterfield. The year following Johnson instituted a literary club in Ivy-lane, Paternoster-Row. In 1749 Garrick brought his friend's tragedy on the stage at Drury-lane, but with all his exertions the play was unsuccessful, being too stiff and laboured a composition for the stage, though admirable in the closet. This year he was imposed upon by Lauder, who pretended to have discovered proofs of Milton's being a plagiarist, but when he found that Lauder was an impostor he discarded him. In 1750 he commenced his *Rambler*, a periodical paper of the first class, which was continued till 1752. In this excellent work he had so little assistance that only five papers were the productions of other writers. Soon after the close of this paper he lost his wife, a circumstance which affected him sensibly, as may be seen in his *Meditations*, and in the sermon which he wrote on her death, with a design that Dr. Taylor should have preached it at her funeral.

JOH

In 1755 appeared his dictionary, and to give it some degree of distinction the university of Oxford previously conferred on him the degree of M.A. Lord Chesterfield also endeavoured to assist it by writing two papers in its favour in the *World*, but, as he had neglected the work till the eve of its publication, Johnson treated his lordship with indignant contempt. The publication of this great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labour had been consumed in the progress of its execution, and the year following we find him under arrest for five guineas, from which he was released by Samuel Richardson the printer. In 1758 he began his *Idler*, a periodical paper, which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother in 1759 he wrote the romance of *Rasselas* to defray the expences of her funeral, and to pay off her debts. In 1762 his majesty settled on him a pension of 300l. per annum, without any stipulation with respect to his future literary exertions. Johnson had the honour of a conversation with the king in the library of Buckingham-house, in February, 1765, when his majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works? To this he answered, that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, "and so should I too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the Literary Club, which consisted of some of the most celebrated geniuses of the age, and still continues. In 1771 his friend Mr. Strahan endeavoured to bring him into parliament, thinking that he would have shone as a speaker, but the attempt was unsuccessful. In 1773 he took a tour with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly after published an account. This work occasioned a difference between him and Mr. Macpherson relative to the poems of Ossian, when the latter was weak enough to threaten him with personal chastisement, which drew from Johnson a letter full of dignified spirit. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D. by diploma, which had before been conferred on him by the university of Dublin. In 1779 he began his *Lives of the English Poets*, which work was not completed till 1781. Though he was now 72 years of age we perceive no decay of intellect, nor abatement of his wonted vigour. On the contrary it is a treasure of sound criticism, and a model of literary biography. This,

JON

however, was his last performance. Nature soon began to give symptoms of failure, and to warn him of his dissolution. This was an event which he had always looked to with dread bordering upon horror. But the last days of this excellent man were sun-shine. His gloomy apprehensions vanished; he saw the ground of his confidence, and he departed in strong faith and lively hope, December 13, 1784. His remains were interred in Westminster-abbey close by his friend Garrick, and a statue, with an appropriate inscription, has been erected to his memory in the cathedral of St. Paul. His works have been published in 12 volumes. 8vo. and his life has been written by several authors, particularly sir John Hawkins, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Boswell. As a writer few have done such essential service to this country, by fixing its language and regulating its morality. In his person he was large, robust, and rather unweildy. In his dress he was singular and slovenly. In conversation he was violent, positive, and impatient of contradiction. Yet with all his singularities he had an excellent heart, full of tenderness and compassion. All his actions were the result of principle. He was a stout advocate for truth, and a zealous champion for the christian religion as professed in the church of England. In politics he was a tory, and at one period of his life a great friend to the discarded house of Stuart. He had a noble independence of mind, and could never bear to stoop to any man however exalted, or to disguise his sentiments to flatter another. His judgment was uncommonly acute and steady, his imagination quick and ready, his memory tenacious to a wonderful degree, and his conversation brilliant and instructive. His piety was solemn, fervent, and impressive, founded on the purest principles, and regulated by sound wisdom.

JOHNSTON (Arthur), a Scotch physician, born near Aberdeen, and educated at that university; but he took his degree of M.D. at Padua in 1610. In 1637, he published at London a translation of David's psalms into Latin verse, dedicated to archbishop Laud, who procured him the appointment of physician to Charles I. He died at Oxford in 1641.

JOINVILLE (John, Sire de), a French statesman, born at Champagne, about 1260. He became one of the lords of the court of Louis IX. whom he ac-

JON

accompanied in most of his expeditions. He died in 1318. He wrote the history of St. Louis in French, which was published by Du Cange in 1668, folio, and again in 1761.

* **JOLY** (Claude), a French writer, born at Paris in 1607. He was made precentor of the cathedral at Paris, and died there in 1700. He wrote *Maxims for the Education of a Prince*, which work was burnt by the common hangman in 1665. He was the author of some other pieces.

* **JOLY** (Guy), secretary to cardinal de Retz, whom he served with the greatest fidelity. He wrote *Memoirs of his Times*, from 1641 to 1665.

* **JONAH**, the fifth of the minor prophets, lived under Joash and Jeroboam II. kings of Israel: being sent by the lord to prophesy against Nineveh, he disobeyed the divine command, and embarked in a ship for Tarshish, but a storm coming on, the mariners at his own request threw him into the sea, and he was swallowed by a large fish, which three days after discharged him again on dry land. On going to Nineveh and delivering his message, the people repented, and the Lord's anger was averted. The gourd under which Jonah sat to watch for the destruction of the city, was probably the plant called *Palma Christi*. He died about 761 B.C.

JONAS (Anagrimus), an icelander of great skill in astronomy and other sciences. He was coadjutor to Gundeband, bishop of Holum, who had been a disciple of Tycho Brache. Jonas refused that see after the death of his friend, and died in 1640, aged 95. He wrote several books, as, 1. *Idea veri Magistratus*; 2. *Brevis Commentarius de Islandia*; 3. *Anatome Blaffeniana*; 4. *Vita Gundebandi Thorbacii*, &c.

* **JONAS** (Justus), a learned protestant divine, closely attached to Luther, whose doctrines he defended in several works. He was a native of Thuringia, and died in 1555, aged 62.

* **JONATHAN**, the son of Saul, and the intimate friend of David, whom he saved from his father's fury at the hazard of his own life. He fell with Saul in fighting against the Philistines, 1055 B.C.

* **JONATHAN**, son of Mattathias, and brother of Judas Maccabeus, a famous Jewish general. He compelled Bacchides, the Syrian commander, to sue for peace; defeated Demetrius Soter, and also his general Apollonius. At

JON

length he fell by treachery into the hands of Tryphon, at Ptolemais. After receiving a large sum by way of ransom from his brother Simon for him, Tryphon put his captive to death, B.C. 144.

JONES (Inigo), a famous architect, was born in London about 1572. He was bred a joiner, but his skill in drawing recommending him to the notice of the earl of Pembroke; he sent him into Italy, where he acquired a complete knowledge of architecture. James I. made him surveyor general of his works, which office he discharged with great fidelity. He continued in the same post under Charles I. and had the superintendence of the building of St. Paul's cathedral, and the management of the masques and interludes for the entertainment of the court. This brought him into a squabble with Ben. Jonson his coadjutor, who ridiculed him in his comedy of *Bartholomew fair*, under the name of *Lantern Leatherhead*. He suffered considerably in the time of the great rebellion. He died in 1652. In 1655 appeared his *Discourse on Stonehenge*, in which he attempts to prove it a Roman temple. As an architect he shines to great advantage. He designed the palace of Whitehall and the Banqueting house, the church and piazza of Covent garden, and various other buildings public and private. The principal of his designs were published in 1727, folio, and some in 1744, folio.

JONES (William), an eminent mathematician, was born in the isle of Anglesea in 1675. He settled in London as a schoolmaster, and had the honour of instructing lord Macclesfield's son in the mathematics, which procured him the place of secretary to that nobleman, and also the post of deputy teller of the exchequer. He lived on terms of the greatest intimacy with sir Isaac Newton and other great mathematicians, and was chosen a fellow of the royal society. He died in affluent circumstances in 1749. He published, 1. *A Compendium of the Art of Navigation*, 8vo. 1702; 2. *Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos*; or a new Introduction to the Mathematics, 8vo. 1706; 3. *Several Papers in the Philosophical Transactions*; 4. *An elegant Analysis of several of Newton's papers, entitled Analysis per quantitatem Series, Fluxiones, ac Differentias; cum enumeratione Linearum Tertii Ordinis*.

* **JONES** (sir William), a celebrated English writer and judge in India, was the son of the preceding, and born in

JON

1748. He received his education at Harrow school, from whence he removed to University college, Oxford, and about 1769 made the tour of France. The year following he translated the history of Nadir Shah, from a Persian MS. into French at the request of the king of Denmark, but received no other return than the honour of being chosen a member of the royal society of Copenhagen. The year following he published his grammar of the Persian language, and also *Dissertation sur la Littérature Orientale*, 8vo. which was followed by *Lettre à M^{onsieur} A— du P—, dans laquelle est compris l'Examen de sa Traduction des Livres attribués à Zoroastre*, in which he vindicated the university of Oxford from the attack of an arrogant Frenchman. In 1773, having taken his degree of M.A. he resolved on making the law his profession, and accordingly applied to that study with great assiduity. Soon after his being called to the bar, he was appointed commissioner of bankrupts, but did not obtain much practice in the courts. In 1779 he published *The Speeches of H^{is} H^{on}ours, in causes concerning the law of succession to property at Athens*, with a prefatory discourse, &c. 4to. The shameful riots in London in 1780 occasioned him to write a piece, entitled, *An Inquiry into the Legal Mode of suppressing Riots*; with a Constitutional Plan of future Defence. Next year he printed an essay on the Law of Bailments, 8vo. a treatise which did great honour to his legal abilities. About this time we find him engaged in politics, and a zealous member of the constitutional society. In 1783 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Bengal, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. During his voyage to the East Indies he planned the scheme of a society which was afterwards established at Calcutta, and of which Sir William became the active president. Several volumes of their transactions have been published, and the Asiatic Society promise immense benefits to the world of science and literature. Sir William's conduct as a judge was most exemplary, and his literary exertions continued indefatigable. With all his other great qualities he was a sincere believer in the doctrines of christianity, and applied his knowledge to strengthen the authority of the scripture history. He died in India in 1794. His works were collected and published in 6 vols. 4to. 1799, by his

JON

widow, the daughter of the late Dr. Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph.

JONES (John), a dramatic writer, in the time of Charles I. who published a play, entitled, *Adrafte, or the Woman's Spleen*.

JONES (John), an old medical writer, who was born in Wales, and took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He died about 1580. He wrote, 1. *The Diall of Agues*, 1556; 2. *A Discourse of the natural Beginning of all growing and living Things*; 3. *A translation of Galen's four books of Elements*.

JONES (Sir William), an English judge, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He was the author of *Reports of Cases in the king's-bench and common pleas*.

JONES (Sir Thomas), a judge of the king's-bench in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. When the last-mentioned monarch consulted him on his dispensing power, and said that he could soon have twelve judges of his opinion, Sir Thomas answered, "Twelve judges you may possibly find, Sir, but not twelve lawyers."

JONES (Henry), a dramatic writer, was born at Drogheda, in Ireland, and bred a bricklayer. Some of his poetical attempts attracting the notice of Lord Chesterfield when he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he took the author under his patronage, and brought him to London. Here Jones, under the auspices of his lordship, published his poems, by subscription, and produced his tragedy of the Earl of Essex, which procured him wealth and reputation. However he died poor in 1770, and was buried by charity.

JONES (Griffith), born in 1721, and died in 1786. He was for many years the editor of the *London Chronicle* and other papers. He had also a concern in the *Literary magazine*, and, together with a brother of his, projected those useful little publications for children, which were so successfully published by Mr. John Newbery.

JONES (Richard), a Welchman, who wrote in his native language a curious work, called *Gemma Cambricum*, which contained all the books and chapters of the Bible. He was matriculated of Jesus college, Oxford, in 1621. He died in Ireland, but when is not known.

* JONG (Ludolph de), a painter, born in Holland in 1619. He became a disciple of Sachtleven, and afterwards of Bylaert. His abilities were great in

J O N

portrait painting, and he acquired great riches by his profession. He died in 1697.

* **JONGHE** (Baldwin), a franciscan of the 17th century, who wrote several theological works, and died in 1634.

JONIN (Gilbert), a jesuit and poet, of some distinction, born in 1596, and died in 1638. He wrote Greek and Latin odes with great elegance. His works make 6 vols. 8vo. printed at Lyons.

JONSIUS (John), a learned writer of the 17th century, was born at Holstein, and educated at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he died young in 1659. He wrote a good work, entitled, *De Scriptoris Historiæ Philosophiæ*.

JONSON (Benjamin), an English poet, was born in Westminster in 1574. His father was a clergyman, and died about a month before the birth of our poet, who received his education at Westminster school, but his mother marrying a bricklayer, compelled him to work at the same business. This proving very disagreeable to him, he entered for a soldier, and went to the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself by his valour. On his return home he went to St. John's college, Cambridge, but did not remain there long, owing to his extreme poverty. He then turned his attention to the stage, and became both player and dramatic writer, but his success in both capacities was alike indifferent till Shakspeare gave him his assistance. His first printed play was the comedy, entitled, *Every Man in his Humour*, after which he produced a new piece annually for several years. He engaged with Chapman and Marston in writing a comedy called, *Eastward Hoe*, which being construed into a satire on the Scotch nation, had like to have brought the authors into the star chamber and the pillory. At the accession of James I. Jonson had the honour of preparing the device for the entertainment of the king, on his passage from the Tower to Westminster abbey. He continued to have the management of all the masques and public shews during that reign, and also in that of Charles I. In 1619 he was honoured with the degree of M.A. by the university of Oxford, and in 1621 he was appointed poet-laureat on the death of Samuel Daniel. The salary was then but 100 marks per annum, but in 1630 Jonson, by a petition, got it raised to 100*l*. Notwithstanding this allowance, and the profits of his performances, he continued poor, and sometimes was in

J O R

very distressed circumstances, from which he was often relieved by the bounty of the king. He died in 1637, and was buried in Westminster abbey, and on his grave-stone is the following inscription,

O! Rare Ben Jonson!

His works, consisting of plays, poems, and some pieces in prose, were published in 1756, in 7 vols. 8vo. by the care of Mr. Whalley.

JONSTON (John), an eminent naturalist and physician, was born at Sambler, in Poland, in 1603, and died in Silesia in 1675. He published a *Natural History of Birds, Fishes, Quadrupeds, Insects, &c. folio*, 1653, and other works.

* **JORAM**, king of Israel, succeeded his brother Ahaziah, 896 B.C. He defeated the Moabites. Elisha prophesied in his reign and wrought miracles, but notwithstanding this the king continued in his idolatry. He was wounded in fighting against Hazael, king of Syria, and fled, but was slain by Jehu his general, 884 B.C.

* **JORAM**, king of Judah, succeeded his father Jehoshaphat, 889 B.C. He married Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, and gave way to idolatry and tyranny, so that the Edomites revolted from him. He was also attacked by the Philistines, and died of a tormenting disease, B.C. 885.

JORDAENS (Jacques), a celebrated painter, was born at Antwerp in 1594, and became the disciple of Adam van Oort, but he was indebted to Rubens for the greatest part of his knowledge in the art of painting. He painted with extraordinary freedom, ease, and expedition; there is a brilliancy and harmony in his colouring, and a good understanding of the *chiaro-scuro*. His composition is rich, his expression natural and strong, but his design wanted elegance and taste. A great number of altar-pieces by him are preserved in the churches throughout the Netherlands. He died in 1678.

JORDAN (Sir Joseph), a gallant English admiral, who greatly displayed his skill and valour at the battle of Solebay; and it was entirely owing to him that the English gained the victory on that occasion. He flourished in the reign of Charles II.

JORDAN (Charles Stephen), a Prussian writer, was born at Berlin in 1700. He became vice-president of the academy of sciences at Berlin, and died there in 1745. He wrote, 1. *L'Histoire*

d'un Voyage Littéraire; 2. Un Recueil de la Littérature, de Philosophie, et d'Histoire; 3. Vie de M. de la Croze, &c.

JORDAN (Thomas), a play writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote two comedies and a masque, mentioned by Langbaine with respect.

JORDAN (John Christopher), privy-counsellor to the king of Bohemia, and an excellent antiquary. He wrote several chronological works, and illustrated some of the ancient historians. He died in 1749.

JORDANO (Luca), a famous Italian painter, was born at Naples in 1632, and learnt the rudiments of his art from his father, after which he went to Rome, where he studied the manner of Pietro da Cortona, but applied himself chiefly to the works of Paul Veronese. In 1692 the king of Spain employed him to paint the Elicurial. He here executed several great works, and then returned to Naples. He painted with great facility, and acquired considerable wealth. He died in 1705.

JORDEN (Edward), an English physician, born at High Halden in Kent in 1569, and educated at Hart hall, Oxford. He took his degree at Padua, and on his return settled in London, but afterwards at Bath, where he died in 1632. He wrote an Account of the Bath Waters, and other works.

JORNANDES, a Goth, in the reign of Justinian, who wrote a work, entitled, *De Rebus Gothicis*, and a volume de *Origine Mundi et de Rerum et Temporum successione*.

JORTIN (John), an eminent English divine, was born in London in 1698, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he was sent to Jesus college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow, and took his degrees in arts. While there, he was employed to make extracts from Eustathius, for the use of Pope's Homer. In 1726 he obtained the college living of Swaveley, which he soon after resigned, and settled in London. In 1751 archbishop Herring gave him the rectory of St. Dunstan in the east, and four years afterwards conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1758 appeared his life of Erasmus in 1 vol. 4to. to which in 1761 he added another volume, containing remarks on the works of that great man. The year following Dr. Osbaldiston, bishop of London, made him his domestic chaplain, and gave him the living of Kensington. In 1764 he

was appointed archdeacon of London. He died in 1770, and was buried in the churchyard at Kensington. His works are; 1. Discourses on the Truth of the Christian Religion, 8vo.; 2. Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, ancient and modern, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, 5 vols. 8vo.; 4. Six Dissertations upon different Subjects, 8vo.; 5. The Life of Erasmus, 2 vols. 4to.; 6. Sermons, in 7 vols. 8vo.; 7. Posthumous Tracts, 2 vols. 8vo.

* **JOSEPH**, the son of Jacob and of Rachel, was the favourite of his father, on which account his brethren hated him, and sold him to some Midianites, who carried him into Egypt, where he was disposed of to Potiphar a lord of the court. His master placed an implicit confidence in him, and his mistress having conceived a passion for him, tempted him to commit adultery, which he resisted. Enraged at this treatment she charged him with having endeavoured to violate her chastity, in consequence of which he was thrown into prison, but was delivered from thence owing to his skill in explaining a mysterious dream of Pharaoh. The king then made him prime-minister, and by his wisdom he not only supplied Egypt with corn in a time of famine, but sold that commodity to the people of other countries. Among those who came thither to purchase corn were his brethren, to whom, after some interesting scenes, Joseph discovered himself, and then sent for his father and all his relations to come to Egypt, where he assigned them the province of Goshen for their residence. Joseph married a daughter of the priest of On, by whom he had two sons, Ephraim and Manassah, who became the heads of two tribes. He died B.C. 1635, after governing Egypt 80 years.

* **JOSEPH**, the husband of Mary, and the reputed father of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the family of David. St. Matthew calls his father Jacob, and St. Luke gives him the name of Heli, which is thus explained, Heli and Jacob were brothers, and the first dying without children, the second married the widow according to the law of Moses. Thus Jacob was his natural father, but he passed for being the son of Heli, agreeable to the Jewish constitution.

* **JOSEPH** of Arimathea, a good man of that place, who went to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus, which he laid in his own sepulchre. The evangelists

call him a rich man and a counsellor. He afterwards joined the disciples, and died at Jerusalem.

* **JOSEPH I.** emperor of Germany, of the house of Austria, was the third son of the emperor Leopold, and crowned king of Hungary in 1687, elected king of the Romans in 1696, and ascended the imperial throne in 1705. He engaged in his interests Savoy, England, and Holland, against France, in support of the claim of the archduke Charles to the crown of Spain, in which war the allies were wonderfully fortunate, but the emperor was taken off by the small-pox in the midst of success, in 1711.

* **JOSEPH II.** the son of the emperor Francis of Lorraine, and of Maria-Theresa of Austria, was born in 1741. In 1764 he was chosen king of the Romans, and the year following succeeded his father on the imperial throne. Soon after his accession he discovered great talents for government, and for partitioning other countries. He joined in the dismemberment of Poland, with Russia and Prussia. He paid a visit incognito to Rome, but afterwards suppressed a number of religious houses, and began a reformation in the ecclesiastical state of Austria, which procured him a visit from the pope to divert his design, but his holiness could not prevail. The emperor had a personal interview with his Prussian majesty, though this did not prevent hostilities from being commenced between Austria and Prussia, in which Joseph shewed great talents for war. But though vast armies were brought into the field on both sides, no action happened of much importance, and an accommodation at length took place. He afterwards endeavoured to open the free navigation of the Scheldt, contrary to the stipulation of former treaties, and embroiled himself in a bloody war with the Turks. But what was worse, the people of the Netherlands, irritated by his oppressions, rose in arms, and shook off his authority in 1789. This, it is believed, hastened his death, which happened February 10, 1790. It must be allowed that Joseph was a great prince, and endeavoured to promote the happiness of his subjects in general; he abolished the remains of servitude and villenage, and fixed the fees of the lawyers at a moderate rate. He also abolished the torture in his hereditary dominions, and removed many of the grievances under which the peasants had groaned. He was of a

philosophical turn, and had been perverted to infidelity, but in his last moments he had recourse to religion for consolation.

* **JOSEPH**, king of Portugal, of the family of Braganza, was born in 1714, ascended the throne in 1750, and died in 1777. A conspiracy, which was formed against him in 1758, occasioned the expulsion of the jesuits from his dominions. He had afterwards a dispute with the court of Rome, and a war with Spain, in which last he was supported by England.

JOSEPH (Ben Gorion), a Jewish historian, whom the rabbins confound with Flavius Josephus, whose history he abridged and published in Hebrew. He lived in the 10th century.

JOSEPH of Paris, a famous capuchin, who was employed by cardinal Richelieu in most of his political intrigues. Louis XIII. procured him a cardinal's hat, but he died before it reached him, in 1638.

JOSEPH (father), an apostate monk of Hungary, who headed a numerous banditti, and committed dreadful outrages upon priests and nuns, with a view of exterminating the Roman catholic religion in that country. He died suddenly, and his followers dispersed.

JOSEPHUS (Flavius), an eminent Jewish historian, was born at Jerusalem about A.D. 37. He defended Jotapat against Vespasian with such spirit, that the conqueror would have put him to death had it not been for the intercession of Titus. He was afterwards taken into favour by that emperor, who settled a pension on him, and gave him the freedom of Rome. He died A.D. 93. He wrote in Greek the Jewish Antiquities, in 20 books, which is a noble work; also two books against Apion, a great enemy of the Jews; an Account of his own Life; and a Discourse on the Martyrdom of the Maccabees. The best edition of his works is that of Havercamp, at Amsterdam, 1727, 2 vols. folio. They have been translated into English by LeStrange and Whiston.

JOSHUA, the son of Nun, of the tribe of Benjamin. He succeeded Moses as the leader of the Israelites, whom he conducted into Canaan, and signalized himself by his valour and his prudence. He died in the 110th year of his age, B.C. 1424. The book bearing his name is usually ascribed to him, also the concluding part of Deuteronomy.

* **JOSIAH**, king of Judah, succeeded his father Amon, B.C. 641, at the age of

eight years. He destroyed the idols, and restored the worship of the true God, established virtuous magistrates for the administration of justice, and repaired the Temple. He also caused the law of Moses, written in that legislator's own hand, to be sought for and preserved. He was wounded in a battle fought at Megiddo, against Necho king of Egypt, of which he died, B.C. 610.

JOUBERT (Laurence), physician to the king of France, was born at Valence in Dauphiny, in 1510. On the death of Rondelet in 1567, he became regius professor of physic at Montpellier, and his fame became so great that Henry III. appointed him his physician. He died in 1582. His works make 2 vols. folio.

JOUBERT (Francis), a priest of Montpellier, born in 1689. He was a zealous jansenist, and on that account was confined for some time in the Bastille. He wrote a Commentary on the Revelations, and other works, and died in 1763.

* **JOVIANUS** (Flavius Claudius), a Roman emperor, was born in Paunonia, of a noble family, in 331. He was elected emperor by the Roman soldiers after the death of Julian, but refused the dignity because they were pagans, on which they assured him that they were christians, and he accepted the crown. He made a disadvantageous peace with Persia, and shut up the heathen temples, and recalled the banished clergy. He died after reigning seven months, owing to the suffocating vapour of burning charcoal which had been placed in his room, A.D. 364.

JOVINIAN, a heretic of the 4th century, who after leading a life of great austerity on a sudden broke out into all manner of debauchery, and procured numerous followers. The emperor Honorius ordered them to be scourged and banished. Jovinian died in Dalmatia in the midst of a debauch, A.D. 406. He wrote several books which were refuted by Jerome.

JOVIUS (Paul), an eminent historian, was born at Como in Italy, in 1483, and having received an excellent education, went to Rome, where he wrote his first piece, *De Piscibus Romanis*, which he dedicated to cardinal Lewis of Bourbon. He received a pension from Francis I. king of France, who gave him many other marks of his esteem. Jovius was a most importunate beggar, and in his solicitations never indulged much modesty. Clement VII. gave him the bishopric of

Nocera, which dignity he by no means adorned in his course of life, being much given to women. He died in 1552, and was interred at Florence. His greatest work is a history of his own time, in folio, 3 vols. Straßburgh, 1556. It is written in an admirable style, but must be read with caution. There was another bishop of the same name in that age, who was a man of letters and a poet.

JOVIUS (Benedict), brother of the historian, was also a writer of reputation in history and poetry.

JOUSSE (Daniel), a French lawyer, born at Orleans in 1704, and died in 1781. He published many works in the line of his profession.

JOUVENCY (Joseph), a French jesuit, born in 1643, and died at Rome in 1719. He apologized for Chastel, who had attempted the life of Henry IV. and calls him a martyr. He continued the History of the Jesuits, and wrote some other works.

JOUVENET (John), a French painter, descended from an Italian family of painters, and was born at Rouen in 1641. His first instructions were derived from his father, but afterwards he improved himself under le Brun. He passed through all the offices of the academy, and at last became one of the perpetual rectors. He died at Paris in 1717. His altar-pieces are very beautiful.

JOYEUSE (Anne de), a French duke, who was admiral of France, and distinguished himself by many gallant exploits. He was killed in an expedition against the huguenots in 1587.

JOYNER (William), otherwise Lyde, was born at Oxford in 1622, and became fellow of Magdalen college, but on turning Roman catholic he went abroad. He returned at the restoration, and retired to an obscure village in Buckinghamshire, where he led a life of devotion, and died in 1706. He wrote, 1. *The Roman Empress*, a comedy, 1670, 4to.; 2. *Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole*, 8vo. 1686; 3. *Miscellaneous Poems*, English and Latin.

* **IPHICRATES**, a famous Athenian general, who combated the Thracians and Lacedaemonians, and restored the Scythians. He died B.C. 380.

* **IRELAND**. The original inhabitants of this Island were probably Britons. In 795 the Danes seized a part of it, and were never completely subdued till the English took possession of the whole; till which period it was gene-

rally divided into a number of petty sovereignties. The first settlements of the English were made here in 1169, by private adventurers, but under the sanction of Henry II. who arrived there himself in 1172, and conquered the whole country. In 1314 the Scots promoted a rebellion in Ireland, and in 1315 Edward Bruce, king of Scotland, expelled the English from almost all the places they held in it, and was proclaimed king of Ireland, but the Scots were driven out in 1318. There still continued, however, to be frequent rebellions of the natives, so that the English did not thoroughly establish their power till 1614. The Irish catholics revolted again in 1641, and committed a dreadful massacre of the protestants; but they were reduced by Cromwell in 1653.

IRENÆUS (St.), bishop of Lyons, and the disciple of Polycarp. He held a dispute at Rome with Valentinus, and held a council at Lyons, in which the heresies of the gnostics were formally condemned. He took great pains to terminate amicably the dispute which was then begun about the time of celebrating Easter, and wrote many letters on the subject. He was beheaded at Lyons in the persecution under Severus, about A.D. 202. His books on heresies were edited by Grabe at Oxford, in 1702, folio.

* **IRENE**, empress of Constantinople, was the wife of Leo IV. after whose death she was acknowledged sovereign in conjunction with her son Constantine V. She displayed great talents, but committed some atrocious murders on the relations of her husband, and at last filled up the measure of her iniquities by putting her own son to death. The people, irritated by her conduct, placed Nicéphorus on the throne, who banished her to Lesbos, where she died in 803.

IRETON (Henry), a republican general, who distinguished himself in the great rebellion by his valour and conduct on the side of parliament. He was appointed to command in Ireland, where he died before Limerick in 1651. His body was conveyed to England and entered in Westminster abbey, but at the restoration it was taken up and hung on Tyburn, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw.

IREVISA (John), a native of Cornwall, who was vicar of Berkeley in Gloucestershire in the 14th century, and translated the Polycronicon, by the direction of Thomas lord Berkeley in 1387.

IRNERIUS or **WIRNERUS**, a German civilian of the 12th century. He became a famous professor at Ravenna, and afterwards at Bologna, where he died about 1150. It is said that he prevailed on the emperor Lotharius, to whom he was chancellor, to introduce the creation of doctors into universities. He is also called the father of glossators.

* **ISAAC**, the son of Abraham and of Sarah, was born 1896 B.C. His father was commanded to offer him up as a sacrifice, and was about to obey the divine command, when an angel stopped him. Isaac had two sons, Esau and Jacob; but his life affords only a few incidents. He died 1716 B.C.

* **ISAAC** (Comnenus), a Greek emperor, was proclaimed in 1057 in the room of Michael Stratioticus, who was deposed. His reign was marked by valour and prudence till he meddled with the property and persons of the ecclesiastics, who excited a general discontent against him. The emperor then retired to a monastery, after ceding the crown to Constantine Ducas in 1059. He died two years after.

* **ISAAC** (Angelus), a Greek emperor, obtained the crown after putting to death Andronicus Comnenus in 1185. He was a weak, voluptuous prince, and his brother Alexius having gained over his officers, seized the throne, and threw him into prison, where he was deprived of his eyes in 1195. After the death of Alexius he was released from confinement and placed again on the throne. He died in 1204.

ISAAC (Karo), a Spanish Rabbi, who was forced to quit Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492, which compelled the Jews to leave that country within four months, or turn christians. He first went to Portugal, and from thence journeyed to Jerusalem, where he led a retired life. He wrote a Commentary on the Pentateuch, printed at Amsterdam in 1708.

* **ISABELLA** of Castile, queen of Spain, was the daughter of John II. and married Ferdinand V. king of Arragon. The conquest of Grenada, and the discovery of America, distinguished their reign. She was a woman of great qualities, and died in 1504.

ISÆUS, a Greek orator, was born at Chalcis in Syria. He was the disciple of Lyfias and preceptor of Demosthenes at Athens, where he kept a famous school of eloquence. We have only ten of his orations remaining, which were

translated into English by sir William Jones in 1779.

* **ISAIAH**, the principal of the four great prophets, was the son of Amos, and of the royal family of David. He prophesied in the reigns of Ozias, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, from 735 to 681 B.C. in which last year it is said Manasseh caused him to be cut in two with a wooden saw. He is justly called the evangelical prophet, from the clear and constant view which he has taken of the Messiah throughout his predictions, which are composed in a style truly divine.

ISELIN (James Christopher), a learned German, born at Basil in 1681. He became professor of history and antiquities in that university, and died there in 1737. He wrote 1. *De Gallis Rhenum transeuntibus Carmen heroicum*; 2. *De Historicis Latinis melioris ævi dissertationes*; 3. *Dissertations on various subjects*.

* **ISHMAEL**, the son of Abraham and of Hagar, was born 1910 B.C. Abraham at the desire of Sarah discarded both him and his mother, and Ishmael having settled in Paran, married an Egyptian. He is the father of the Arabs, who glory in being descended through him from Abraham.

* **ISHMAEL I.** sophy of Persia, was a descendant of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed. He began his reign in 1505, and died in 1523, after gaining many victories and having established the Persian throne upon a solid basis.

* **ISHMAEL II.** sophy of Persia, succeeded Thamas in 1575. He was a bloody prince, and murdered eight of his brothers. He was at last poisoned in 1579 by his sister, out of zeal for the Turkish religion, Ishmael being of a sect commonly held heretical by the other mohammedans.

ISIDORE (St.), surnamed *Pelusiota*, from his retiring to a cell near that place. He was the disciple of St. Crysostom, and while a young man embraced the monastic life. He wrote a great number of letters and other works, many of which are extant and were printed at Paris in 1388, in folio, Greek and Latin. He died about 440.

ISOCRATES, a celebrated Greek orator, was born at Athens, 436 B.C. He had no skill to speak in public, and therefore applied himself to the instruction of others. We have 21 orations by him, a good edition of which was published by Battie in 1749, in 2 vols. 8vo.

ISRAEL (Menasseh Ben), a learned Jew physician, who visited England in the time of Cromwell, and offered him 200,000l. on condition that the Jews should be naturalized and have St. Paul's for a synagogue. It is said that the protector humoured the Jew for some time, and got a deal of money from him, but at length refused his consent. Menasseh wrote several books in defence of the Jews.

ITTIGIUS (Thomas), a German divine, was born at Leipzig in 1644. He became professor of divinity in that university, and died there in 1710. He wrote, 1. *Dissertatio de hæresiis ævi apostolici ejus proximi*; 2. *Prolegomena ad Josephi opera*; 3. *Historiæ ecclesiasticæ primis et secundi seculi selecta capita*, &c.

JUAN (George), a Spaniard, and knight of Malta, who accompanied Don Anthony de Ulloa and the French mathematicians to Peru to ascertain the figure of the earth. He published on his return *Astronomical Observations on this Voyage*, prefixed to Ulloa's *Historical Narrative*. He also wrote a treatise on the *Construction and Management of Vessels*. He died at Madrid in 1773.

JUBA, king of Mauritania and Numidia. He sided with Pompey against Cæsar, in consequence of which he was driven from his throne, and perished miserably, B.C. 42.

JUBA, son of the preceding, was carried prisoner to Rome by Cæsar. He there became the favourite of Augustus, who gave him Cleopatra daughter of Antony for a wife, and restored him to his throne. He wrote several books, particularly the *Roman History*, in Greek, of which a few fragments remain.

JUDA-HAKKADOSH, or the saint, a famous rabbi in the time of the emperor Antoninus, to whom he was preceptor. He is said to have been the original compiler of the Mishna, or the Talmudical text.

JUDAH-CHING, a celebrated rabbi and grammarian of the 11th century. He wrote many works, particularly an Arabic dictionary.

* **JUDAH**, the fourth son of Jacob and of Leah, was the head of a tribe, to which his father gave this famous promise, "that the sceptre should not depart from it till Messiah or Shiloh should come," which was fulfilled in Christ. He died 1636 B.C. aged 119 years.

* **JUDAS ISCARIOT**, so called from

the place of his birth, a city in the tribe of Ephraim. He was chosen by our Lord to be one of his disciples, but his avaricious temper often discovered itself; and it appears that he had the office of purse-bearer. This disposition led him to betray his master to the Jews for 30 pieces of silver; but when he found that Jesus was condemned, remorse seized upon his soul, he gave back the wages of iniquity, saying he had betrayed innocent blood, and then went and hanged himself.

* **JUDE** (St.), an apostle of Christ, was called Lebbeus, Thaddeus, or the Zealous. He was the brother of St. James the Less, and preached the gospel in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Idumea, and Libya. He is said to have suffered martyrdom at Berytus, A.D. 80. An epistle of his stands in the sacred canon as the last of the seven general epistles.

JUDEX (Matthew), a learned German, born in 1528. He became a teacher in the university of Magdeburg, and also a minister, but died at the age of 36. He was the author of many books, and had a considerable share in the two first Centuries of Magdeburg, a famous work so called.

IVES or **YVES**, bishop of Chartres, was born in 1035, and raised to that see in 1073. He died in 1115. There are extant by him, 1. A Collection of Decrees; 2. *Exceptiones Ecclesiasticarum regularum*; 3. *Sermons*, &c.

IVES (John), an English antiquary, was born at Yarmouth. He became Suffolk-herald extraordinary, and F.R.S. and F.A.S. He published three numbers of select papers from his own collection, also *Remarks on the Garianonum of the Romans, the Scite and Remains fixed and described*, 12mo. 1774. He died in 1776.

JUGLARI (Aloysius), an Italian Jesuit, born at Nice. He was preceptor to prince Charles Emanuel of Savoy, and died at Messina in 1653. He wrote, 1. *Panegyrics on Jesus Christ*, on Louis XIII. and on several bishops, &c.

JUGURTHA, a gallant Numidian prince, who maintained a war against Rome five years. He was at last basely betrayed by his father-in-law Bocchus to Sylla, who conveyed him in chains to Rome, where he perished in a dungeon.

JULIA, a virgin and martyr of Carthage. When that place was taken by Genéric she was sold to a heathen and carried into Syria, where she was put to death for refusing to sacrifice to idols.

JULIA, the daughter of Cæsar and Cornelia, was one of the best of the Roman ladies. She married first Cornelius Cæpion, and secondly Pompey, who had an uncommon tenderness for her. She died in childbed about 53, B.C.

JULIA, the daughter of Augustus. Her beauty and accomplishments were very great, and rendered her the favourite of her father, till her licentious conduct set him against her. She was first the wife of Metellus, then of Agrippa, and lastly of Tiberius. Augustus sent her into banishment, and when Tiberius came to the throne he suffered her to perish for want. She had a daughter of the same name, who turned out as bad as her mother.

JULIA, the daughter of Titus the Roman emperor, and wife of Sabinus. She committed incest with her own brother Domitian the tyrant, who at her death caused her to be deified.

JULIA (Domna), wife of the emperor Septimius Severus. She was a woman of great personal and mental accomplishments; and was a liberal patroness of arts and learning. On the death of her husband she governed during the minority of her son with great wisdom. When Macrinus usurped the imperial dignity she slew herself.

JULIAN, the Roman emperor, surnamed the Apostate, was the younger son of Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great, and was born in 331 at Constantinople. His education was liberal, and he made an open and rather zealous profession of christianity, till his accession to the imperial throne on the death of Constantius his cousin in 361. He was no sooner become his own master than he threw off the mask, and made a public avowal of paganism; and though he did not directly persecute the christians, yet he endeavoured all in his power to root out their religion. He stigmatized the followers of Jesus by the nick-name of Galileans, wrote several books against christianity, and connived at the cruelties which some of his governors committed on their persons. He also caressed the Jews, and promised to rebuild Jerusalem, and to make it the imperial residence, by way of confuting the prophecies of our Saviour. He accordingly set about building the Temple, but the design was defeated by the destruction of the workmen, who were assaulted by balls of fire issuing from the foundations. When this happened

Julian was at Antioch on an expedition against the Persians, in which he was at first successful, but after several partial engagements a general battle took place June 26, 363, wherein Julian was mortally wounded and died the ensuing night. Julian was a man of great talents and many virtues, but strangely bigoted to the religion of paganism. His works were published by Spanheim in 2 vols. folio, 1626.

JULIAN (St.), archbishop of Toledo, in Spain, and author of some curious works in divinity, which shew him to advantage as a man of learning and piety. He died in 690.

JULIO (Romano), a famous Italian painter, and the disciple of Raphael, whose manners he imitated with the greatest success. He was likewise a good architect, and was employed as such by pope Clement VII. who was a liberal patron of the arts. He afterwards went and resided at Mantua, where he executed many great works. He died in 1546.

* **Julius I.** pope, succeeded Mark in 337. He sent legates to the council of Sardica and supported strenuously the cause of Athanasius. He was a man of great learning and piety, and died in 352. Some of his letters are extant.

JULIUS II. (Julian de la Rovere), was born at Aroizuola about 1440, and was nephew of Sixtus IV. who made him cardinal and commander of his troops, a post which exactly suited his enterprising genius. He was chosen pope in 1503 through simony, and yet he published a bull to prevent such practices in future. The emperor Maximilian, with the kings of France and Arragon, entered into a league to depose him, but he contrived to frustrate their design, and proposed an alliance with them, which was agreed to at Cambray in 1508. He then turned his ecclesiastical artillery against the Venetians, demanding of them the territories of Faenza and Rimini. This being refused he put the republic under interdict, and entered into a war against it. But this difference was compromised; and his holiness engaged in a contest with France, taking the field in person. He died in 1513 aged 70. He was a man of great courage and considerable cunning, but his manners were dissolute and his temper turbulent.

* **JULIUS III.** an Italian. He obtained the tiara in 1550. He had presided at the council of Trent under

pope Paul III. and on being chosen to the papacy joined the emperor against Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma. He was a man of no firmness and of a narrow mind. He died in 1555.

JUNCKER (Christian), a celebrated medallist, was born at Dresden about 1668. He wrote, 1. *Schediasma de diariis Eruditorum*; 2. *Centuria Fæminarum eruditione et scriptis illustrium*; 3. *Vita Lutheri de nummis*, &c. He died in 1714.

JUNGEMAN (Godfrey), a learned German, who published a good edition of Julius Pollux and other works. He died at Henau in 1610.

JUNGEMAN (Lewis), brother of the above, was a good botanist, and published some works on natural history. He died at Altdorf in 1653.

JUNILIUS, bishop of Asturia in the sixth century. He wrote two books on the divine law, by way of dialogue.

JUNIUS (Adrian), a learned Dutchman, was born at Hoorn in 1511. He studied physic, and took his doctor's degree at Bologna, after which he went to England, where he wrote several works, and among the rest a Greek and Latin lexicon, which he dedicated to king Edward VI. He afterwards returned to his own country, where he practised physic, but settled at last at Middleburgh, and died there in 1575. He was an able physician and good poet, and a man of extensive learning. His works are numerous.

JUNIUS (Francis), professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Bourges in 1545. He studied theology at Geneva, and in 1565 became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, from whence he was obliged to remove, owing to the contests between the papists and protestants. He afterwards became chaplain to the prince of Orange, and having resided at different places and filled several stations, settled at Leyden, where he died of the plague in 1602. His works are numerous, but what he is chiefly known by, is a Latin version of the Bible with notes, performed in conjunction with Tremellius.

JUNIUS (Francis), son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg in 1589. In 1620 he visited England, and was taken into the family of Thomas earl of Arundel. Here he studied the northern languages, in which he acquired an uncommon skill. He died at Windsor in 1677, and left his MSS. to the public library at Oxford. His works are;

JUS

1. *Glossarium Gothicum*; 2. *De pictura veterum* 1637; this book he afterwards published in English; 3. *Observationes in Willeramii Francicam paraphrasin Cantici Canticorum*. His *Etymologicon Anglicanum* was published in 1743 in folio.

JUNTAS (Philip and Bernard), two eminent printers of the 15th and 16th centuries. Philip died at Geneva in 1519. His editions of the Greek classics are held in high esteem. Bernard was also a printer of great reputation.

JUNTA (Thomas), a Venetian physician, who published in 1554 a learned book on the Battles of the Ancients.

JURET (Francis), a learned Frenchman, born at Dijon. He wrote notes on Symmachus, and poems in the *Deliciae Poetarum Gallorum*. He died in 1626.

JURIEU (Peter), a French protestant divine, was born in 1637. He studied under his uncle Peter du Moulin in England, and was episcopally ordained, but was afterwards reordained in the presbyterian way. On his return to France he became professor of divinity at Sedan, but when the persecution commenced he fled to Holland, and settled at Rotterdam, where he brought himself into great notice by his controversial writings, and by his Commentary on the Revelations, in which he predicted the speedy destruction of antichrist. He died in 1713. He wrote a History of calvinism, and many pieces against popery.

JURIN (James), a learned English physician, and secretary to the royal society of London. He was also president of the college of physicians, and died in 1750. He wrote many papers on philosophical and medical subjects in the Transactions of the learned body of which he was a member, and a tract of his on Vision is appended to Smith's Optics.

JUSSIEU (Anthony de), a French botanist and physician, was born at Lyons in 1686. After travelling through various parts of Europe he settled at Paris, where he published many works on natural history. He died in 1758.

JUSSEU (Bernard), brother of the preceding, and like him in his professional and scientific pursuits. He was curator of plants in the royal garden at Paris, and superintendant of that at Trianon. He died in 1777.

JUSTEL (Christopher), counsellor and secretary to the king of France, was born at Paris in 1580. He published, 1. The Code of Canons of the Church Univer-

JUS

sal, and the Councils of Africa, with notes; 2. The Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne. He died in 1649.

JUSTEL (Henry), the son of the above, and his successor as counsellor and secretary, was born in 1620. He was a man of great learning and liberality, and so partial to England that he sent his father's MSS. to the university of Oxford, which learned body complimented him in return with the degree of LL.D. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he came to London, and was appointed keeper of the king's library. He died in 1693. He wrote several books.

* **JUSTIN I.** emperor of the east. He rose to the rank of general from being a private soldier, before which he was a swineherd. The soldiers of the prætorian band forced him to accept the imperial dignity on the death of Anastasius in 518. He recalled the bishops who had been driven into banishment by the arians, and published several severe edicts against that sect. On hearing that the city of Antioch was overthrown by an earthquake he was greatly affected, and covered himself with sackcloth, thinking it to be a judgment. He died A.D. 527, aged 57.

* **JUSTIN II.** the nephew and successor of Justinian in 565. He murdered Justin his cousin, and gave himself to an idle and debauched life. He died in 578.

JUSTIN, a Latin historian of the second century. He made an abridgement of the Universal History of Trogius Pompeius. This work remains, but the original is lost. It is written in an excellent style, clear, and interesting. The best editions are that of Oxford, 8vo. 1705, and that of Barbeau, Paris, 1770, 12mo.

JUSTIN, surnamed the Martyr, a celebrated father of the church, was born in Samaria, of heathen parents. He attached himself to the doctrines of Plato, and became a distinguished philosopher. He was converted to christianity about the year 132, but still continued to wear the pallium or cloak of the Greek philosophers. In the reign of Antoninus Pius he went to Rome, where he opposed the heresy of Marcion, and presented to the emperor an Apology for the Christians, which prevailed so far as to obtain a temporary stop to the persecution. He afterwards went to Ephesus, where he formed an acquaintance with Trypho, a noted Jew, his dialogue with whom is

JUS

kill extant. He returned again to Rome, where he suffered martyrdom, A.D. 165.

JUSTINIAN I. emperor of Rome, succeeded his uncle Justin I. in 527. He was a zealous protector of christianity, and carried his arms with great success against his enemies, for which indeed he was chiefly indebted to his general Belisarius, who also preserved him from a formidable conspiracy that was formed against him. Peace being restored, Justinian set himself to form into a body all the Roman laws, which was executed under the title of Digests or Pandefts. After this great work was accomplished, the laws of modern date were collected into one volume called, the Novellæ. He exerted himself against the ecclesiastical encroachments of popes Sylvester and Vigilius, and died in 565, aged 83. He built many churches, particularly the famous Sancta-Sophia at Constantinople, and abolished the consulate.

* **JUSTINIAN II.** was the elder son of Constantine Pogonatus, whom he succeeded in 685. He retook several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them, but his exactions, cruelties, and debaucheries, tarnished the glory of his arms. He formed the design of massacring all the inhabitants of Constantinople, which being discovered, this new Nero was deposed and sent into exile. But he afterwards recovered his throne, though he still continued his cruelties. He was slain in 711 by Philippicus Bardanes, his successor.

JUSTINIANI (St. Lawrence), the first patriarch of Venice, was born there in 1381. He obtained the patriarchate in 1451, and died in 1455. Pope Alexander VIII. canonized him. His works were printed at Venice in 1755, folio.

JUSTINIANI (Bernard), nephew of the preceding, was born in 1408. He acquired several honourable employments, and was sent ambassador to Louis XI. of France, who knighted him. In 1474 he was made procurator of St. Mark, a dignity next to that of doge. He died in 1489. He wrote several books, the chief of which is *De Origine urbis Venetiarum*, 1531, folio.

JUSTINIANI (Augustin), bishop of Nebo in Corsica, was born at Genoa in 1470. Francis I. of France made him his almoner, and gave him the regius professorship of Hebrew at Paris. He was shipwrecked in a voyage from Genoa to Corsica in 1536. He published,

JUX

Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum, et Chaldæum, cum Tribus Latinis Interpretationibus et Glossis, and other works.

JUSTIANI (Fabio), bishop of Ajaccio, was born at Genoa in 1568, and died in 1627. He wrote a Commentary on Tobit, and an Index to the Bible.

JUVARA (Philip), a famous architect of Sicily, who built many noble edifices at Turin, and in its vicinity. He died in Spain, whither he had been sent for by Philip V. to build a magnificent palace, which, however, was never begun, and it is supposed that the ill usage he met with broke his heart.

JUVENAL (Decius Junius), a celebrated Roman satirist, was born at Aquinum in Italy, and went to Rome, where he began as a declaimer at the bar. He afterwards turned satirist, but Domitian sent him to Pentapolis on the frontiers of Egypt as a governor, though rather to get rid of him in a honourable way. He returned to Rome on the death of that tyrant, and died about A.D. 128. We have of his remaining 16 Satires. His style is strong, sharp, and vehement; but he wants elegance, and often decency.

JUVENAL (de Carleucas Felix), an ingenious writer, born at Pezenas in 1679, and died in 1760. He wrote, 1. *The Principles of History*; 2. *Essays on the History of the Sciences, the Belles Lettres, and the Arts.*

JUVENCUS (Caius Vaccius Aquilinus), an early christian poet, was born in Spain. He wrote the *Life of Christ* in Latin verse, to be found in *Maittaires' Corpus Poetarum*.

JUXON (William), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Chichester, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and in 1621 president. In 1627 he was promoted to the deanery of Worcester; in 1633 made clerk of the closet to the king, and the year following bishop of Hereford. His next remove was to the see of London, and in 1635, by the means of archbishop Laud, he was appointed lord treasurer, which gave great offence to the temporal lords; however, his conduct was irreproachable. He attended Charles I. on the scaffold, and at the restoration was made archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 1663, aged 61.

K.

KAHLER (John), professor of poetry, mathematics, and theology, at Rinletz, and the author of some dissertations on theological and philosophical subjects, was a native of Hesse Cassel, and died in 1729, aged 80.

* **KALE** (William), a Dutch painter, born in 1630, and died in 1693. His usual subjects were vases of gold, silver, or crystal, gems, glasses, and agates, painted with delicacy, and an extraordinary lustre.

* **KALRAAT** (Barent van), a Dutch landscape painter, born at Dort in 1650, and died in 1721. He painted a number of fine views taken on the banks of the Rhine, and adorned his landscapes with figures and animals, well designed and executed.

* **KAMPEN** (Jacob van), an historical painter of Haerlem, born in 1658. The figures in his pieces were as large as life, well designed and well handled; they had also a good tone of colour.

* **KAY** (William), a portrait and historical painter, born at Breda, in 1520, and died in 1568. His death was occasioned by grief, occasioned by the duke of Alva's sentencing counts Egmont and Hoorn to death at the very time when he was sitting to him for his picture.

* **KEATE** (George), an English writer, was born at Trowbridge in Wiltshire, in 1729, and educated at Kingston school, after which he went to Geneva, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire. Having completed the tour of Europe he returned to England, and became a student in the Inner Temple, was called to the bar, and for some time attended Westminster-hall, but not meeting with sufficient encouragement he abandoned that profession. His first literary performance was *Ancient and Modern Rome*, a poem, 1760. His publications after this were very numerous, but that by which he will be best known is, an *Account of the Pelew Islands*, which he compiled from the papers of captain Willon. He died in 1797.

KEATING (Jeffery), an Irish clergyman, who wrote a history of the poets of his country, and the genealogies of the principal families of Ireland. He died in 1650.

KEBLE (Joseph), an English lawyer,

born in London in 1632. He took his degree of LL.B. at Jesus college, Oxford, and became a member of Gray's-inn, where he died in 1710. He published several books, as *Reports in the King's-bench*, 3 vols. folio, and two essays, one entitled, *Human Nature*, or the *Creation of Mankind*, the other on *Human Actions*, &c. He also left above 100 large folios, and more than 50 thick quartos in MS.

KECKERMANN (Bartholomew), a learned divine of Dantzic, was born in 1571, and died in 1608. He published a great number of compendiums of philosophy, ethics, logic, rhetoric, &c.

KEENE (Edmund), an English bishop, was born at Lynn in Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. In 1740 he obtained the rectory of Stanhope, in the bishopric of Durham. In 1750 he was chosen master of St. Peter's college, and two years after served the office of vice-chancellor, in which he greatly promoted the regulations for improving the discipline of the university. In 1752 he was advanced to the see of Chester, from whence he was translated in 1770 to that of Ely. His lordship procured an act of parliament for alienating the old palace of Ely in Holborn, and building a new one in Dover-street, which was of great benefit to that bishopric. He was in all respects a munificent prelate, and in a great measure new built the palace at Ely.

KEEL (John), a learned mathematician, was born at Edinburgh in 1671. After taking his degree of M.A. at that university, he removed to Balliol college, Oxford. In 1698 he published an *Examination of Burnet's Theory of the Earth*, to which he subjoined *Remarks on Whiston's Theory*. The year following he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy, and in 1701 he published his famous book entitled, *Introductio ad veram Physicam*, which is an admirable preparation for the study of Newton's *Principia*. In 1708 he published a paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, in which he defended the claim of sir Isaac Newton to the invention of Fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1710 he

KEL

was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and the year following was appointed decypherer to the queen. In 1703 the university conferred on him the degree of M.D. In 1718 appeared his *Introductio ad veram Astronomiam*; which treatise he afterwards published in English. He died in 1721.

KELL (James), younger brother of the preceding, was born in Scotland in 1673. He obtained the degree of M.D. at Cambridge, and settled as a physician at Northampton. He died of a cancer in his mouth at Northampton, in 1719. His works are; 1. *The Anatomy of the Human Body*, 8vo.; 2. *An Account of the Animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body, and Muscular Motion*, 8vo.; 3. *Some Papers in the Philosophical Transactions*.

КЕЛТЯ (James), field-marshal in the Prussian service, was the younger son of William Keith, earl marshal of Scotland, and was born in 1696. He attached himself to the pretender in 1715, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He contrived, however, to get over to France, where he studied mathematics, and was admitted a member of the royal academy of sciences. On quitting Paris he went to Madrid, and obtained a commission in the Irish brigade; but afterwards he entered into the Russian service, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and honoured with the order of the black eagle. He greatly distinguished himself in the war with the Turks, particularly at the taking of Oczakow. He also displayed great military skill against the Swedes, and when peace was restored he was employed in several embassies. On entering into the service of the king of Prussia, he was made governor of Berlin, and field-marshal of all the armies. The great Frederic had an uncommon friendship for him, and chose him as his companion when he travelled in disguise through Germany, Poland, and Hungary. He was killed at Hockerchen, 1758.

KELLER (James), a German jesuit, born at Seckingen, in 1568. He was confessor to the prince of Bavaria, and the confidant of the emperor Maximilian. He died at Munich in 1631. His writings are numerous, but of no moment.

KELLEY (Edward), an English alchemist, born at Worcester in 1555. He lost his ears for some offence in Lancashire, after which he became an assistant to Dr. Dee, whom he accompanied in his

KEN

journey abroad. The emperor Rodolphus II. was so much deceived by his pretensions respecting the art of making gold, that he conferred the honour of knighthood on him, but afterwards he sent him to prison at Prague, from whence in endeavouring to make his escape he met with a fall, of which he died in 1595. He wrote a poem on chymistry, and another on the philosopher's stone.

KELLY (Hugh), an Irish writer, was bred to the business of a Raymaker, which profession he quitted in London, and became writer to an attorney. Afterwards he turned author with considerable success, and died in 1777. His works are, 1. *False Delicacy*; 2. *A Word to the Wife*; 3. *The School for Wives*; 4. *The Romance of an Hour*; comedies; 5. *Clementina*, a tragedy; 6. *Thespis*, a poem in the manner of Churchill's *Rosciad*; 7. *Memoirs of a Magdalen*, a novel; 8. *The Babler*, a collection of essays.

KEMPIS (Thomas à), a pious writer of the 14th century, was a native of Cologne, and entered into the society of Augustines, among whom he was ordained in 1423. He died in 1491. He wrote many works of devotion, but that by which he is best known is the treatise *De Imitatione Christi*, but his title to this book is questioned; some writers ascribing it to one Abbot Gersen, of the order of St. Benedict.

KEN (Thomas), an excellent English bishop, was born at Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, in 1637. He was educated at Winchester school, and then removed to New college, Oxford, where he was elected fellow, and took his degrees. About 1680 he was appointed chaplain to the princess of Orange, whom he accompanied to Holland. He afterwards attended lord Dartmouth to Tangier, and on his return was made chaplain to Charles II. whom he visited on his death-bed, but was superseded by the Romish clergy. At this time he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, in which station his conduct was most exemplary. He opposed the designs of James to introduce popery, and was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower for opposing the dispensing power. Yet he could not bring himself to transfer his allegiance from that monarch to William, on which account he was deprived. He then retired to the seat of lord Weymouth in Wiltshire, where he composed several pious works,

K E N

and also an epic poem, entitled, Edmund. Queen Anne granted him a pension of 200l. a year. He died at Longleat in 1710. His works are 4 vols. 8vo.

KENNEDY (John), a learned physician, was a native of Scotland, and resided at Smyrna some years. He died in 1760. He had a valuable collection of pictures and coins, which at his death was sold by auction. He wrote a dissertation on the Coins of Carausius, which produced a controversy between him and Mr. Spakely.

KENNEDY (James), archbishop of St. Andrews, and chancellor of Scotland, was the son of Sir William Kennedy by Margaret, daughter of Robert III. king of Scotland, and born in 1404. He was a great encourager of learning, and founded the college of St. Mary, in the university of St. Andrews. He died in 1472.

KENNET (Whire), an English prelate, was born at Dover in 1660, and educated at St. Edmund hall, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities, and published several pieces, particularly a translation of Erasmus's *Moriae Encomium*. In 1684 he took his degree of M. A. and was presented to the vicarage of Ameriden, in Oxfordshire. As he was shooting in 1689 the gun burst, by which accident the tables of his scull were laid open, and he was ever after obliged to wear a black velvet patch on the part. In 1693 he obtained the rectory of Shottebrook in Berkshire. In 1695 he commenced D.D. and the year following was appointed minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London. In 1701 he engaged in the controversy about the rights of convocation against Dr. Atterbury, at which time he was archdeacon of Lincoln. In 1707 he was made dean of Peterborough; but he was at this time very unpopular, owing to his whig principles, and to his opposition of Dr. Sacheverel and his friends. In 1718 he was preferred to the bishopric of Peterborough, and still continued active for his party. He died in 1728. Dr. Kennet was an able writer, and a learned antiquary. He wrote the last volume of the Complete History of England, and many sermons and tracts.

KENNET (Basil), brother of the bishop of Peterborough, was born at Postling in Kent, in 1674, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1696 he published his *Romæ Antiquæ Notitia*, or the Antiquities of Rome,

K E N

8vo. The year following appeared his *Lives of the Grecian Poets*, 8vo. and the same year he was chosen fellow of his college. In 1766 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he ran a great risk of his life from the inquisition. In 1714 he returned to England, and commenced D.D. but he died at the close of the same year. He published some sermons, and several translations of foreign writers.

KENNETH II. the 69th king of Scotland, succeeded Alpin, his father, in 834. He made war upon the Picts, and subdued all their dominions beyond the North, laying waste the country, and sparing neither age nor sex. Having completely humbled the Picts he divided their lands among his soldiers. He translated the stone chair to Scone, where his successors were crowned, till Edward I. king of England took it away. He died in 894.

KENNICOTT (Benjamin), a learned English divine, was born in 1718, at Totnes, in Devonshire, of which place his father was parish-clerk. By the liberality of some gentlemen, who discerned his merits, he was sent to Exeter college, Oxford, where he applied to his studies with great diligence. Here he published two dissertations, one on the Tree of Life, and the other on Cain and Abel, which gave such satisfaction that he was presented to his degree of A.B. before the usual time, and without fees. He next began his great work, a Collation of Hebrew MSS. with a view to a corrected version of the Old Testament. For his labours in this vast design he was rewarded with a canonry of Christ church. His first volume was published in 1776, and the whole was finished in 1780. He died at Oxford in 1783. After his death appeared Remarks of his on certain Passages of the Old Testament. Dr. Kennicott was likewise keeper of the Radcliffe library.

KENRICK (William), an English writer, was born at Watford in Hertfordshire, and bred to the business of a rule-maker, which profession he abandoned for that of literature. To improve himself he went to Leyden, and afterwards settled in London, where he published in 1759 *Epistles*, philosophical and moral, in verse. In 1766 appeared his comedy of *Falstaff's Wedding*, which, it must be admitted, is an admirable imitation of Shakspeare. He was for some time a writer in the *Monthly Review*, but having had a difference with the

principal, he set up another called, *The London Review*, by way of opposition. He was also the first editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; but here, on account of some squabble, he broke off his engagement, and commenced a newspaper of his own. He translated Rousseau's *Emilius* and *Eloisa*, and other works, from the French, and published several original pieces. (He died in 1777.)

KENT (William), an English painter and architect, was a native of Yorkshire, and bred to the profession of coach-painting, which he abandoned for the higher branches of the art. In 1710 he went to Italy, where he became acquainted with the earl of Burlington, by whose patronage he got considerable employment, and was appointed principal painter to the crown, also architect and keeper of the pictures. However it is admitted he was but an indifferent painter, though an excellent architect, and the inventor of modern gardening. He died in 1748, aged 43.

KEPLER (John), a famous astronomer, was born in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1571. His father had been an officer in the imperial service, but was so much reduced as to keep a small public-house. However, the son obtained a good education at Tübingen, and in 1593 his reputation procured him the appointment of professor of mathematics at Graz, where he chiefly applied to astronomy. In 1600 he went to Bohemia, whither he had been invited by Tycho Brahe, who introduced him to the emperor Rodolphus at Prague, and that prince appointed him his mathematician. Kepler completed the tables which Tycho had left unfinished, and which were called the *Rodolphine Tables*. In 1613 he was at the assembly of Ratisbon, and assisted in the reformation of the calendar. He died in that city in 1630. Kepler was the author of many valuable works on astronomy, besides his *Tables and Ephemerides*, as, 1. *Physica Caelestis*, *Tradita Commentarius de Motibus Stella Martis*; 2. *Epitome Astronomiae Copernicanae*; 3. *Somnium Astronomicum*; de *Astronomia Lunari*, &c.

KEPLER (Lewis), son of the above, was a physician at Königsberg. He published his father's *Somnium Astronomicum* at Frankfurt, in 1634, and died in 1663.

* **KEPPEL** (Augustus viscount), a celebrated English admiral, was the second son of William earl of Albemarle,

He went out with lord Anson in his famous expedition, and afterwards raised himself to the first honours of his profession. In 1778 he commanded the channel fleet, and had for his second sir Hugh Palliser. In the engagement which happened between the English and French fleets little was done, and in consequence the two admirals preferred countercharges against each other. Admiral Keppel was honourably acquitted, which occasioned great rejoicings. In 1782 he was created a peer. He was also at two separate periods first lord of the admiralty. Lord Keppel was a man of great bravery, humanity, and virtue. He died in 1786.

* **KERCKHOVE** (Joseph van der), an historical painter of Bruges, born in 1669, and died in 1724. In the town hall of Ostend is a fine piece by him, representing the council of the gods.

KERCKRING (Thomas), a learned physician, who was the duke of Tuscany's resident at Hamburg, and F.R.S. He died in 1697. His works are, 1. *Spicilegium Anatomicum*, 4to; 2. *Anthropogenia Iconographia*, 1717.

* **KERP** (Francis Borgia), an Hungarian jesuit, who published a history of the Emperors of the East, and another of the Ottoman princes. He was likewise a good astronomer, and made some improvements on the telescope. He died in 1769.

KERKHERPPE (John Gerard), historiographer to the emperor Joseph I. was born at Maastricht in 1678, and died in 1738. He wrote a Commentary on Daniel, and a treatise on the Seat of the Terrestrial Paradise.

KERSEY (John), an English mathematician in the reign of Charles II. He is the author of an excellent treatise on Algebra, in folio, and of an English Dictionary.

KERVILLARS (John Marin de), a French jesuit, who published a translation of Ovid's *Fasts* and *Elegies*. He had also a concern in the *Mémoires de Trevoux*. He died in 1745.

* **KESSEL** (John van), an eminent painter, born at Antwerp in 1626. He became exceedingly famous as a painter of flowers, birds, and insects, which he executed according to the different seasons of the year. His pieces of this kind are very scarce and dear. He was also eminent in portrait painting, and his manner very much resembled that of Vandyck.

* **KESSEL** (Ferdinand van), the son

of the above, born at Breda in 1660. He painted in the same line as his father, though not equal to him. John Sobieski king of Poland gave him apartments in his palace.

* **KESSEL** (N. van), nephew of the last-mentioned, was born at Antwerp in 1684. He painted conversations in the style of Teniers, with great life and humour. He inherited his uncle's fortune, which he dissipated in extravagance, and died in poverty.

KETEL (Cornelius), a Dutch historical and portrait painter, who came to England, and had the honour of painting queen Elizabeth's picture. He returned to Holland, and undertook the whimsical method of painting with the tips of his fingers instead of brushes without any reason. He did many good pieces this way. He died in 1602.

KETT (William), a tanner of Norfolk, who in the reign of Edward VI. excited a formidable rebellion against the government in favour of popery, but was defeated by the earl of Warwick, and executed.

KETTLEWELL (John), a pious English divine, born at North Alerton in Yorkshire, in 1653. He was educated at St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, and afterwards was chosen fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he became an eminent tutor. In 1681 he published his book, entitled, *Measures of Christian Obedience*, which brought him considerable reputation, and the vicarage of Colehill, in Warwickshire, given him by lord Digby. At the revolution he refused the oaths to William and Mary, and in consequence was deprived of his preferment. He then settled in London, where he was held in great esteem by all good men. He died in 1695. His works have been published in two volumes folio, with a fine character of the author by Mr. Nelson.

* **KEULEN** (Janssen van), a portrait painter, was born in London of Dutch parents, and before Vandyck came to England he was in great favour with Charles I. Though that great painter supplanted him greatly in his profession, the warmest friendship subsisted between them. He died in 1665.

KEYSLER (John George), a German antiquary, and F.R.S. was born in 1689, and educated at St. Edmund's hall, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of civil law. On leaving that university he became preceptor to Charles and Christian, counts of Giech, whom he accompanied

on their travels. He afterwards acted in the same capacity to some other young noblemen, and published an interesting account of his travels, which in 1756 was translated into English. He was also the author of some learned dissertations on subjects of antiquity, particularly one on Stonehenge. He died in 1743.

KHERASKOF (Michael), a Russian poet of great merit in the 18th century, who published a poem on the use of science, and an epic, called the *Rosfiada*, in 12 cantos, the subject of which is the conquest of Casan by Iwan Vassilievitch II. He was appointed for his merits vice-president of the college of Mines, counsellor of state, and curator of the university of Moscow.

KHILKOF (Prince), a Russian nobleman, who was ambassador to Charles XII. and when war broke out between Sweden and Russia, was thrown into prison by that prince. In his confinement he wrote an abridgement of the Russian History. He died after a captivity of 18 years, just at the period when he was about to be restored to his liberty. His work was published in 1770, 8vo. by Mr. Muller.

* **KIECK** (Cornelius), a flower painter, of Amsterdam, born in 1635, and died in 1675. His manner of painting was delicate, and his colouring brilliant, shewing all the freshness of nature.

KIDDER (Richard), a learned English prelate, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, by which society he was preferred to a living in Huntingdonshire, from whence he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662, but afterwards he thought proper to comply, and obtained the rectory of Raine in Essex. In 1674 he was presented to the living of St. Martin, Ourwich, London; and in 1689 was made dean of Peterborough. On the deprivation of Dr. Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, he was promoted to that see, which he held to his death in 1713. This circumstance was occasioned by a stack of chimneys falling during a great storm, and which killed him and his lady in bed. He is well known as the writer of a most elaborate work, entitled, *A Demonstration of the Messias*, in 1 vol. fol. and 3 in 8vo.

* **KIERINGS** (Alexander), a landscape painter of Utrecht, born in 1590, and died in 1646. His views were copied from nature, and he finished them with amazing patience, even the bark

and the fibres of the trees being distinctly marked.

KILIAN (Cornelius), a native of Brabant, who was corrector of the press to Plantin for half a century. He published an *Apology for Press Corrections* against the Corrections of Authors; also *Etymologicon Linguae Teutonicae*, into Latin verse.

KILLIGREW (Catherine), was the daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, and born at Giddy-hall in Essex, about 1530. She married sir Henry Killigrew of Cornwall, and was a lady of great accomplishments, being mistress of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. She had also a turn for poetry.

KILLIGREW (William), a dramatic writer, was the son of sir Robert Killigrew, and born at Hanworth in Middlesex, in 1622. He received his education at St. John's college, Oxford, after which he went on his travels. On his return he was made governor of Pendennis castle, and of Falmouth in Cornwall. He served Charles I. with great loyalty during the great rebellion, for which he suffered in his estate. At the restoration he was knighted, and made vice-chamberlain to the king. He died in 1693. Sir William was the author of four plays now sunk into oblivion.

KILLIGREW (Thomas), brother of the preceding, was born in 1611. He was page to Charles I. and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. He wrote nine plays, which were collected into a folio volume in 1664. He died in 1682. He was a man of infinite wit in conversation, but not so pleasant in writing.

KILLIGREW (Henry), brother of the above, was born in 1612, and brought up at Christ church, Oxford. He then entered into orders, and in 1642 was created D.D. in which year he was made prebend of Westminster. He suffered much for his loyalty in the rebellion, but at the restoration he obtained some preferments. When he died is not mentioned. He wrote in his youth a tragedy, called *Pallantus and Eudora*, and in 1685 appeared a volume of his sermons in 4to.

KILLIGREW (Anne), a beautiful and accomplished lady, was the daughter of the last-mentioned, and born in London. She received a liberal education, and distinguished herself in painting, and painted the portraits of the duke and duchess of York in a beautiful manner. She was also eminent for her great piety, and died, generally lamented, of the small-pox in 1663, aged 25. The year

after appeared her poems in 4to. with an elegiac ode of Dryden prefixed.

KILLIGREW (Margaret), daughter of Thomas Lucas, esq. and wife of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, whose life she wrote in a good style. She was also the authoress of various other works, amounting in all to 12 folio volumes. She died in 1673.

* **KIMBER** (Isaac), a dissenting divine, was born at Wantage in Berkshire, in 1692, and died in London in 1758. He wrote, 1. *The Life of Oliver Cromwell*, 1 vol. 8vo.; 2. *The Life of Bishop of Beveridge*, prefixed to the folio edition of his works; 3. *The History of England*, 4 vols. 8vo. 1723; 4. *Twenty posthumous Sermons*, 1 vol. 8vo. &c.

* **KIMBER** (Edward), son of the preceding, was born in 1719. He was bred a bookseller, but afterwards entered into the army, and served in America with great reputation. On quitting the army he succeeded his father as editor of the *London Magazine*. He also compiled the *Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and a *History of England* in 10 vols. 8vo. He was the author of the *Adventures of Joe Thompson*, a novel, and some other works of a like kind. He died in 1769.

KIMCHI (David), a famous Jewish rabbi and commentator, who flourished in the 13th century. He was a native of Spain, and had two brothers, Joseph and Moses, both men of great learning. He was himself the greatest grammarian the Jews ever had, and his *Commentary on the Old Testament* is a work of great value and authority.

KING (John), a learned prelate, was born about 1599, and educated at Westminster, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained various preferments in quick succession, and in 1611 was made bishop of London. He died in 1621. He published lectures on *Jonah*, and several sermons.

KING (Henry), son of the preceding, was born in 1591. He became student of Christ church, Oxford, in 1608. He passed through several eminent stations in the church, and in 1641 was made bishop of Chichester, but suffered considerably in the civil wars. At the restoration he recovered his bishopric, and died in 1669. His works are; 1. *Sermons on several occasions*; 2. *Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*; 3. *A poetical Version of the Psalms of David*; 4. *English Poems*; 5. *Poems in Latin and Greek*.

KING

KING (Edward), an ingenious and promising young man, who was fellow of Christ college, Cambridge, in 1633, and was drowned not long after in his passage from Chester to Ireland, which melancholy event occasioned Milton's beautiful poem entituled *Lycidas*. Some of Mr. King's poems are in Nichols's collection of the poets.

KING (William), an ingenious English writer, was born in London in 1663, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, where he was admitted a student in 1686, and entered upon the law line. His first performance was a *Vindication of the Character of Wickliffe* from the aspersions of Varillas. In 1692 he took his degrees of B. & D. L. L. and the same year was admitted an advocate of doctor's commons. In 1694 he published *Animadversions on Lord Moleworth's pretended Account of Denmark*, for which he was appointed secretary to the princess Anne. In 1696 he joined in the controversy relative to Phalaris's Epistles, and was rather rudely handled by Dr. Bentley on that occasion. Being of an indolent but pleasant humour he neglected business, and involved himself in embarrassments, to relieve himself from which he accepted the offer of preferment in Ireland, where he was judge of the high court of admiralty, commissioner of prizes, and keeper of the records in Birmingham's tower. However, with all these advantages he returned to England not much richer than he went in 1708. He interested himself very warmly in favour of Dr. Sacheverel, and wrote some humorous pamphlets on that memorable affair. In 1711 he was appointed Gazette writer, but the fatigues of the office obliged him to resign it in 1712, in which year he died, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. Dr. King was a writer of considerable humour both in prose and verse, and was greatly esteemed by Dr. Swift, and the most eminent writers of that age. Besides his fugitive pieces, which have been collected into 3 vols. 8vo. he published an *Historical Account of the Heathen Gods*, 12mo.

KING (William), archbishop of Dublin, was born at Antrim in Ireland, in 1650, and brought up at Trinity college, Dublin. He resisted popery so ably in the reign of James II. that, at the revolution, he was made dean of St. Patrick's, and in 1690 bishop of Derry. The year following he published *The State of the*

KIN

Protestants in Ireland, which occasioned considerable observation, and was very serviceable to king William. In 1694 he printed his *Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men in the Worship of God*, which brought him into a controversy with Mr. Boyle, a dissenting minister at Dublin. In 1702 appeared his greatest work, entituled *De Origine Mali*, which was animadverted on by Bayle, Leibnitz, and other writers: this year he was promoted to the see of Dublin, where he died in 1729. The late bishop Law published a corrected and enlarged edition of the archbishop's book on the *Origin of Evil* in English, with notes.

KING (Peter), chancellor of England, was born at Exeter in 1669. His father was a grocer in that city, and intended his son for the same business; but his passion for learning rendered him superior to trade, and he was suffered to follow his inclination. Mr. Locke, who was his uncle, left him half his library at his death, and this, doubtless, was of great service to him. By the advice of that great man he went to Leyden; at his return from whence he entered himself a student of the Inner Temple, where he applied to the law with great assiduity. While he was thus employed he did not neglect other studies, particularly that of ecclesiastical history, for in 1691 he published, but without his name, *An Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church*, that flourished within the first 300 Years after Christ, 8vo. In 1699 he was chosen into parliament for Beer-Alston, in Devonshire. In 1702 appeared his *History of the Apostle's Creed*, a work of great learning and excellence. In 1708 he was chosen recorder of London, and knighted the same year. The following year he was appointed one of the managers of the house of commons on the trial of Dr. Sacheverel. At the accession of George I. he was made chief justice of the court of common pleas. In 1723 he was created a peer by the title of lord King, baron of Ockham in Surrey, and shortly after appointed lord chancellor. He resigned the seals in 1733, and died the same year, leaving behind him four sons and two daughters.

KING (William), an English civilian and ingenious writer, born at Steppney in 1685, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. In 1718 he was chosen principal of St. Mary hall; but, on offering himself a candidate to represent the university in parliament, he resigned that place. Being disappointed in his expecta-

tion he went to Ireland, but how long he remained there is not said. While he was in Ireland he wrote a satirical poem, entitled, *The Toast*, under the name of Scheffer a Laplander. In 1749 he spoke the oration in the theatre at Oxford, on the dedication of Radcliffe's library, for which he is finely complimented by Mr. Warton; in his *Triumphs of Isis*. Dr. King was a zealous tory, and generally looked upon as disaffected to the Brunswick family, which brought upon him, from various quarters, a torrent of abuse. He published several curious tracts of his own, and also the first five volumes of *South's Sermons*. He died in 1763.

KING (Sir Edmund), an English physician and chymist. Charles II. used frequently to amuse himself in his laboratory. In the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 23, there are some observations by him on ants. The time of his death is unknown.

KING (John Glen), an English divine, and chaplain to the factory at Peterburgh, was a native of Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. He was also medallist to the empress of Russia, and died in 1787. His works are, 1. *The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church*, containing an Account of its Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline; 2. *Observations on the Climate of Russia and the Northern Countries*, with a View of the Flying Mountains near Peterburgh; 3. *Observations on the Barberini Vase*.

*KIPPIS (Andrew), an English divine and biographer, was born at Nottingham in 1725, and educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. His first settlement, as a minister, was at Boston in Lincolnshire, in 1746. From thence he removed to Dorking in Surrey, in 1750, and in 1753 he became pastor of a congregation in Princes-street, Westminster. Soon after the commencement of the *Monthly Review* he became a writer in that journal; and in 1761 he had a share in a periodical work, called the *Library*. Two years afterwards he was chosen philological tutor to the academical institution for the education of dissenting ministers, supported in London by the friends of Mr. Coward. In 1773 he published a *Vindication of the Protestant dissenting Ministers*, with regard to their late application to parliament, which brought him into an amicable controversy with dean Tucker. In 1777 he became the editor of the new edition of the

Biographia Britannica, in which capacity he distinguished himself to great advantage: five volumes of this work were published in his life-time, and the greatest part of the sixth was prepared before his death. In 1788 he published the *Life of Captain Cook*, in one volume, 4to.; and the same year a *Life of Dr. Lardner* prefixed to his works. Dr. Kippis was also the writer of the History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste, in Great Britain, contained in the *New Annual Register*, and a variety of other pieces, particularly sermons and tracts. He was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the university of Edinburgh, and was a fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. His performances shew him to have been an intelligent and industrious writer, and his style is pure and perspicuous. He died in Westminster in 1795, and was interred in the burying-ground of Bunhill-fields.

KIRCHER (Athanasius), a learned jesuit, was born at Fulde in Germany, in 1601. He settled in the Jesuit's college at Avignon about 1635, and was called from thence to Rome to teach the mathematics, which he did with great reputation. He died in 1680. The works of Kircher shew him to have had a peculiar mind, amazingly stored with erudition; the principal are, 1. *Oedipus Ægyptiacus: hoc est, Universalis Hieroglyphicarum veterum doctrinarum temporum injuria abolitæ instauratio*. Romæ 1652. folio, 4 vols. 2. *Ars Magnesia*. 3. *Lingua Ægyptiaca restituta*. 4. *Mundus Subterraneus, in quo universæ naturæ majestas et divitiæ demonstrantur*. 5. *Organon Mathematicum ad disciplinas mathematicas facili methodo addiscendas*.

KIRCHER (Conrad), a learned German, who published a *Greek Concordance of the Old Testament* in 1602. He has inserted the Hebrew words alphabetically, and under them the corresponding Greek words.

KIRCHMAN (John), a learned man, born at Lubeck, in 1575. He studied at various universities, after which he became an instructor of youth, and gained so great a reputation, as to be appointed, in 1613, rector of the college at Lubeck. He died in 1643. His principal works are, 1. *De Funeribus Romanorum*; 2. *De Annulis*.

KIRCHMAYER (John Gasper), a learned professor at Wittenberg, who died in 1700, aged 65. He published *Commentaries on Tacitus and Cornelius Nepos*; also some original works of his own.

KNE

* **KIRKLAND** (Dr. Thomas), an eminent physician, and member of the royal medical society at Edinburgh, and the medical society at London. He died at Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire, in 1798, aged 78. He was a zealous enquirer after science, and a successful practitioner. He published some valuable works; one in particular, entitled, *An Enquiry into the present State of Medical Surgery*.

KIRSTENIUS (Peter), an eminent physician, and professor at Upsal in Sweden, was born at Breslaw in Silesia, in 1577. He made an astonishing progress in all parts of learning, particularly in the sciences connected with physic. He was profoundly skilled in Arabic, besides which he understood twenty-five other languages. He died in 1640. His works are numerous; the chief are, 1. *Grammatica Arabica*, 1608; 2. *Vitæ quatuor evangelistarum ex antiquissimo codice MS. Arabico eruta*, 1609, folio.

KLINGSTADT, a celebrated painter, was born at Riga in Livonia, in 1657, and died at Paris in 1734. He excelled in miniature painting, particularly in pictures on snuff-boxes, for which he had extravagant prices.

* **KLOCKER** (David), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Hamburg in 1629. He travelled into Italy to improve himself, after which he settled at Stockholm, where he was greatly patronised by the king, so that few of his paintings are to be seen out of that country. He died in 1698.

* **KNAPTON** (George), an English portrait painter in crayons, was the scholar of Richardson, and surveyor and keeper of the king's pictures. He died at Kensington in 1778, aged 80.

KNELLER (Sir Godfrey), an eminent painter, was born at Lubeck, in 1648, of a noble family, and educated at Leyden with a view to the army, but his turn for drawing led his thoughts another way. He studied at first under Rembrandt, and on quitting him went to Rome, where he applied himself diligently to improve himself in his art. From thence he came to England, and soon became distinguished as an excellent painter of portraits. King William conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of LL.D. He painted ten crowned heads, besides several electors and princes. No painter ever had so great a reputation in his life-time as Kneller had, and he deserved it, for no one ever excelled him in taking a likeness, or giving a grace to his figures.

KNO

George I. made him a baronet, and the emperor Leopold created him a nobleman of the holy Roman empire. He died in 1723.

KNIGHT (Samuel), a learned English divine, was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained several church preferments, and was chaplain to George II. Dr. Knight wrote the lives of Dr. Colet and Erasmus, both in 8vo. and died in 1746.

KNOLLES (Richard), an English writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, and bred at Oxford, after which he became a master of the grammar school at Sandwich in Kent, where he died in 1640. He wrote several books, but that which will perpetuate his name is *The General History of the Turks*, from the first beginning of that Nation to the rising of the Ottoman Family, folio, 1610.

KNOLLES (Sir Robert), a military gentleman, who was sent by Edward III. with an army of 30,000 men to France, where he took several places, and greatly enriched himself. He founded Rochester bridge.

KNOTT (Edward), an English jesuit, whose real name was Mathias Wilson. He was born in Northumberland in 1580, and entered among the jesuits in 1606. He taught divinity for some time in the English college at Rome, and was at length appointed sub-provincial of the order in England, after which he became provincial. He died at London in 1656. Knott is distinguished as the antagonist of Chillingworth, and the occasion of that writer's famous book, entitled, *The Religion of Protestants*.

KNOWLER (William), a learned English divine, who translated Chrysostom's Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. He died in 1767, aged 68.

KNOX (John), the Scotch reformer, was born at Giffard in the county of Lothian, in 1505, and educated for the church at St. Andrews. Mr. George Wishart brought him off from popery after he had entered into orders. He now openly preached the doctrines of the reformation without reserve, for which he was greatly persecuted by the Romish clergy. When the castle of St. Andrews was taken by the French, he was carried with the garrison to France, from whence he came to England in 1549. In 1551 he was appointed chaplain to king Edward VI. and he might have had considerable preferment if he would have conformed to the liturgy. When queen

K O E

Mary came to the throne he went, to Geneva, from whence he removed to Frankfort, to be preacher to the English refugees. He left Frankfort in 1555, and returned to his own country, and finding the protestant party increased, he redoubled his efforts through all the kingdom, and that, with great success. This brought his life into imminent danger, and, therefore, he once more visited Geneva; and when he was gone the bishops caused sentence of death to be passed upon him for heresy, and his effigy was publicly burnt at Edinburgh. While at Geneva he published some severe pieces against the bishops, and also against female government. In 1559 he returned home, and found his party so strong, that there was little danger to be any longer apprehended from his enemies; he therefore recommenced his labours with new zeal. It must be allowed, however, that he was of a very narrow and revengeful spirit; for when Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews, was murdered, he exulted with great expressions of fervour. He was also extremely bitter against episcopacy. He died in 1572, and was buried at Edinburgh; several lords attending the funeral. He had two sons, both fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. Knox wrote a History of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland, folio, and several small tracts and sermons.

KNOX (John), a bookseller of London, who wrote a Systematic View of Scotland, and planned a herring-fishery and settlement on the north-east coast of that country. He died in 1790.

KNUFFER (Nicholas), an eminent painter, born at Leipsick in 1603, and died in 1660. He excelled in painting battle pieces and conversations.

KNUZEN (Matthias), a famous atheist, born in Holstein. He publicly defended atheism, and even took journeys to make proselytes. His followers were called conscienciaries, because they held that there is no other God, or law, or religion, than conscience. He died about the close of the 17th century, after having written many pieces in favour of his impious notion.

KNUTZEN (Martin), professor of philosophy at Königsberg, was born in 1713, and died in 1751. He wrote several things, particularly an able one in defence of christianity.

* KOEBERGER (Wenceslaus), a native of Antwerp, was a good historical

K O R

painter. In the church of Notredame in that city is a picture representing the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, by him, which is always beheld with pleasure by every lover of the art. He died in 1604, aged 70.

KÖMPFER (Engelbert), a German physician and naturalist, was born in Westphalia in 1651, and studied at various places. He became secretary of the embassy sent from Sweden to Persia in 1683: in this journey he had ample opportunities of gratifying his curiosity; and when the ambassador returned, he chose rather to stay in the east, as chief surgeon to the Dutch East-India fleet. In this capacity he visited different islands, particularly Japan, of which he published afterwards an excellent account. He returned to Europe in 1693, and settled in his own country, where he died in 1716.

KOENIG (Daniel), a Swiss, who died at Rotterdam, aged 22, in consequence of the ill usage he had met with from the populace of Franeker, who had mistaken him for a French spy. He translated Arbuthnot's Tables of Ancient Coins into Latin, which book was printed at Utrecht in 1756.

KOENIG (Samuel), brother of the preceding, was professor of philosophy and actual law at Franeker, and afterwards librarian to the prince of Orange. He was a great mathematician, and had a famous dispute with Maupertuis at Berlin. He died in 1757.

* KOETS (Roelof), an eminent portrait painter, was born at Zwoll in 1655. He had the honour of being distinguished by several sovereign princes, particularly king William III. It is said he painted 5000 portraits with his own hand, and all of them well finished. He died in 1725.

KONIG (George Matthias), a learned German, was born at Altdorf in Franconia, where he was professor of poetry and Greek, and library keeper of the university. He died in 1699, aged 83. His principal work is a Biographical Dictionary in Latin, printed at Altdorf in 1678, 4to.

KONIG (Emanuel), a physician of Basil in Switzerland, who was so greatly esteemed in that country as to be reckoned another Hippocrates. He wrote many medical works, and died in 1731, aged 73.

KORNMAN (Henry), a German lawyer of the 17th century, who published

K O U

some curious works, as, 1. *De Miraculis Vivorum*; 2. *De Miraculis Mortuorum*; 3. *De Virginitatis Jure*; 4. *De Linea Amoris*.

KORTHOLT (Christian), professor of divinity at Kiel in Holstein, was born in 1633. After studying at various universities, he became Greek professor at Rostock, and next professor of divinity and ecclesiastical antiquities at his native place. He died in 1694. He wrote several works in defence of revealed religion, in one of which he classes lord Herbert, Thomas Hobbes, and Spinoza, together as imposters.

KORTHOLT (Christian), grandson of the last mentioned, and professor of divinity at Gottingen. He wrote many works, and edited the Latin and French epistles of Leibnitz in 5 vols. He died in 1751.

KOTTER (Christopher), one of the fanatics whose visions are to be found in a book printed at Amsterdam in 1657, entitled, *Lux in Tenebris*. He prophesied terrible judgments that were about to fall upon Europe, and formed a close friendship with Comenius. He was pilloried in Germany, and died in Saxony in 1647.

* **KOUCH** (Peter), a Dutch painter, was born in 1500. He visited Constantinople, and drew some fine views in the neighbourhood of that city, some of which were afterwards engraved. He afterwards settled at Antwerp, and became principal painter to the emperor Charles V. He died in 1553.

KOULI-KHAN (Thamas alias Nadir), was the son of a shepherd in Persia, and followed in his youth the same occupation. Having robbed his father, he placed himself at the head of a banditti, and amassed great wealth by his depredations. The success he met with induced him to extend his views, and accordingly he tendered his services to the Schah Thamas, whose throne was then usurped by Eschief. Thamas gave him the command of an army, with which he defeated that of the usurper, and conducted the Schah triumphantly into Ispahan, and placed him on the throne of his ancestors. After this he compelled the provinces of Candahar to submit to the sophy, and forced the Mogul to restore all that he had taken from Persia. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned and deposed the Schah, and proclaimed the son of Thamas by the name of Schah Abbas III. He then marched against the Turks, and obtained a great number of victories over

K U P

their armies. On the death of Schah Abbas, he got himself proclaimed his successor in 1737, after which he declared war against the Mogul, and in one battle conquered his empire. He next turned his arms against the Usbeck Tartars, and took their capital, Bucharra, by storm. His latter conduct favoured of madness, for, in his attempt to change the religion of Persia, he committed unheard-of barbarities, and put his own son to death. These cruelties provoked the people so much, that he was assassinated in 1747, in his 60th year.

KRANTZ (Albert), a celebrated historian, was a native of Hamburg, and rector of the university of Rostock; after which he became dean of the cathedral in his native city, where he died in 1517. He wrote some good historical works on the northern kingdoms, as Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, in Latin.

KRAUSE (Francis), an eminent historical painter, was born at Augsburgh, in 1706. He was a disciple of Piazzetta at Venice, who often mistook the works of Krause for his own. He resided in France several years, but could never get above indigence, though his talents were of the first rate. He died in 1754.

KUHLMAN (Quirinus), a German fanatic, was a native of Silesia, and a man of some learning; but a violent sickness disordered his brain, and he pretended to the character of a prophet. The writings of Behmen added fuel to the fire, and he had no doubt of being inspired from above. He published several strange visions, which he pretended to have received, and was at length burnt as a heretic in Moscow, in 1689.

KUHNUS (Joachim), professor of Greek and Hebrew at Strasburg, was a native of Pomerania, and distinguished himself by some learned works, as editions of *Ælian's Various History*, *Pausanias's Description of Greece*, and some original pieces of his own. He died in 1697, aged 50.

* **KUICK** (John van), an historical and portrait painter of Dort, was born in 1530. Having given some offence to the jesuits, they accused him of heresy, and had him burnt to death in 1572.

KUNCKET (John), a German chymist, who died in 1702, aged 72. He published at London *Chymical Observations*, and made many curious discoveries in that science.

* **KUPIESKI** (John), a Bohemian painter, born in 1667. He became the disciple of one Claus in his own country,

and then went to Italy, where he gained a great reputation. He studied the works of the greatest masters, and thereby acquired an admirable style of painting. He was employed by the emperor Charles III. czar Peter, and other illustrious personages.

KUSTER (Ludolf), a learned writer, was born in Westphalia in 1670. He made a great progress in classical learning, and had the promise of a professor's place at Berlin; but, as it was not vacant, he travelled into foreign countries, and came to England, where he spent a considerable time, and completed his edition of Suidas, which was printed at Cambridge in 1705. From hence he went to Berlin to take possession of his professorship, which he afterwards resigned, and went to Amsterdam, where he published his edition of Aristophanes. He also gave a new edition of Mill's Greek Testament. In 1713 he went to France, and turned Roman catholic, on which the king gave him a pension of 2000 livres. He died in 1716.

* KUYP (Jacob), a celebrated landscape painter, who founded the academy of painting at Dort in 1643. He copied nature with great exactness. His son

Albert was also an eminent artist, and excelled the father, both in variety and the style of his painting.

KYD (Thomas), an English writer in the reign of Elizabeth, who published, in 1595, a play called Pompey the Great, taken from the French of Garnier.

KYDERMYNSTER (Richard), a native of Worcestershire, and abbot of a benedictine monastery at Winchcombe in Gloucestershire, of which he wrote the history. He also wrote some pieces against the reformation. He died in 1531.

KYNASTON (John), an English divine, was born at Chester in 1728, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1751. He was the author of an oration entitled, *De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito falso Objectata*; *Oratio habita in sacello Collegii Ænei Nafi, Oxon.* 1761. He died in 1783.

KYRLE (John), the beneficent man of Rofs, immortalized by Pope. He had but a small estate in Herefordshire, and yet actually did perform all the great things mentioned by the excellent bard who has honoured his memory. He died in 1724, aged 90.

L

LABADIE (John), a famous enthusiast, was born in 1610, and educated in the Jesuits' college at Bourdeaux. He afterwards entered of the order, but quitted it in 1639, and became a zealous preacher. His affected piety procured him many admirers, and he became canon of the cathedral at Amiens, which place he was obliged to leave on account of some amours. In 1666 he began to publish his peculiar doctrines with great boldness, in which he set aside the Scriptures, and all outward worship, resolving the whole of religion into spiritual feeling and mental prayer. One of his principal followers was Anna Schurman, who attended him in all his peregrinations to his death. He caused great disturbances in the United Provinces by his notions, which spread like wild-fire, and those who held them were called Labadists. After having been expelled from various places he went to settle at Altena in Holstein, where he died in 1674. His works are numerous, but not worth mentioning.

LABAT (John Baptist), a dominican, who went to America as a missionary in 1693, and returned to France in 1705. He died at Paris in 1738. His works are, 1. *Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique*, 6 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Voyages en Espagne & en Italie*, 8 vols. 12mo.; 3. *Nouvelle Relation de l'Afrique Occidentale*, 5 vols. 12mo.; 4. *Voyage du Chevalier des Merchaissen Guinée*, 4 vols. 12mo.; 5. *La Relation Historique de l'Ethiopie Occidentale*, 4 vols. 12mo.

LABBE (Philip), a learned jesuit, born at Bourges in 1607. He had an astonishing memory, and a vast knowledge of all kinds of learning; but his works are wholly on grammar and Greek poetry. He died at Paris in 1667.

LABBE (Louisa), a courtesan of Lyons, who was not more distinguished for her beauty and dissoluteness than for her wit and talents. She wrote pieces in prose and verse, which were printed in 1555 at Lyons, where she died in 1566.

L A C

LABEO (Quintius Fabius), a Roman consul, B.C. 183. He was a soldier, and a man of liberality and talents, and assisted Terence in writing some of his plays.

LABEO (Antistius), a Roman lawyer, who greatly opposed the ambitious views of Augustus. His father was one of the conspirators who slew Cæsar, and this Labeo was killed at the battle of Philippi.

LABERIUS, a Roman knight, who wrote Mimes, or trifling satirical productions for the stage. Julius Cæsar obliged Laberius to perform one of his own Mimes contrary to his will. Laberius on this occasion spoke a prologue, in which he threw out several fine strokes of satire against Cæsar. This piece is preserved in Aulus Gellius; fragments of his other works are also extant.

LABOUREUR (John le), a French writer and ecclesiastic, was born at Montmorency in 1623. He was for some time in an office about the court, but afterwards entered into orders, and became prior of Juigné. In 1664 the king appointed him commander of the order of St. Michael in testimony of his esteem for his talents and virtues. He died in 1675. He wrote the History of the Marshal of Guebriant, with the genealogy of Budos, and some other houses in Brittany; and published an edition of the Memoirs of Michael de Castelnau, and other curious works. His uncle, Claude le Laboureur, published also several books of considerable merit.

LACARRY (Giles), a French jesuit, born in 1605, and died in 1684. He wrote, 1. *Historia Galliarum sub prefectis Prætorii Galliarum*, 4to.; 2. *Historia Coloniarum a Gallis in exteras nationes missarum*, 4to.; 3. *De Regibus Franciæ et Lege Salicæ*; 4. *Historia Romana*, 4to.; 5. *Notitia Provinciarum Imperii utriusque cum Notis*, 4to.

LACOMBE (James), a French historical writer, born at Paris in 1724. He published several useful abridgments, but the best of his works is *Histoire de Christine Reine de Suede*, 12mo. 1762.

LACOMBE DE PREZEL (Honore), brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1725. He published, 1. *Dictionnaire du Citoyen*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1761; 2. *Dictionnaire de Jurisprudence*, 3 vols. 8vo. 1763; *Les Pensées de Pope, avec sa Vie*, 12mo. 1766; 4. *Dictionnaire de Portraits & d'Anecdotes des Hommes célèbres*, 2 vols. 8vo.

LACTANTIUS (Firmian), an eloquent

L Æ V

father of the church, was according to some an African, and to others a native of Fermo in Italy. He studied under Arnobius, and became so famous as a rhetorician, that Constantine the emperor made him preceptor to his son Crispus. He formed his style upon the model of Cicero; but though he writes with the greatest purity and force, especially in confuting the heathens, yet he was not a profound divine. He blends too much philosophy with his theology, and does not steer quite free from error. His works were published at Rome in 1468, folio; but the best edition is that of Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1748.

LACY (John), an English actor and play writer in the reign of Charles II. with whom he was a great favourite. His plays are, 1. *The Dumb Lady*; 2. *The Old Troop*, or *Monsieur Ragou*; 3. *Sir Hercules Buffoon*.

LACYDAS, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, and disciple of Arcefilaus, whom he also succeeded as master of the second academy. Attalus gave him a garden in which to read his lectures. He foolishly mourned the loss of a favourite goose, and had the creature buried magnificently. He died of intemperance, B.C. 212.

LADVOCAT (John Baptist), an ingenious Frenchman, was librarian and professor in the Sorbonne, and died in 1766. His works are, 1. *Dictionnaire Geographique portatif*, 8vo.; 2. *Dictionnaire Historique portatif*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. *A Hebrew Grammar*, 8vo.

LÆLIUS (Caius), consul of Rome, B.C. 140. He greatly distinguished himself as a soldier in Spain, and was no less celebrated for his eloquence and poetical genius. He was the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger, and is said to have assisted Terence in his comedies.

LAET (John de), director of the Dutch East-India company, was a native of Antwerp, and died there in 1640, leaving behind him some useful works, as, 1. *Novus Orbis*, Leyden, 1633, folio; 2. *Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ*, folio; 3. *De Regis Hispaniæ Regius et Opibus*, 8vo.; 4. *Respublica Belgarum*; 5. *Gallia*; 6. *Turcici Imperii Status*; 7. *Perci Imperii Status*; 8. *An Edition of Vitruvius*.

LÆVINUS (Torrentinus), or van der Beken, or Torrentin, a native of Ghent. He studied with reputation at Louvain, and afterwards was employed as an ambassador by Philip II. of Spain, who

gave him the bishopric of Antwerp, from whence he was removed to the archbishopric of Mechlin, where he died in 1595. He founded the Jesuits' college at Louvain. Lævinus is the author of some fine lyric poems in Latin.

LÆVIUS, a Roman poet, who is supposed to have flourished before Cicero. He wrote a poem called *Love Games*, and another entitled, *The Centaurs*, both of which are lost.

LAFITAU (Joseph Francis), a French Jesuit, who was a missionary in America, and wrote *Mœurs des Sauvages Américains, comparées aux Mœurs des premiers Temps*, Paris, 1723, 2 vols. 4to. He died about 1755.

LAFITAU (Peter Francis), bishop of Sisteron, was a native of Bourdeaux, and died in 1746. He was a great favourite of pope Clement IX. being a prelate of more pleasantry than learning.

LAGERLOOF (Peter), a learned Swede, who was professor of eloquence at Upsal, and wrote the *Ancient and Modern History of the Northern Parts of Europe*.

LAGUNA (Andrew), a Spanish physician, born at Segovia in 1499. He was a favourite with the emperor Charles V. at whose court he resided, and died in 1560. He published *Annotations on Dioscorides*; an epitome of the Works of Galen; and a treatise on Weights and Measures.

LAINÉZ (Alexander), a French poet, was born at Chimay in Hainault, in 1650. After travelling through various countries he returned to his native place, where he lived in great poverty, till the abbé Faultrier took him under his patronage. He afterwards quitted his friend, and died at Paris in 1710. His conversation was generally courted, being brilliant and jovial. There are but few of his pieces in print.

LAIRESSE (Gerard), a celebrated painter, was born at Liege in 1640. He studied under his father, but formed his style after Poussin and Bartolet. He resided a considerable time at Utrecht little known or esteemed, till one of his pictures being bought by a picture merchant at Amsterdam, he prevailed with him to go to that city, where he rose to affluence and reputation. The manner of his working was singular, for when his employer placed an easel before him, expecting to see him begin to design, Lairese sat down before the canvas, and appearing contemplative for a few minutes, he pulled out a violin, which he

usually carried about him, and began to play; then, suddenly laying aside the instrument, he sketched a design of the nativity, and immediately resumed the violin; till having unbent his mind for a while with the music, he pursued his work, painting and playing alternately, and in two hours completed the heads of Mary, Joseph, and the infant Christ, as also the ox, and all so well finished as to astonish the spectators. He had the misfortune to lose his sight before he died. His greatest pictures are the history of Heliodorus, and young Moses trampling on the crown of Pharaoh. He died at Amsterdam in 1711. Lairese wrote an excellent book upon his art, which has been translated into English. He had three sons, of whom two were painters. He had also three brothers in that line, Ernest, James, and John. James excelled in flower painting, and the two others in painting animals.

LAI, a courtesan of antiquity, so famous, that several cities claimed the honour of having given her birth. That honour is generally allowed to belong to Hyccara in Sicily. She was taken from thence at the age of seven years by Nicias the Athenian general, who carried her into Greece. She afterwards resided at Corinth, where she acquired great renown in her profession, and had both Aristippus and Diogenes in the train of her admirers. Her demands were so great as to occasion this proverb among the Greeks, "It is not in every man's power to fail to Corinth." She at length fell in love with a young man named Hippolochus, whom she accompanied to Theffaly, where, it is said, the women, out of jealousy and envy, stoned her to death in the Temple of Venus. A tomb was built to her on the banks of the river Peneus, and the Corinthians also erected a monument to her memory.

LALLI (John Baptist), an Italian poet, who died at Ostia in 1635. His greatest work is on the destruction of Jerusalem. He wrote also a travesty of the *Aeneid*, and other poems.

LALLY (Thomas Arthur, count), a gallant general in the French service, was a native of Ireland, whose family had suffered by their attachment to the house of Stuart. He went out to the East Indies, where he obtained the government of Pondicherry, which he was forced to surrender to the English. Being suspected of treachery he was tried, condemned, and executed in 1766. His

L A M

son count Lally obtained a reversal of this unjust sentence, and was restored to his father's estates.

LAMBECIUS (Peter), a German writer, was born in 1628 at Hamburg, but was educated in Holland. At the age of 19 he published a work, entitled, *Lucubrationem Gallianarum Prodromus*. In 1652 he was appointed professor of history at Hamburg, and in 1660 was chosen rector of the college, but having married an old woman, rich but covetous, he found her temper so disagreeable that he quitted Hamburg and went to Rome, where he professed himself a Roman catholic. He afterwards became library keeper to the emperor at Vienna, and died there in 1680. He was the author of *Origines Hamburgenses*, 4to. and other learned works.

LAMBERT (Anne Therese, marchioness of), an ingenious French lady, was born at Paris in 1647, and was married to Henry Lambert, marquis of St. Bin, in 1666, and lost him in 1686. She died universally esteemed in 1733. Her works are, 1. *Avis d'une Mère à son Fils*, et d'un Mère à sa Fille; 2. *Nouvelles Reflexions sur les Femmes*; 3. *Traité de l'Amitié*; 4. *Traité de la Veillesse*; 5. *La Femme Hermite*. They all shew a fine taste and good morality.

LAMBERT (John), major-general in the parliament army during the great rebellion. He distinguished himself at the battles of Naseby and Fife, and assisted Cromwell in his advancement to the protectorate; but opposed his assumption of the title of king. At the restoration he was tried and condemned, but received a pardon, and died an exile in the island of Guernsey.

LAMBERT (Claude Francis), a French writer, who is the author of several compilations and romances, the chief of which is a *Literary History of Louis XIV.* for which he obtained a pension. He died in 1764.

LAMBERT (George), an English painter of landscape. He was instructed by Haffel, and imitated Wootton, but afterwards adopted the manner of Gaspar, but with more richness of composition. He painted scenes for the playhouse, and some pictures for the East-India-house. He died in 1765.

LAMBERT (John Henry), an eminent mathematician, was a native of Mulhauzen in Alsace. He wrote several excellent books, particularly one on the *Orbits of Comets*. He died at Berlin in 1777, aged 49.

L A M

LAMBIN (Denys), a learned Frenchman, born in Picardy in 1516. He became professor of the belles-lettres at Paris, where he published Commentaries on Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace. He also translated into Latin Aristotle's *Morals* and *Politics*, and some of the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines. He died in 1572 of grief for the death of Peter Ramus.

LAMBRUN (Margaret), a Scotchwoman, who was one of the servants of Mary Stuart, as also was her husband, but he died of grief occasioned by the death of his mistress. Margaret had a stouter mind, and resolved to avenge the death of her queen upon Elizabeth, and to accomplish her purpose she assumed a man's habit, and repaired to the English court, but as she was pushing through a crowd to get near the queen, she dropped one of her pistols. This being observed, she was seized and brought before Elizabeth, who asked her name, country, and quality. Margaret undauntedly replied, "Madam, though I appear in this habit I am a woman, my name is Margaret Lambrun; I was several years in the service of queen Mary, whom you have unjustly put to death; you have also caused that of my husband, who died of grief to see that innocent queen perish so iniquitously. Now as I had the greatest love for both, I resolved to revenge their deaths by killing you. I confess that I suffered many struggles within my breast, and have made all possible efforts to divert my resolution from undertaking this design, but all in vain; I found myself necessitated to prove by experience the truth of that maxim, that neither reason nor force can hinder a woman from vengeance, when she is impelled thereto by love." The queen heard this discourse with much calmness, and answered it thus; "You are then persuaded that in this action you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and your spouse required from you; but what think you is my duty to do to you?" Margaret replied, "I will tell you plainly my opinion, provided you will inform me whether you put this question as a queen or a judge." To which her majesty professing that of a queen, "Then," said Margaret, "your majesty ought to grant me a pardon." "But what assurance can you give me," said the queen, "that you will not make the same attempt again?" The other answered, "Madam,

L A M

a favour which is given under such restraints is no more a favour; and in so doing your majesty would act against me as a judge." The queen was so much struck with her behaviour, that she pronounced her pardon, and granted her a safe conduct till she got out of the kingdom.

LAMI (Bernard), a Cartesian philosopher, was born at Mons of a noble family. He published a dissertation on the Sciences, and the manner of studying them; also the Art of Speaking, with Reflections on the Art of Poetry. He died at Rome in 1715.

LAMI (Dom Francis), a French ecclesiastic, was a native of Chartres, and an elegant writer. His tract on Self-knowledge has been greatly valued. He died in 1711.

LAMI (John), professor of ecclesiastical history at Florence. He published an edition of the works of Meursius, in 12 vols. folio, and died in 1774.

LAMIA, a courtesan of Greece, was born at Athens, and bred to music. She became concubine to Ptolemy I. king of Egypt, with whom she was taken prisoner by Demetrius Poliorcetes, who took her to be his mistress, and lavished upon her abundance of favours to the great disgust of his court. However, out of respect to their prince, the Athenians erected a temple to this courtesan, under the name of Venus Lamia. Nothing more is known of this celebrated woman.

LAMPE (Frederic Adolphus), professor of divinity at Bremen, where he died in 1729. He wrote several works, the most known of which is a piece entitled, *De Cymbalis Veterum*.

LAMPLUGH (Thomas), an English prelate, was born in Yorkshire, and educated in Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1642. He conformed to the ruling powers in the time of the civil war, and had the rectory of Charlton. He was equally complying at the restoration, and became soon after D.D. principal of Alban-hall, and vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. In 1672 he was made dean of Rochester, and in 1676 bishop of Exeter. When the prince of Orange landed in the west, the bishop of Exeter made a speech to the clergy and gentry encouraging them to loyalty. He then went to London, where the king gave him the archbishopric of York, which had been for a long time vacant. However he readily took the oaths to

L A N

the new government, and died at Thorp castle in 1691, aged 76.

LAMPRIDIUS (Ælius), a Roman historian of the 4th century. He wrote the Lives of the Emperors Commodus, Antoninus, Diadumenius, and Heliogabalus; there is also attributed to him the Life of Alexander Severus.

LAMPRIDIUS (Benedict), a Latin poet of the 16th century, was a native of Cremona, and became professor of Greek and Latin at Rome, from whence he returned to Padua. At the invitation of Frederic Gonzaga he went to Mantua, and became tutor to his son. He wrote epigrams and lyric verses both in Greek and Latin with elegance.

LANCASTER (Dr. Nathaniel), an English divine, was born in Cheshire, and became rector of Stamford Rivers in Essex, where he died in 1775. He wrote an essay on Delicacy, 8vo. 1748; also a sermon entitled, *Public Virtue, or the Love of our Country*, 1746; and a foolish poem against methodism.

LANCELOT (Claude), a learned Frenchman, was a benedictine of the abbey of St. Cyran, from whence he was banished to Lower Brittany, and died there in 1695, aged 79. His works are, 1. *Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre la Langue Latine*, 8vo.; 2. *Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre le Grec*, 8vo. These two works have been translated into English under the title of *Port Royal Grammars*.

LANCISI (John Marca), an Italian physician, was born at Rome in 1654. He studied at the college in that city, and in 1675 was appointed physician to the hospital of the Holy Ghost in Saffia. He left this place in 1678, and was admitted a member of the college of St. Saviour in Lamo. He became physician to pope Innocent XI. and afterwards to the whole conclave. He died in 1720. He published a great number of books on medical subjects, and had a most extensive library, which he gave in his lifetime to the hospital of the Holy Ghost for the use of the public.

LANCRET (Nicholas), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1690, and studied under Jillot and Watteau. He followed the manner of the last painter, but not with much equality. He was a member of the academy at Paris, and died there in the 53d year of his age.

LANCRINCK (Prosper Henricus), an excellent painter, was born at Antwerp about 1628. He came to England when

LAN

young, and was patronized by admiral Spragg, who recommended him to several of the nobility and gentry, by which means he got considerable employment. He excelled in landscape painting, and his views are broken, rude, and uncommon, and well executed. He died in consequence of too free a life in 1692.

LANDA (Catherine), a learned lady, who is known as the author of a Latin letter to Peter Bembo, inserted in that author's works.

* **LANDEN** (John), an eminent mathematician, was born in Northamptonshire in 1719. He appears to have been a self-taught genius, but acquired a profound knowledge of abstract mathematics, and wrote some curious papers which were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1755 he published a volume, called, *Mathematical Lucubrations*. In 1762 he was appointed agent to earl Fitzwilliam, an employment which he fulfilled till within two years of his death. In 1766 he was chosen fellow of the royal society. He published two volumes of *Mathematical Memoirs* full of curious matter, but only calculated for the higher mathematicians. He died in 1790.

LANDINI (Christopher), a learned Venetian of the 15th century. He translated Pliny's *Natural History* into Italian, and wrote Commentaries on Horace, which have been often printed.

LANDO (Hortensio), an Italian physician of the 16th century, was a native of Milan, and author of several works under fictitious names, particularly two dialogues, one called *Cicero Relegatus*, and the other *Cicero Revocatus*.

LANDRI, bishop of Paris, was a man of unbounded charity and eminent piety. He founded the hospital called *Hôtel Dieu*, and died about 660.

LANE (Jane), an English heroine, who was the principal instrument in effecting the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. That monarch, disguised in her father's livery, rode before her on horseback to different places till he reached the sea-coast. She was well rewarded at the restoration, and married sir Clement Lister, bart. of Warwickshire.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavia, and studied at Bologna, after which he went to France, where he retired to the abbey of Bec, of which he was elected prior in 1044. William duke of Normandy made him abbot of St. Stephen at Caen, and

LAN

when he conquered England preferred him to the see of Canterbury. In 1071 he went to Rome to receive the pallium from the pope, but it must be observed to his honour, that he stoutly resisted the authority of Gregory VII. who repeatedly cited him to Rome to answer the charge of heresy brought against him. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded several other churches and hospitals. He died in 1089. He wrote a book against Berenger, and other works, which were collected into a volume, in 1647.

LANFRANCO (Giovanni), a famous Italian painter, was born at Parma in 1581, and became a domestic in the service of count Horatio Scotti, who seeing his turn for drawing put him under Augustus Caracci, after whose death he went to Rome and studied under Annibal, who employed him in several great works, which he performed to his satisfaction. He excelled in painting in fresco in spacious places, as domes and ceilings. He died in 1647, leaving several children all very ingenious. He studied Correggio's manner, and adopted it very successfully.

LANGALLERIE (Philip, marquis of), first baron of Xaintonge, was a famous French general, and served his country with great reputation for many years. However this did not prevent his being disgraced, on which he went into the service of the emperor and the king of Poland; the former of whom caused him to be arrested on a charge of having concerted a plan with the Turks to make a descent on Italy. He died in prison at Vienna in 1717, aged 66. The *Memoirs* under his name, printed in 1708 in French, are not genuine.

LANGBAINÉ (Garard), a learned English divine, was born in Westmoreland about 1608, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the degree of D.D. He printed an edition of Longinus at Oxford in 1636, and several other learned works afterwards. In 1645 he was chosen provost of his college, which, with the office of keeper of the archives, he held to his death in 1657. He was held in great esteem by Selden, Usher, and other eminent scholars of that period.

LANGBAINÉ (Gerard), son of the above, was born at Oxford in 1656, and bound apprentice to a bookseller, which profession he soon quitted, and entered himself of University college. In 1690

he was elected superior beadle of law, and about the same time published an Appendix to a catalogue of all the graduates in divinity, law, and physic; besides which he was the author of a New Catalogue of English Plays, 1688, which is the ground-work of a book entitled, *An Account of the English dramatic Poets*, 1691. 8vo. He died in 1692.

LANGE (Josph), professor of Greek at Friburg, is the compiler of a work called, *Polyanthea*, 2 vols. folio. He also published a *Florilegium*, and *Elements of the Mathematics*. He flourished about the year 1600.

LANGE (Charles Nicholas), an ingenious Swedish naturalist, who published, 1. *Historia Lapidum figuratorum Helvetiæ*; 2. *Origo eorundem et methodus Testaceæ Mariæ distribuendi*.

LANGE (Rodolphus), a gentleman of Westphalia, who wrote a number of Latin poems.

LANGELAND (Robert), a very old English poet, and one of the first disciples of Wickliffe. He distinguished himself by a curious poem, entitled, *The Visions of Pierce Plowman*, written about 1369, intended as a satire on almost every description of men, but especially the clergy. It is written in blank verse with considerable force and humour, and in an alliterative measure.

LANGHORNE (Dr. John), an ingenious English divine and poet, was born at Kirby Steven in Westmoreland, and on entering into orders became tutor to the sons of a Lincolnshire gentleman, whose daughter he married. He held the living of Blagden in Somersetshire, and was besides a justice of the peace at the time of his death, which happened in 1779. He published, 1. *Poems*, in 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Theodosius and Constantia*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. *Solyman and Almena*, a tale; 4. *Frederic and Pharamond*, 12mo.; 5. *Sermons*, 2 vols.; 6. *Effusions of Fancy*, 2 vols.; 7. *Fables of Flora*, in verse; 8. *A translation of Plutarch's Lives*, and other works.

LANGIUS (John), a physician of Silesia, was born in 1485, and took his degree at Pisa, after which he practised at Heidelberg, and became physician to four electors palatine. He died in 1565. He published at Basil in 4to. 1554. *Medical Epistles*, which abound with curious matter, and are worth perusal.

LANGLAND (John), an English bishop, was a native of Henley in Oxfordshire, and educated at Magdalen college. In 1505 he became principal of Magdalen

hall, and ten years afterwards dean of Salisbury. In 1513 he was made bishop of Lincoln. He proposed to Henry VIII. the divorce between him and queen Catherine. He died in 1547. His works were printed in 1 vol. folio in 1532.

LANGLEY (Batty), an English architect, who died in 1751. He published many useful practical books, as the *Builder's Jewel*; the *Builder's Price-Book*; and other works for masons, bricklayers, and carpenters.

LANGTON (Stephen), archbishop of Canterbury; was born in England, but educated at Paris. He was chancellor of Paris, cardinal of Rome, and made bishop of Canterbury by the pope in opposition to king John and the clergy. John forbade Langton from entering his dominions, and banished the monks of Canterbury, for which the kingdom was laid under the papal interdict. The king was afterwards particularly excommunicated, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance. He then found it necessary to make his submission, to receive the archbishop, and to restore the monks. Langton was a haughty prelate, wholly devoted to the papal chair; however he was a man of great learning, and wrote several books, which we have not room to enumerate. He died in 1218.

LANGUET (Hubert), minister of state to Augustus elector of Saxony, was a native of France, and through his intimacy with Melancthon embraced the protestant religion. He was at Paris at the time of the bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew, as ambassador from the elector, and narrowly escaped with his own life, after saving that of Wichelius the printer, in whose house he lodged, and the famous Philip de Mornay. He was employed in several other embassies; but when the dispute broke out between the Lutherans and Zuinglians concerning the eucharist, he was suspected of favouring the latter, which occasioned him to quit the elector and go to Prague. He afterwards entered into the service of William prince of Orange. He died at Antwerp in 1581.

LANGUET (John Baptist Joseph), doctor of the Sorbonne, and vicar of St. Sulpice at Paris, was born at Dijon in 1675. He built a new church for his parish, and founded the house de l'Enfance Jesus, which consisted of two parts, the first of 35 poor ladies descended of noble families, the second of above 400 poor women and children. The young ladies received an education suitable to

them, and were employed by turns in superintending domestic concerns. The others worked at the spinning-wheel, and made a great quantity of linen and cotton. Nothing could be more excellent than this institution, which the ferocious revolution has swept away, as it has done every thing else that was good and praiseworthy. Languet was unwearied in acts of love and benevolence. He devoted himself wholly to the service of the poor, and spent all that he had upon works of charity. He refused several bishoprics, and in 1748 resigned his vicarage. He died in 1750.

LANGUET (John Joseph), brother of the above, was archbishop of Sens. He translated the psalms into French, and published several polemical treatises. He died in 1753.

LANIER, a painter, who was employed to collect pictures in foreign countries for Charles I. He placed a particular mark on all that he brought to England. No further account is known of him.

LAUNOY (Charles de), a celebrated commander, who served the emperor Charles V, and was made governor of Tournay, and viceroy of Naples. He took Francis I. prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and treated his royal prisoner with the greatest respect and liberality. He afterwards was appointed to conduct the French king back to his dominions. He died in 1527.

LANSBERGHE (Philip), a learned mathematician, was born at Ghent in 1561. He was a jesuit, and wrote a Sacred Chronology, and other works on astronomy and mathematics. He died in 1632.

* LANZANO (Andrea), an Italian painter, born at Milan, and educated partly under Carlo Maratti. He was a painter of great note, and was esteemed for the goodness of his composition and design, the beauty of his colouring, and the grace and dignity of his figures. He died in 1712.

LAPIDE (Cornelius à), a learned French jesuit, who died in 1637, aged 71. He devoted himself to the critical elucidation of the scriptures, and his works amount to 10 vols. folio.

LARDNER (Nathaniel), a learned nonconformist divine, was born at Hawkurst in Kent, in 1684. After receiving a good education at London he went to Utrecht, and from thence to Leyden, where he followed his studies with close application, and then returned to England, where he was employed as tutor to the son of lady Treby, and was also chaplain in her family. In 1733 he was

engaged with other ministers to carry on a course of lectures in the Old Bailey, but did not obtain a fixed settlement till 1729, when he became pastor of a congregation meeting in Crutched Friars. When Woolston made his rude attack upon the miracles of our Saviour, Mr. Lardner wrote an admirable reply, and, about the same time, published his Letter on the Logos. In 1733 came out the first part of the Credibility of the Gospel History, a work admirably executed, and of the greatest service to christianity. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D.D. for his useful labours. He died at his native place in 1768. The whole of his works were published by Dr. Kippis, in 11 vols. 8vo.

LARGILLIERE (Nicolas de), a French painter, born at Paris in 1656. He lived for some time in England, and was employed by Charles II. Louis XIV. also patronised him, and he became director of the academy. His greatest piece is a picture of the crucifixion. He also painted portraits admirably. He died in 1746.

* LARON (Marcellus), a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1653. He accompanied his father to England, where he completed his studies. He drew correctly, and painted drapery so well that sir Godfrey Kneller employed him to clothe his figures. But his greatest merit is the exactness with which he copied the works of eminent masters. He died in 1705.

LARREY (Isaac de), a French protestant, who was obliged to quit his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and took an asylum in Holland, where he was made historiographer to the States. He wrote, 1. History of England, 4 vols. folio; 2. The History of Louis XIV. 3 vols. 4to.; 3. The History of Augustus, 8vo.; 4. The History of the Seven Wise Men, 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1719.

LARROGUE (Matthew de), a protestant divine, was born at Lierac in Germany, in 1619. He became minister at Montauban, and published many works, which shew his learning to great advantage. He died in 1684.

LARROGUE (Daniel de), son of the preceding, was born at Virré. He was confined in prison five years for writing a satire on Louis XIV. He translated Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, and Echard's Roman History, into French. He died in 1731.

LASCARIS (Constantine), a learned Greek who came into Italy, when Constantinople was taken by the Turks in

1453. He settled at Messina, where he taught Greek with such reputation, that persons flocked to him from all parts. He died there about the end of the 15th century, and left his library to the senate. He wrote a Greek grammar.

LASCARIS (John), surnamed Rhyn-daceus, a learned Greek, who was employed by Laurence de Medicis to make a collection of books for him in Greece. The grand-signior allowed him to examine all his libraries, by which means he acquired some inestimable treasures. He revived the use of the capital letters of the Greek alphabet.

LASCENA (Peter), a learned Neapolitan, was born in 1590. His merits procured him the patronage of cardinal Barberini, with whom he lived at Rome, and to whom he dedicated his Latin discourses, *De Lingua Hellenistica*. He died in 1636. He was the author of some other works.

LATIMER (Hugh), an English reformer, was the son of a farmer at Thurstaston in Leicestershire. Being designed for the church he was sent to Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. On the breaking out of the reformation he shewed himself a zealous papist, but his friend Thomas Bilney, who died a martyr to the truth, brought him off from his errors, and he became as zealous a protestant. This change was soon observed, and gave great offence to the heads of the university, especially as it was perceived that the new opinions gained ground daily. Mr. Latimer continued to preach in spite of academical censure, and was followed by great crowds of people. Henry VIII. had the curiosity to hear him, and expressed himself much pleased with his piety and talents. Latimer, however, had no ambition, and when that monarch issued a proclamation prohibiting the reading the scriptures, he wrote him a free expostulatory letter full of honesty and truth. The king received it in good part, and took Latimer into especial favour. Various attempts were made against his life, but he was preserved through the whole of that reign, and preferred to the bishopric of Worcester, in which diocese he laboured with great prudence and success in promoting the reformation. On the fall of his old friend lord Cromwell, Latimer, through the influence of Gardiner, was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of king Edward VI. He

might then have returned to his diocese, but he chose rather to reside with archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth. He, however, made occasional journeys through various parts of the kingdom as an itinerant preacher, having the king's licence for that purpose. When Mary came to the throne he was apprehended and sent to the Tower, from whence he was sent with Ridley to Oxford, to have a public disputation with some of the popish divines. At this conference Latimer refused to abide by the authority of the fathers, but only by the Scriptures. After it was ended, sentence of death was passed upon him; and he and Ridley were burnt at Oxford in 1554. Two volumes of his sermons are in print, and well known.

LAUD (William), archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of an eminent clothier at Reading in Berkshire, and born there in 1573. From Reading school he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1593. He took his degree of M.A. in 1598, and at that time was grammar reader of his college. In 1601 he entered into orders, and having opposed some of the innovations of the puritan party, which about that time began to make head in the university, he fell under the displeasure of Dr. Abbot then vice-chancellor. His first preferment was the living of Stamford in Northamptonshire, and in 1608 he obtained that of Northkilworth in Leicestershire. He was no sooner invested with these livings than he gave 12 poor persons a regular allowance out of them, which continued to be his practice in all his future preferments. This year he took his degree of D.D. and became chaplain to Neile, bishop of Rochester. In 1611 he was elected president of his college, and in 1616 was preferred to the deanery of Gloucester. The year following he attended the king to Scotland, where he formed the design of bringing the two countries into a religious conformity. In 1620 he was installed into a prebend of Westminster, and about the same time was made bishop of St. David's. In 1622 he held his famous conference with Fisher the jesuit, before the marquis of Buckingham and his mother to confirm them in the protestant religion. An account of this conference was printed in 1624, and again in 1637. It proves the soundness of this learned prelate's principles, and is an incontrovertible defence of the church of England. At the coronation

L A U

of Charles I. he officiated as dean of Westminster in the room of bishop Williams, who was then in disgrace. In 1626 he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, and in 1628 to that of London. The university of Oxford in 1630 elected him their chancellor, and it may be said with justice that this venerable seat of learning never had a more zealous or liberal patron. He enlarged and ornamented St. John's college, and erected the elegant building at the end of the divinity school, founded an Arabic lecture, and gave a large collection of MSS. and coins to the university. He succeeded archbishop Abbot in 1633, and instantly began a work of reformation not more necessary than unpopular. The puritans had increased to an extraordinary degree, and in the established church there was a shameful want of conformity to the liturgy and discipline. But he not only paid the minutest attention to the state of the Anglican church, but extended also his care to that of Ireland, obtaining for it from the king all the impropriations that remained in the crown. On the breaking out of the rebellion his palace was assaulted by the London apprentices, and other riotous persons; and in 1640 he was impeached by the house of commons, and sent by the lords to the Tower, but was not brought to his trial till three years afterwards, when he made a most able and satisfactory defence of himself, as his virulent adversary Prynne himself acknowledges. Though no treason could be proved against him, the house of commons passed an act of attainder against him, which the lords were compelled to confirm by the threats of the earl of Pembroke and the mob. His behaviour on the scaffold was suited to his character and dignity. He fell January 10, 1644, on Tower-hill. His corpse was interred in the church of Allhallows, Barking, but afterwards it was taken up and removed to the chapel of St. John's college, Oxford. The archbishop was a man of quick passions, but of strict integrity and sound piety. His learning was great, and his talents of the first order. His enemies have blackened his character with a load of heavy accusations, most of which are false, and others evil misrepresentations of facts. After his death appeared his sermons in 1 vol. 12mo.; Devotions, 1 vol.; and in 1694 Wharton published his Diary and Remains.

LAUDER (William), a Scotchman, who taught Latin at the university of

L A V

Edinburgh, where he published in 1739 an edition of Johnston's Psalms. From thence he came to London, where he made a memorable attack on Milton, in a book entitled, *An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost*. His quotations passed as genuine for some time, but at length the forgeries were detected by Mr. Douglas, now bishop of Salisbury, who has had the honour of unmasking another impostor, Archibald Bower. Lauder, on being discovered, subscribed a confession of his offence, and went to Barbadoes, where he resided some time and kept a school. He died in 1771.

* LAUDONN (Gideon baron de), a German general of great reputation, was born in Livonia in 1716. He distinguished himself in several wars by his skill and bravery, and in 1759 obtained the command of an army. He defeated some of the ablest Prussian generals, and even Frederic himself, who said he was afraid of no one so much as of Laudonn. In 1778 he was made field marshal. In 1788 he took Belgrade, and other considerable places. In 1790 he commanded in Bohemia and Moravia, but died the same year, universally respected as one of the first generals of the age.

LAUGIER (Mark Anthony), an ingenious Frenchman, who wrote, 1. *An Essay on Architecture*; 2. *A History of Venice*; 3. *A History of the Peace of Belgrade*. He died in 1769.

LAVIRITTE (Louis Anne), a French physician, who translated into his native tongue Maclaurin's Account of Newton's Discoveries, and wrote *Observations on the Hydrophobia*. He died in 1759.

LAUNAY (Francis de), a French advocate, who wrote a Commentary on the Institutes Coutumiere of Layfel, and Remarks on the Roman and French System of Jurisprudence. He died in 1693.

LAUNOI (John de), a learned French divine, who devoted himself wholly to ecclesiastical history, and refused several benefices. He was a zealous defender of the liberties of the Gallican church, and opposed legends and canonizations. His works are very numerous. He died in 1678.

* LAVOISIER (Antoine-Laurent), a celebrated French chymist, was born at Paris in 1743. As early as 1766 he obtained a prize from the academy for a dissertation on the best mode of lighting the streets, so as to combine the several properties of economy, distinctness of vision, and facility of operation. Two

L A W

years after he was chosen a member of the academy, to which he contributed a considerable number of curious papers. He started a new theory of chymistry in opposition to Dr. Priestley's, and it was soon received throughout Germany, and even in this country it obtained numerous advocates. In 1789 he published his *Elements of Chymistry*, a work of great merit and importance. He succeeded Buffon and Tillet as treasurer of the academy, and he became one of the farmers-general; but in 1794 he was cut off by a tribunal of executioners calling themselves judges.

L A U R (Philippo), a painter, born at Rome in 1623. His father was a Flemish painter, and his eldest brother Francisco was also an eminent artist, but died at the age of 25. Philip studied under his brother-in-law Angelo Carofelli, whom he soon excelled. He applied to painting small historical pieces, with landscapes in the back-ground, delightfully executed. He also painted large pictures for churches. The subjects he generally chose were metamorphoses, bacchanals, &c. He died at Rome in 1694.

L A U R A, the celebrated mistress of Petrarch, was born at Avignon, and married to Hugo de Sades. Petrarch fell in love with her there in 1327, and his passion continued as long as she lived, though her chastity was never called in question. He wrote a great number of sonnets, of which Laura was the subject. She died of the plague in 1348, aged 38.

L A U R E N S (Andrew), a French physician, was professor of physic, chancellor of the university of Montpellier, and physician to Henry IV. of France. He died in 1609. His anatomical works were printed at Paris in 1600, folio.

L A U R E N T I O (Nicholas), an extraordinary personage, who from being the son of a laundress at Rome, acquired a great distinction as a public orator. His ambition led him to assume the supreme magistracy of that city, at the time when the papal chair was at Avignon; and for some time he had great success against the grandees, but his tyrannical conduct irritated the people, who set fire to his house, and killed him as he endeavoured to make his escape.

* **L A W** (John), a famous projector, born at Edinburgh. He went to Paris, where he raised himself to affluence, and obtained several great places by the famous scheme of a national bank, and the Mississippi company, which he pretended was to pay off the debt of the nation and

L E A

enrich individuals; but the whole fabric fell to the ground and ruined thousands of families. Law escaped popular vengeance, and got to Venice, where he died in poverty in 1729. He is the author of a small volume on money and paper credit.

* **L A W** (Edmund), bishop of Carlisle, and master of Peter-house, Cambridge, died in 1787, aged 84. His lordship published, 1. *The Theory of Religion*, in 1 vol. 8vo.; 2. *Archbishop King's Origin of Evil*, with notes, 8vo.; 3. *A Review of the Controversy concerning an intermediate State*, 12mo.

L A W E S (Henry), an English musician, was born at Salisbury in 1600. In 1625 he became a gentleman of the chapel royal, and was appointed one of the private band of Charles I. In 1653 he published his *Ayres and Dialogues*, &c. folio. He set to music the *Comus* of Milton, with whom he was very intimate. He also set most of Waller's songs, and died in 1662.

L A W E S (William), brother of the preceding, was an excellent performer on all kinds of instruments. He was commissary under general Gerard, in the royal army, and was killed at the siege of Chester.

* **L A W R E N C E** (Stringer), an eminent general, on the establishment of the East-India company. He was born in 1697, and died in 1775. The company out of gratitude for his services erected a fine monument to his memory in Westminster abbey.

L A W S O N (sir John), a brave English admiral, was born at Hull, and rose from the lowest station, by his merit, to the command of a ship. He served the parliament with great fidelity, but co-operated heartily with general Monk in bringing about the restoration, for which he received the thanks of both houses. He served under the duke of York as rear admiral in 1665, and was killed in the engagement with the Dutch fleet.

L A Z A R E L L I (Joho Francis), an Italian poet, born at Gubio. He wrote sonnets and satirical poems, which have been often printed. He died in 1694.

L E A K E (Richard), master-gunner of England, was born at Harwich in 1649. He distinguished himself in several actions at sea, particularly in the engagement with van Trump in 1673. He was then on board the *Royal Prince*, a first rate, which lost all her masts, most of her guns were dismounted, and 400 of her men were either killed or wounded; notwithstanding this he defended the

LEA

ship against a superior force, and brought her safe to Chatham. In this action his son Henry was killed by his side. He was afterwards made master-gunner of England, and store-keeper of the ordnance at Woolwich. He had a great skill in fire-works, and was the inventor of the method of firing a mortar by the blast of a piece.

LEAKE (Sir John), son of the preceding, was born at Rotherhithe in 1656, and was with his father in the memorable engagement just mentioned. In 1688 he was appointed to the command of a frigate, and after the revolution he distinguished himself by some important services, particularly the relief of Londonderry. In 1702 he was sent out as commodore of a squadron to drive the French from Newfoundland, which service he performed with great credit. On his return home he was made rear-admiral of the blue. The year following he was engaged with admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar, and for his services received the honour of knighthood. In 1705 he saved that important fortress from the combined attacks of France and Spain. The same year he was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona, and in 1706 he so seasonably relieved that place, that king Philip was obliged to raise the siege. This was followed by the reduction of the cities of Carthage and Alicant, and the island of Majorca. On the death of admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel he was appointed admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief of her majesty's fleet. In 1708 he conveyed the new queen of Spain to her consort king Charles, and was presented by her with a diamond ring worth 300*l*. He next reduced the islands of Sardinia and Minorca. Having thus terminated the campaign he returned to England, where he was chosen member of parliament for Rochester. On the death of the queen he lost his places, after which he lived privately at Greenwich, where he died in 1720.

LEAKE (Stephen Martin), son of captain Martin, who married a sister of admiral Leake's lady. That gallant officer leaving no issue bequeathed his property to the captain, and his son out of gratitude took upon him the name of Leake. He was garter king at arms, and published, 1. *Nummi Britannici Historia*, 1726, 8vo.; 2. *The Life of Sir John Leake*, 8vo.; 3. *The Statutes of the Order of the Garter*, 4to. He died in 1773.

LEE

* LEAKE (Dr. John), an eminent English physician. He was the founder of the Westminster lying-in hospital, and died in 1792. He published several esteemed books on midwifery and female diseases.

LEAPOR (Mary), a poetess, was the daughter of a gentleman's gardener in Northamptonshire, and received an education suited to her station. She died of the measles at the age of 24 in 1735. Her poems have been published in 2 vols. 8vo. and possess merit.

LEBID, an Arabian poet, who was employed by Mohammed to answer the satires which were written against him. He died at the age of 140.

LEBLANC (Marcel), one of the fourteen jesuits sent by Louis XIV. to Siam. He died at Mofambique, leaving behind him a History of the Revolutions of Siam, in 2 vols. 8vo.

LECTIUS (James), syndic of Geneva, and a respectable poet and critic. His greatest work is a collection, called, *Poetae Græci Veteres*, 2 vols. folio. He died in 1612.

* LEDYARD (John), an English traveller, who was employed by the society for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa. He died in the enterprize in 1789.

* LE DRAN (Henry Francis), a famous French surgeon, who died in 1770, aged 85 years. His works are, 1. *Parallele des Differentes Manières de tirer la Pierre de la Vessie*, 1730; 2. *Observations de la Chirurgie*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. *Traité des Opérations de Chirurgie*, 8vo.; 4. *Réflexions sur les Plaies d'armes à feu*, 12mo.; 5. *Consultations sur la plupart des maladies qui sont du ressort de la Chirurgie*, 8vo.; 6. *Traité Economique de l'Anatomie des Corps humain*, 8vo.

LEE (Nathaniel), an English dramatist, was the son of a clergyman, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. but not obtaining a fellowship he left the university and went to London. He here made an attempt on the stage as an actor but without success, on which he commenced writer. His first piece was called *Nero, Emperor of Rome*, which came out in 1675, and was well received. He now continued to write a play every year till 1681, when he began to shew symptoms of insanity. These increasing he was confined for some time in Bedlam, from whence he was dis-

charged in 1688. He wrote two plays after this, but never recovered his senses entirely, and died in 1690, in consequence of a drunken frolic. Lee has a great power over the passions, but his language is mere rant and bombast. His *Rival Queens* and *Theodosius* are still occasionally performed.

* **LEECHMAN** (Dr. William), a learned divine, and principal of the college of Glasgow, is well known by some excellent sermons, and an *Essay on Prayer*. He died in 1784, aged 78.

* **LEEFE** (John Anthony van der), a celebrated painter, born at Bruges in 1664. He painted landscapes which he always sketched after nature; also views of the sea, in storms and in calms. He died in 1720.

* **LEEUW** (Gabriel van der), a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1643. He painted animals, particularly droves of oxen, sheep, and other cattle, with admirable spirit. He died in 1688. His brother Peter van der Leeuw, was also a good artist in the same line.

LEGGE (George), baron of Dartmouth, and an eminent naval commander, was brought up under admiral Spragge, and in 1667 obtained the command of a ship, though not more than twenty years of age. In 1673 he was made governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682 he was raised to the peerage, and the year following was made governor of Tangier, the fortifications of which place he was directed to destroy. Having executed this commission he returned to England. James II. appointed him master of the horse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Tower. He had also the command of the fleet at the time of the prince of Orange's invasion, but was prevented from attacking him by contrary winds, and other accidents. At the revolution he was committed to the Tower, where he died in 1691, aged 44.

* **LEGUANO** (Stefano Maria), an Italian painter of history, born near Bologna in 1660, and educated in the school of Carlo Cignani; he afterwards became a disciple of Carlo Maratti. Some of his best works are at Milan, which display a fine imagination, a charming diffusion of light, and the whole touched with a free and sweet pencil. He died in 1715.

LEIBNITZ (Godfrey William de), a celebrated philosopher, was born at Leipzig in 1646. His father was professor of

moral philosophy in that university, but died when his son was six years old. However, by the care of his mother, he obtained a good education, and at the age of 15 began his studies at the university of Leipsic, from whence he removed to Jena. In 1664 he was admitted to his degree of M.A. at the former university, and about that time applied diligently to the study of the Greek philosophers. At length he resolved on making the law his profession, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty at Altorf, after which he obtained a post at the court of the elector of Mentz. At the request of his patron, baron Boineburg, he went to Paris to negotiate some concerns there in 1672, and formed an acquaintance at that capital with several eminent mathematicians. The year after he visited England, where Mr. Collins gave him some hints of sir Isaac Newton's discovery of fluxions, to which invention Leibnitz afterwards laid claim himself. The elector of Hanover, George I. took him under his patronage, and employed him in writing the *History of the House of Brunswick*. In 1700 he was admitted a member of the royal academy of sciences at Paris, and on the erection of that of Berlin he was appointed perpetual president. In 1711 he was made aulic counsellor to the emperor, and the czar Peter the Great appointed him privy counsellor of justice, with a considerable pension. Leibnitz was engaged in a controversy at the time of his death in 1716, with Dr. Samuel Clarke, on the subjects of free-will, space, and other abstruse points. He was a deep mathematician, an acute philosopher, and a man of lively genius, but very vain and abundantly avaricious. His works are numerous.

LEIGH (sir Edward), a learned Englishman, was a native of Leicestershire, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He sat in the long parliament, and had a place in the assembly of divines. He was a man of great erudition, as his *Critica Sacra*, and *Annotations on the New Testament*, bear witness. He died at Rushall in Staffordshire, in 1671.

LEIGH (Charles), an eminent physician and naturalist, was a native of Lancashire. He was a fellow of the royal society, and published an account of the *Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derby*; also a *History of Virginia*, and other works. He died at the beginning of the 18th century.

LEIGHTON (Alexander), a Scotch

LEL

presbyterian divine, born at Edinburgh in 1587, and memorable for the sufferings he underwent on account of some virulent libels which he published against Charles I. and the church of England. For these he had his nose slit, his ears cut off, and a public whipping inflicted on him. In 1640 the parliament appointed him keeper of Lambeth palace, which was converted into a state prison. He died insane in 1644.

LEIGHTON (Robert), archbishop of Glasgow, was son of the preceding, and born at Edinburgh. He entered into orders, and became a most exemplary parish priest. His extraordinary merits recommended him to the magistrates of Edinburgh, who chose him president of their college. Soon after the restoration he was consecrated bishop of Dunblane, in which diocese he governed with great moderation, so that he was revered even by the greatest enemies of the episcopacy. The rest of the Scotch bishops acted in a different manner, on which despairing to see that church properly established he went to London, and resigned his bishopric. The king, however, obliged him to accept of the archbishopric of Glasgow, in which station he made another effort to moderate the violence of his brethren, but finding that all was in vain, he went to London and resigned his dignity. He then led a retired life in the county of Suffex, and died suddenly at an inn in London in 1684. The works of this excellent prelate are inestimable, particularly his Commentary on St. Peter.

* **LEISMAN** (Giovanni Antonio), a German painter, who died in 1698, aged 94. Pozzo mentions two excellent pictures by him, one is a landscape with dreary mountains and thick woods, out of which appears a gang of robbers preparing to assault some unfortunate travellers; the other is a seaport enriched with views of elegant buildings and antiquities.

LELAND (John), antiquary-royal of England, was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he was sent to Christ's college, Cambridge, but afterwards he removed to All Soul's college, Oxford. On entering into orders he became chaplain to Henry VIII. who gave him the title of his antiquary. By virtue of the royal commission he searched various cathedrals and religious houses for curious records and secrets of antiquity, in which employment he spent six years, travelling

LEM

over every part of the kingdom. Having completed his labours he was presented to the valuable living of Hasely in Oxfordshire, and to a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1545 he presented his collections to the king under the title of a *Newe Yeare's Gifte*. This, however, was only the beginning of what he proposed to execute, but while he was intent upon his studies a phrenzy seized him, in which state he continued to his death in 1552. His *Itinerary* and *Collectanea* have been published by Hearne.

LELAND (John), a learned dissenting divine, was born at Wigan in Lancashire, in 1691. His parents going to Dublin to settle he received his education there, and became pastor of a congregation in that city. He devoted his literary pursuits to the defence of christianity, and that with the greatest honour to himself, and advantage to the noble cause he pleaded. His *View of the deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the last and present Century*, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. is a most valuable work; as is also a later performance by him, entitled, *The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation shewn from the State of Religion in the Ancient Heathen World*, &c. 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1761.

* **LELAND** (Dr. Thomas), a native of Dublin, and member of the college in that city, who distinguished himself by a *History of Ireland*, a *Life of Philip of Macedon*, and a translation of Demosthenes. He died in 1785, aged 63.

LELONG (James), a French ecclesiastic, who wrote a curious work, entitled, *An Historical Library of France*. He died in 1721, aged 66.

LELY (sir Peter), a famous painter, was born in Westphalia in 1617, and bred at the Hague under Grebber, after which he came to England, where he at first painted landscapes and historical subjects, but finding that more encouragement was given to portrait painting he turned his attention that way, and became unrivalled in the graceful airs of his heads, the pleasing variety of his postures, and the elegant flowing of the draperies. He was in great favour with Charles I. and II. the latter of whom knighted him, and made him his principal painter. He died in 1680.

* **LEMENS** (Balthasar van), a historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1637. He settled in London, and died there in 1704. He had a free pencil with a ready

invention, sometimes shewing a degree of elegance in his figures.

LEMERY (Nicolas), a French chymist, was born at Rouen in Normandy, in 1645, and bred an apothecary. In 1666 he went to Paris to study chymistry, but finding little opportunity of attaining any knowledge in the art there he went to Montpellier, where he made so great a proficiency as to become a lecturer. In 1672 he returned to Paris, and provided himself with a laboratory; but being of the reformed religion, he was obliged to quit France in 1683. He then came to England, and was well received by Charles II. who made him great offers if he would stay, but he chose rather to return to his own country. In 1686 he embraced the Roman catholic religion, and then obtained full liberty to practise physic, and to read his chymical lectures. In 1699 he was made associate chymist to the royal academy, and the same year became a pensionary. He died in 1715. His principal work is a *Course of Chymistry*, 8vo.

LEMERY (Louis), son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1677. He trod in his father's steps, and became physician to the king, and member of the academy of sciences. He published a treatise on food, and some papers in the *Memoirs of the academy*. He died in 1743.

LEMNIUS (Lævinus), a learned physician, born in Zealand in 1504. On the death of his wife he entered into orders, and obtained a canonry in his own country, where he died in 1568. He wrote an account of the plants mentioned in Scripture; a book on astrology, and another *De Oculis Naturæ Miraculis*.

LEMOINE (Francis), a French painter, born at Paris. His manner of designing was incorrect, but pleasing; and the female figures very graceful. His chief performances are, *The Nativity at St. Roche*; a *Transfiguration*; the flight into Egypt; and the *Apotheosis of Hercules at Versailles*, the saloon of which took him four years in painting. He put an end to himself in 1737.

* **LEMON (George William)**, an English divine, who published in 1780 an *Etymological English Dictionary* in 1 volume 4to., which shews considerable industry and learning. He died in 1797 aged 71.

L'ENCLOS (Ninon de), a celebrated French lady, was born at Paris in 1615. Her mother wanted to make her a nun, but her father, being a man of the world,

resisted the proposal, and she became a woman of pleasure. She was mistress of herself at 15, and indulged her amorous propensities without control. The greatest men in France grew enamoured of her charms. She did not, however, prostitute herself for gain; and her wit and decorum were such, that the most virtuous ladies courted her acquaintance. She was held in the greatest respect by men of genius, who consulted her upon their works. This extraordinary woman died in 1706, aged 90. She left some children. One of her sons died before her; and the circumstance of his death is singular: having been bred up without knowing his mother, he conceived a passion for her; and when she discovered to him the secret of his birth, he stabbed himself in her presence. There are a few genuine letters by her in the works of St. Evremond; but those published in her name addressed to the marquis de Sevigné are fictitious.

LENFANT (James), a protestant divine, born in 1691. He was educated at Geneva, and became minister of the French church at Heidelberg; but when the palatinate was invaded by the French, he retired to Berlin, where he died in 1728. He published histories of the councils of Constance, Basle, and Pisa, all well executed; also a translation of the New Testament into French in conjunction with Beausobre, and other works.

LENGLET (Nicolas du Fresnoy), a French writer, was born at Beauvois in 1674. He became secretary to the French ambassador at Cologne, and librarian to prince Eugene. He was burnt to death by falling into the fire at the age of 82 years. His works are voluminous, but very incorrect. The best is his *Méthode pour étudier l'Histoire*, &c.

LENNARD (Samson), an Englishman, who distinguished himself as a soldier, and was with sir Philip Sidney at the battle of Zutphen. He published some translations from the Latin and French, and had considerable skill in heraldry. He died about 1630.

LENS (Bernard), a miniature painter, and enameller to king George II. He published some drawing-books, and several views. He died about 1741.

* **LENTULUS (Cneius)**, surnamed *Gæticulus*, a Roman of an illustrious family, who was raised to the consulate A.D. 26, but was put to death some time after by Tiberius, who was jealous of his popu-

LEO

larity. He wrote a history mentioned by Suetonius, and Martial calls him a poet.

* **LEO I.** pope, Turnamed the Great, was an Italian by birth, and had been employed by popes Celestin I. and Sextus III. in several important affairs. He succeeded the latter pontiff in 440, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the manichees and other heretics, and in endeavouring to extend the papal see. His works amount to 3 vols folio. He died in 461.

* **LEO II.** was born in Sicily, and succeeded Agatho in the popedom A.D. 682. He pretended an authority over the eastern church, and instituted holy water. He died in 683.

* **LEO III.** succeeded Adrian I. in 795. The nephews of the preceding pope formed a conspiracy against Leo, and having seized upon him in a procession, dragged him into a monastery, where they sadly mangled him. He afterwards recovered, and sought an asylum in France. Charlemagne sent him back to Italy with a strong guard, and he entered Rome in triumph. He afterwards crowned that monarch emperor of the West; but on his death a new conspiracy was formed against Leo, which being discovered, he put his enemies to death. He died in 816.

* **LEO IV.** a Roman, ascended the papal chair after Sergius II. in 847, and died in 855. The Saracens having invaded the ecclesiastical state in his time, he marched against them, and obtained a complete victory; after which he put the city of Rome into a state of defence, by building a wall all round it, and erecting strong fortifications.

* **LEO V.** the successor of Benedict IV. in 703. He was driven from his seat a few months after his election, and died in prison.

* **LEO VI.** a Roman, succeeded John in 928, and died the year following. He is considered as an intruder by many of the catholic historians.

* **LEO VII.** a Roman, was elected pope on the death of John XI. in 936. He was a man of great zeal and piety, and died in 939.

* **LEO VIII.** was elected pope on the deposition of John XII. in 963, by the authority of the emperor Otho, hence Baronius and others treat him as an intruder. However his character stands high as a man of great probity, and many of the catholics regard him with respect as a legitimate pontiff, and an honour to the chair. He died in 965.

LEO

* **LEO IX.** who bears the distinction of a saint in the calendar, was born of an illustrious family, and became bishop of Toul, and in 1048 was chosen pope. He convened several councils for the reformation of the manners of the ecclesiastics, and to condemn the errors of Berenger on the eucharist. The Normans having marched into Italy in 1053, he marched against them at the head of a German army; but was beaten and taken prisoner. The conquerors conducted him to Rome, where he died the year following.

LEO X. (John de Medicis) was born at Florence in 1475. At the age of 11 he was made an archbishop by Louis XI. king of France, and at 14 a cardinal by pope Innocent VIII. Pope Julius II. invested him with the dignity of legate, and he served as such in the army which was defeated by the French near Ravenna, in 1512. He was taken prisoner there; but the soldiers shewed the most superstitious veneration for his person, as being the representative of the holy father. He was elected to the papacy in 1513. His coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp. Leo was very fond of magnificence, and, indeed, of pleasures of all kinds. However he had some taste for letters, and greatly protected men of learning. The poets in particular experienced the good effects of his liberality. So great, indeed, was his love of poetry, that he issued a bull in favour of Ariosto; at the same time that he sent out another against Martin Luther. But religion formed the least part of Leo's character. Some have even accused him of downright blasphemy and impiety. He may be considered as a principal cause of the reformation: for in order to complete the magnificent church of St. Peter, which was begun by Julius II., he published the most scandalous indulgences for pardoning the sins of those who should purchase them. These being brought into Germany, stirred up Luther against this abominable traffic, and thus a light was kindled, which the pope's authority could not extinguish. Leo died in 1521.

* **LEO XI.** Alexander Octavian of the house of Medici, and cardinal of Florence. He was chosen pope April 1, 1604, and died the 27th of the same month, aged 70 years. His character was respectable.

* **LEO I.** or the elder, emperor of the East, ascended the throne in 457. He is said to have been a Thracian of obscure birth. He renewed the war

LEO

with the Vandals; but was unfortunate through the treachery of his general Aspar, whom he therefore put to death with all his family in 471. The Goths, to revenge the fate of Aspar, poured into the empire, which they ravaged even to the walls of Constantinople. Leo died in 474, leaving a very dubious character behind him, being praised by some for his many virtues, and censured by others for his excessive avarice, and severity.

* **LEO II.** or the Younger, was the son of Zeno, and of Ariadne daughter of Leo I. and came to the imperial throne in 474. His father, however, managed all the affairs of government, and shortly after got himself proclaimed emperor. Leo died the same year, having ruined his health by his debaucheries.

* **LEO III.** called the Isaurian, from the country of his birth, where his parents were poor mechanics. Leo entered into the army, and became one of the body-guard to Justinian II. Anastasius II. him made a general, and at length took him as a coadjutor in the empire in 717. The Saracens having ravaged Thrace, laid siege to Constantinople with a large fleet; but Leo bravely defended the place, and compelled the infidels to retire. His reign, however, was very tyrannical, and he drove the patriarch Germanus from his seat, and placed Anastasius therein. But, perhaps, the most atrocious crime of this barbarian, was his burning the library of Constantinople with all its invaluable treasures, consisting of a quantity of medals, and above 30,000 volumes. The popes Gregory II. and III. excommunicated him, for which he prepared an armament to invade Italy; but the ships were destroyed by a storm in the Adriatic sea. Leo died in 741.

* **LEO IV.** the son of Constantine Copronymus, succeeded his father in 775. In his time the great controversy raged between the iconoclasts, or the image breakers, and their adversaries. Leo repulsed the Saracens in Asia, and died after a reign of five years.

* **Leo V.** or the Armenian, from the country of which he was a native. He rose to the rank of general by his valour; but the emperor Nicephorus disgraced him, and sent him into exile. Michael Rhangabus recalled him, and Leo profiting by the misfortunes of his master, got himself elected emperor by the troops in 813. He was a cruel and

LEO

treacherous prince, and died generally hated in 820.

* **LEO VI.** or the Philosopher, was the son and successor of Basil the Macedonian. The Hungarians, Saracens, and Bulgarians, having united against the empire, he called to his assistance the Turks, who passed into Bulgaria, and ravaged the country with fire and sword. He drove the patriarch Photius from his seat; and Nicholas, one of the successors of that famous man, excommunicated the emperor, for which Leo deposed him. He died in 911, after a reign of 25 years. He obtained the name of Philosopher by the flattery of his courtiers, and not by his real title to that appellation. He did, indeed, write some books, the most interesting of which is a treatise on Tactics, printed at Leyden in 1612.

LEO, archbishop of Thessalonica, was one of the revivers of Greek literature. He flourished in the 9th century, and was deeply skilled in the mathematics.

LEO (Pilatus), the first professor of Greek at Florence about 1360. He was a man of great learning, and read Homer's poems in the schools of Florence. He perished by shipwreck in the Adriatic, on his return to Italy from Constantinople.

LEO, of Modena, a learned rabbi of Venice, in the 17th century, who wrote a history of the Jewish rites and ceremonies, also a dictionary, Hebrew and Italian.

* **LEONE** (Arto), called also Conario, an historical painter, was born in 1498, and was a disciple of Cornelius Engelbrecht. His subjects were usually taken from the sacred writings, or from the mythologists. He died in 1564.

LEONI (Giacomo), a Venetian architect, who settled in England, and published there an excellent edition of Palladio in folio, 1742. He died in 1746.

LEONICENUS (Nicolas), professor of physic at Ferrara, was the first who translated Galen's works, to which he added commentaries. He also translated Hippocrates's Aphorisms, and other works. He died in 1524, aged 96.

LEONIDAS king of Sparta, opposed Xerxes when he invaded Greece, and fought the whole Persian army at the straits of Thermopylae, with such skill and bravery, as to compel them to retire. At last a detachment of the Persians was led by Ephialtes, the Trachinian, by a secret path up the mountains, and coming down on the rear of the Spartans, obtained a complete victory. Out of the

LEO

three hundred, only one man escaped, and he was treated with ignominy by his countrymen, for leaving so glorious a field, where death was more honourable than life. This battle happened B.C. 480.

LEONTIUM, a celebrated courtesan of antiquity, who also became famous for her knowledge of philosophy. She attached herself to Epicurus and his disciples; but still indulged her former profession, and had a son by Metrodorus, whom Epicurus recommended in his will to his executors. She wrote a book against Theophrastus, which is mentioned by Cicero.

* **LEOPOLD I.** emperor of Germany, was the second son of Ferdinand III. and of Mary Anne of Spain. He was born in 1640, became king of Hungary in 1655, king of Bohemia in 1656, and emperor in 1658. He had two great powers to contend with, France on the one side, and the Turks on the other; and suffered in his war with both. France took from him Alsace, and many other frontier places of the empire; and the Turks would have taken Vienna, had they not been compelled to raise the siege by John Sobieski king of Poland. Prince Eugene of Savoy, a young and enterprising general in the imperial service, gave also a turn to the affairs of Leopold, whose tyranny, however, was so great, that his Hungarian subjects were nearly on the point of revolting when he died in 1705.

* **LEOPOLD II.** the son of the emperor Francis I., and of Maria Theresa of Austria, was born at Vienna in 1747, and succeeded his father in the duchy of Tuscany in 1765, which he governed with great wisdom; but the toleration which he granted to the protestants occasioned great discontents among the people, fomented by the bishops and priests. In 1790 he succeeded the emperor Joseph II., and no sooner was he gone to Vienna, than the malcontents openly shewed themselves in opposition to the measures he had adopted. But, by a summary punishment of the ringleaders, this insurrection was soon quelled. In 1791 Leopold concluded a peace with the Turks. The revolution in France gave him considerable uneasiness; but he was very irrefoluble in his conduct; and before he had come to any determination on the subject of war, he was carried off by a fever, March 1, 1792. He was succeeded by his son Francis.

LEOTAUD (Vincent), a French jesuit

LES

and mathematician, who published a work entitled, *Examen Quadraturæ*, 1654, 4to. in which he proves the impossibility of demonstrating the quadrature of the circle.

LEOWICQ (Cyprian), or Leovitius, a Bohemian astrologer, born in 1504. He published Ephemerides, and some pieces of a like kind, in which he inserted many bold predictions; particularly that the world would come to an end in 1584, which occasioned great alarm in Germany, and made many people very religious for a short time. He died in 1574.

LEPICIER (Bernard), a French engraver and man of letters, was secretary and historiographer to the academy of painting at Paris, where he died in 1755.

LEPIDUS (Marcus Æmilius), one of the triumvirs with Anthony and Octavius. He obtained Africa for his part, but was soon deprived of it by Augustus. He spent the remainder of his days in Italy, in obscurity and contempt.

LE QUIEN (Michael), a French ecclesiastic of the order of St. Dominic, who wrote against Courayer on the validity of the consecrations of English bishops. He was well read in ecclesiastical history, and died in 1703, aged 42.

LERNUTIUS (John), a modern Latin poet, was born at Bruges. His works were published by Elziyir, with this title, *Jani Lernutii Bassi, Ocelli, et alia Poemata*. He died in 1619.

LESBONAX, a philosopher of Mitylene, who flourished in the first century. There are two orations under his name in Aldus's edition of ancient orators, and a treatise *De figuris Grammaticis*, printed at Leyden in 1739.

LESCAILLE (Catherine), a native of Holland, and called by some the Dutch Sappho. She died in 1711. Her works chiefly consist of tragedies, very irregular, but discovering in many respects strong marks of superior genius.

LESLEY (John), bishop of Ross in Scotland, was born of a noble family in 1527, and educated at the university of Aberdeen, of which cathedral he was made canon in 1547. He then went abroad, and did not return home till 1554, when he entered into orders and obtained some valuable preferment. The Roman catholics sent him over to France, to invite the queen to Scotland, thinking that her presence would restore the public tranquillity, which was then violently broken by religious contentions. On his

return with her majesty he was sworn of the privy-council, and made bishop of Rofs. He was a zealous defender of the Romish religion, and took great pains in collecting the ancient laws of the kingdom into one body. When queen Mary fled into England, Elizabeth appointed commissioners at York, to examine into the differences between her and her subjects, on which Lesley was chosen by Mary to manage her cause, which he did with great ability. He afterwards tried various ways to procure her escape, for which, and for endeavouring to negotiate a marriage between her and the duke of Norfolk, he was sent to the Tower. In 1573 he was set at liberty and banished the kingdom. He then went abroad and endeavoured to interest several crowned heads in behalf of his mistress, and wrote some books in her defence. In 1579 he was made vicar-general to the bishop of Rouen; but in his visitation of that see, he was thrown into prison, and to avoid being sent to Elizabeth, was obliged to pay a large ransom. The same happened to him again in 1590. Three years afterwards he was appointed bishop of Constance, but never possessed that diocese. He died in a monastery near Brussels in 1596. Bishop Lesley was a man of great learning and integrity, and the zealous attachment he shewed to his royal mistress will immortalize his memory. The principal of his works is entitled *De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum*, Romæ 1578, 4to.

LESLIE (John), bishop of Clogher, was born in Scotland of a good family, and educated at Aberdeen and at Oxford. His first preferment was the bishopric of the Orkneys, from whence he was removed to Raphoe in Ireland, in 1633. He built there a stately palace in the form of a castle, in which he endured a long siege against Oliver Cromwell. On being obliged to surrender he retired to Dublin, where he held several ordinations. In 1661 he was translated to Clogher. He died in 1671, aged above 100 years, and having been above half a century a bishop.

LESLIE (Charles), son of the preceding, was born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin, where he took his degree of M.A., and on entering into orders, became chancellor of the diocese of Connor. He rendered himself very obnoxious to the popish party, by disputing successfully with some of their priests, and converting thereby several

persons, particularly a gentleman of some consequence among them. He signalized himself also in many other respects against the arrogance of the papists, who took great liberties in consequence of James II. being of their religion. But though Mr. Leslie opposed strenuously the popish principles, he could not bring himself to alienate his allegiance from that monarch, and thereby lost all his preferments at the revolution. He then commenced political writer, and published several smart works in defence of hereditary right, and non-resistance. He also wrote some admirable pieces against the quakers, dissenters, socinians, and deists. Becoming obnoxious on account of his politics, he was obliged to withdraw secretly to France, where he joined the pretender, and had liberty to officiate in a private chapel, according to the rites of the church of England. He accompanied that prince to Italy, and endeavoured to convert him to protestantism; but being disappointed, and also indifferently treated, he returned to his own country, and died at his house at Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan, in 1722. His theological works have been collected into 2 vols. folio. They shew great depth of judgment, and most extensive reading.

LESSING (Gothold Ephraim), a German poet, was the son of a minister at Kametz, and educated at Meissen, from whence he was sent to Leipzig, where he applied himself to dramatic poetry, and finished a comedy called the *Young Scholar*, but led rather an irregular life, which gave his father great uneasiness. On leaving Leipzig, he went to Berlin, where he formed an acquaintance with Voltaire. Here he wrote and translated several books, and formed many plans which he did not live to execute. He was for some time secretary to general Tauenzien, at Breslaw, where he gave way to play so that his literary labours were suspended.

* LESSIUS (Leonard), a learned jesuit, was born near Antwerp in 1554, and became professor of philosophy at Douay, and afterwards filled the theological chair at Louvain, where some propositions by him on scholastic points were censured. Lessius appealed to pope Sixtus V., who reversed the censure. He died in 1623. His works shew much sagacity and depth of judgment. At the request of sir W. Raleigh, an anonymous friend translated two books by Lessius, on the Being of a God, and

the Immortality of the Soul, into English.

L'ESTRANGE (Roger), an English writer, was born in Norfolk in 1616. His father was sir Hamond L'Estrange, a zealous royalist. The son had a liberal education, and at the age of 22 attended king Charles I. on his expedition to Scotland. He adhered stedfastly to the royal cause, but in 1646 he was taken up and condemned as a spy, and was sent to Newgate. The day of his execution was even appointed, but it was put off; and after remaining in confinement four years he made his escape, and got beyond sea, where he continued till 1653, when he returned to England, and pleading the act of indemnity, it was allowed him by Cromwell. He was neglected at the restoration, as were also many more deserving men, on which he commenced author; and, his writings bringing him into notice, he was appointed licenser of the press. He set up a newspaper, called, *The Public Intelligencer*, which was dropped on the publication of the *London Gazette* in 1665. In 1679 he started another paper, called, *The Observer*, the design of which was to vindicate the court, and especially Charles II. This procured him patronage, and the honour of knighthood. He died in 1704, and was buried in the church of St. Giles-in-the-fields. Sir Roger was an industrious writer, and besides his own pamphlets, which were numerous, published translations of several books, ancient and modern.

LETHIEULLIER (Smart), an English antiquary and virtuoso, was born in Essex, and bred at Trinity college, Oxford. He made a noble collection of antiquities, fossils, and other curiosities, and died in 1760, aged 59.

LETI (Gregorio), an Italian writer, born at Milan in 1630, and received his education among the jesuits. He afterwards travelled, and at Lausanne embraced the protestant religion. He resided for some time at Geneva, from whence he removed to London, and finally settled at Amsterdam, where he died in 1701. John le Clerc married his daughter. Leti wrote the History of Louis XIV., of Philip II. of Spain, of the Emperor Charles V., Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, and Pope Sixtus VI.; also the History of Geneva.

LEUCIPPUS, an ancient philosopher of Abdera, who flourished about 428 years B.C. He was a disciple of Zeno, and invented the system of atoms, and a va-

cuum. Diogenes Laertius wrote his Life.

LEUNCLAVIUS (Johannes), a learned German, who travelled into Turkey, and wrote a History of the Ottoman Empire, and other works. He died at Vienna in 1593, aged 60.

LEUSDEN (John), a profound Hebraean, was born at Utrecht in 1624, and became professor of Hebrew in that university. He died in 1699. His works are, 1. *Onomasticon Sacrum*; 2. *Clavis Hebraica et Philosophica veteris Testamenti*; 3. *Novi Testamenti Clavis Græca*; 4. *Compendium Biblicum veteris Testamenti*; 5. *Compendium Græcum Novi Testamenti*.

* **LEVI**, the third son of Jacob and of Leah, was born B.C. 1748. He was guilty of a dreadful massacre of the Schemites, whose prince had violated the chastity of his sister Dinah. He went into Egypt with his father and brethren, and died there in 1612, B.C. His family were consecrated to the service of God.

LEVINGSTON (James, earl of Calendar), a famous soldier of Scotland, was gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles I. who created him lord Levingston of Almont in 1633, and afterwards earl of Calendar. At the commencement of the civil war he sided with the parliament, but soon returned to his duty, and distinguished himself by his activity in the king's service. He took Carlisle, where he found a considerable supply of ammunition, and endeavoured to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. He died in 1672.

LEVER (sir Ashton), a curious collector, was the son of sir D'arcy Lever, knight of Alkington near Manchester. He became a gentleman commoner of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he was greatly distinguished for his skill in horsemanship. On leaving the university he went to reside with his mother, and afterwards settled at his family seat, which he soon rendered famous by the best aviary in the kingdom. He next extended his views to all branches of natural history, and became at last possessed of one of the finest museums in the world. This was in 1785 disposed of by way of lottery, and is now on the Surrey side of Blackfriars bridge. Sir Ashton died in 1788.

LEUWENHOEK (Anthony de), a Dutch physician, was born at Delft in Holland, in 1632, and acquired great fame on account of his microscopical ex-

periments and discoveries. His Letters to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, and others, were printed at Leyden in 1722, 4to. He died in 1723.

* LEWIS (John), a learned divine, was born at Bristol in 1675, and received his academical education at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. Archbishop Tenison proved his patron, and gave him the vicarage of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, with the mastership of Eastbridge hospital, in Canterbury. He died at Margate in 1746. He published, 1. The Life of John Wickliffe, D.D. 8vo. 1720; 2. Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament into English, folio; 3. The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet, 4to. 1723; 4. The History of the Abbey and Church of Faversham, 1727, 4to.; 5. The Life of William Caxton, the first Printer in England, 8vo.; 6. A complete History of the several Translations of the Holy Bible and New Testament into English, 8vo.

LEY (Sir James), a learned English judge, was the sixth son of Henry Ley, esq. of Jessott in Wiltshire, and for his extraordinary merit was made lord chief justice, first in Ireland, and afterwards in England. He was also made baron Ley, lord high treasurer, and lastly earl of Marlborough. Hearn has published some pieces by him, and his Reports were printed in 1659.

LEYBOURN (William), an English mathematician, was originally a printer in London. His *Cursus Mathematicus* was once esteemed a good work. Besides this he published treatises on Surveying, Dialling, and the Trader's Sure Guide. He died at the close of the 17th century.

LEYDEN (Lucas van), a Dutch painter in oil, distemper, and on glass, also an eminent engraver. His picture of the history of St. Hubert, painted when he was but 15, procured him a great reputation. He died in 1533, aged 39.

LEYSENS (N.), an historical painter of Antwerp, born in 1661, and died in 1720. He resided at Rome for some time, but returned to Antwerp merely to support his aged father, and Providence rewarded his goodness of heart, for he had more employment than all the painters in that city.

LHUYD (Edward), a Welch antiquary, was educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1701. He succeeded his tutor

Dr. Plot as keeper of the Ashmolean museum, and applied himself with great assiduity to the searching out of the antiquities of his native country. He made very large collections, and died in 1709. He communicated many observations to bishop Gibson, and revised his edition of Camden's *Britannia*. He published *Archæologia Britannica*, giving some account, additional to what has been hitherto published, of the Languages, Histories, and Customs, of the original Inhabitants of Great Britain, &c. vol. I. fol. Oxford, 1707. He left in MS. a Scottish or Irish-English Dictionary, and other curious proofs of his great learning and industry.

LHWYD, or LHUYD (Humphry), a learned antiquary, was born at Denbigh, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he applied to the study of physic, and practised with reputation at his native place. He died about 1570. He wrote several books, the chief of which are, 1. *Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum*, 1572; a new edition of this work appeared by Moses Williams in 1731, 4to. and an English translation by Thomas Twyne in 1753, under the title of the *Breviary of Britain*. 2. *De Mona Druidum Insulâ, Antiquatæ suæ restitutâ*, 1568; 3. *Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladéro, usque ad ann. dom. 1294*, MS.; 4. *The History of Cambria, now called Wales*; this was published by Dr. David Powel in 1584, 4to.

LIBANIUS, an ancient sophist, was born at Antioch on the Orontes, A.D. 314. He became so eminent as a teacher at Constantinople, that some other professors preferred the ridiculous charge of magic against him, and got him banished. He resided after this at Nicomedia, whither his fame drew to him a number of hearers, and among the rest Julian, afterwards emperor, who entertained a great regard for him. He spent the remainder of his days at his native place, where he died about the year 390. His writings were numerous, and his remains are not few; they were published in 2 vols. folio at Paris in 1606 and 1627. This sophist was a virulent enemy to the gospel; and at the time of Julian's fatal expedition, Libanius impertinently asked a christian grammarian, "What the carpenter's son was then about?" "He is making a coffin," replied the other.

* LIBERI (Pietro), an Italian painter, was born at Padua in 1600, and died in 1677. There are several fine pictures

by him in different churches in Italy, one of the principal being a representation of Moses striking the rock.

* **LIBERIUS**, pope, was a Roman by birth, and ascended the papal throne after Julius I. in 352. He consented to the condemnation of St. Athanasius, being compelled to do so by the threats of the emperor Constantius. He died in 366.

LICETUS, an Italian physician, was born in the state of Genoa in 1577, and became professor of philosophy and physics at Padua, where he died in 1655. His work *De Monstris* is generally unknown.

* **LICHTENBERG** (George Christopher), a learned and ingenious German writer, was professor of philosophy in the university of Gottingen, and died in 1799.

LICINIUS (Tegula), a comic Latin poet, who lived about 200 years B.C. His Fragments have been published by H. Stephens and Maittaire.

LICINIUS (Calvus), an orator and poet, who was contemporary with Cicero. None of his works are extant.

* **LICINIUS** (Caius), a Roman tribune, of a considerably plebeian family, and was the first of the house the dictator. He obtained the surname of *Stolo*, or *Useless Sprout*, on account of the law which he enacted in his tribuneship, which forbade any person to possess 500 acres of land, or keep more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 head of small. He also made another law, which allowed the plebeians to share the consular dignity with the patricians, and he himself became one of the first plebeian consuls.

* **LICINIUS** (C. Flavius Valerianus), a Roman emperor. His father was a peasant in Dalmatia, and the son a soldier in the Roman army. Galerius Maximianus raised him to be his coadjutor in the empire, and gave him the provinces of Paunoni and Phætia to govern. Constantine had also a great regard for him, and gave him his sister in marriage, A.D. 313. Afterwards a misunderstanding broke out between him and Constantine. Several engagements ensued, and a decisive battle near Chalcœdunia ruined the fortunes of Licinius, who fled to Nicomedia, where he was taken and compelled to surrender the crown. Constantine ordered him to be strangled, A.D. 324. He had a son by Constantia, who was also put to death in 326.

* **LIEVENS** (John), an historical and portrait painter, was born in 1607 at Leyden. His fame was so great at the age of 20, that Charles I. invited him to his court, and he accordingly went thither, and had the honour of painting the portraits of all the royal family, and most of the nobility. He remained in England three years, and then went back to Antwerp.

LIEUTAUD (Joseph), a French physician, was born at Aix in Provence, and became first physician to Louis XVI. and in 1752 member of the academy of sciences. His *Anatomical Essays*, and *Elements of Physiology*, are his principal works.

LIGARIUS (Quintus), proconsul in Africa, who conducted himself so well in that station, that the people desired he might be appointed perpetual governor, which was granted. He opposed Julius Cæsar, but was pardoned by him after the defeat of Scipio. However he did not think himself safe, but kept concealed out of Rome. Tubero made a formal accusation of him while he was thus absent, and Cicero defended him in a fine oration still extant. Ligarius was acquitted. He was afterwards one of the accomplices of Brutus and Cassius.

LIGER (Lewis), a French horticulturist, was born at Auxerre in 1658. He published a *Paris Guide*, and some works on gardening. He died in 1717.

LIGHTFOOT (John), a learned English divine, was born in Staffordshire in 1602, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He became chaplain to sir Rowland Cotton in Shropshire, and from that gentleman learnt the Hebrew language, in which he afterwards so greatly improved himself as to be one of the first orientalists in Europe. In 1629 appeared his *Miscellanies*, Christian and Judaical, which was but a specimen of greater performances. In 1631 his patron presented him to the living of Ashley in Staffordshire, which he resigned to his brother in 1642, and went to London, where he was chosen minister of St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange. He also made a distinguished figure as member of the assembly of divines. In 1653 the parliamentary visitors appointed him master of Catherine hall, Cambridge, and in 1655 he served the office of vice-chancellor. He was confirmed in his preferments at the restoration, and was chosen one of the assistants at the Savoy conference. This learned man died in 1675. His works

were published in 2 vols. folio, 1684; and a third volume was published by Leusden at Utrecht in 1699, folio. In 1700 Mr. Sttype published the remains of Dr. Lightfoot in 1 vol. 8vo.

LIGNAC (Joseph Adrian de), a native of Poitiers in France, who published several works, particularly one, entitled, *Letters to an American concerning Buffon's Natural History*. He was an ecclesiastic, and died at Rome in 1762.

* LIGONIER (John earl of), field-marshal of the English army. He served in all the wars of queen Anne under the great duke of Marlborough with signal credit, and was employed in every succeeding war. He died in 1770, aged 92.

LILBURNE (John), an English enthusiast, was born in the county of Durham in 1618, and bound apprentice to a clothier in London, where he applied himself more to the study of puritanical books than to business, and in 1636 left it entirely. He then became the assistant of Dr. Bastwick, and went over to Holland to get his merry liturgy printed, with which he returned, but being convicted of selling seditious pamphlets, he was whipped at the cart's tail, pilloried, and confined in the Fleet prison. Here he wrote several pamphlets against the bishops and church government; but in 1640 he recovered his liberty, and obtained a grant of parliament for 2000*l.* out of the estates of lord Cottington, sir Francis Windebank, and James Ingram, the warden of the fleet. He now became a soldier in the parliament army, and in 1643 was made a major of foot. In 1644, being then a colonel, he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Marston Moor, but having quarrelled with the earl of Manchester he printed a libel against him, for which he was sent to the Tower. In 1648 he was discharged from his confinement, and satisfaction ordered to be made him for his sufferings. He still continued, however, his libellous practices, and attacked the parliament with such virulence, that a judgment was passed for fining him 700*l.* and banishing him the kingdom. To avoid this act he went to Amsterdam, where he associated himself with the royalists, and made an offer to them to restore Charles II. for 10,000*l.* which was treated with the contempt it deserved. On the dissolution of the long parliament he returned to London, where he was seized, and tried at the Old Bailey, but acquit-

ted. Cromwell then caused him to be sent to Portsmouth for transportation, but Lilburne's brother being a favourite with the protector, procured his discharge on being bound for his peaceable behaviour. He then went to Eltham, where he turned preacher among the quakers, and died in 1657.

LILIETHAL (Michael), a learned Prussian, and professor at Konigsberg, who wrote several dissertations in the *Memoirs of the academy at Berlin*; and other works. He died in 1750.

LILLO (George), a dramatic writer, was born in London in 1693, and bred a jeweller, which business he carried on for many years with the fairest reputation. His plays, though founded on common incidents, are more affecting than more lofty productions. He knew well how to touch the heart, and it is to his honour that his pieces are all serviceable to the cause of virtue and religion. Their titles are, *George Barnwell*, *Fatal Curiosity*, and *Arden of Feverham*, tragedies. Lillo died in good circumstances, and with an excellent character, in 1739, aged 47.

LILLY (William), an English astrologer, was born in Leicestershire in 1602, and after receiving a common education went to London, where he became book-keeper to the master of the salters' company, on whose death he married his widow, and thus acquired a fortune of 1000*l.* In 1632 he became a pupil of Evans, the Welch astrologer, under whom he made a great progress, and in a little time far outdid his master. He was greatly employed by all parties during the civil wars, and thereby acquired considerable wealth. The king himself had recourse to our astrologer's prophetic powers, and it does not appear that Lilly betrayed him, on the contrary he endeavoured to facilitate his escape from Carisbrooke Castle. He was, however, more attached to the parliament, who liberally rewarded his services. After the restoration he was taken into custody, and examined respecting the execution of Charles I. which act he affirmed was performed by Cornet Joyce. He then sued out his pardon, and led a retired life at Horsham, where he practised physic and astrology to his death in 1681. His principal works are, 1. *Christian Astrology*, 1647, 4to.; 2. *A Collection of Nativities*; 3. *Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late king of England*; 4. *Annus Tenebrosus*,

LIN

or the Black Year. This brought him into a dispute with the learned Thomas Gataker.

LILY (William), a famous grammarian, was born at Oldham in Hampshire, about 1466, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. and then went on pilgrimage to the holy land. During his journey he acquired the Greek language at the Isle of Rhodes. From thence he went to Rome, and on his return to England in 1509 settled in London, where he was appointed first master in St. Paul's school. He discharged his trust with great reputation, and brought up many eminent scholars. He died of the plague in 1522. He wrote several pieces besides his grammar, which is too well known to need observation.

LILY (George), eldest son of the above, was born at London, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and became prebendary of Canterbury. He was the first who published an exact map of Britain, and died in 1559. He wrote some books on the English history.

LILY (Peter), second son of William, was also a dignitary in the cathedral of Canterbury. He had a son of the same name, who was prebend of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of Taunton. He died in 1614.

LIMBORCH (Philip), a learned divine, was born at Amsterdam in 1633, and received his education among the remonstrants. In 1654 he became a probationary minister at Haerlem, from whence he removed to Gouda as pastor of a remonstrant congregation. In 1667 he became minister at Amsterdam, and the year following succeeded Pontanus in the divinity professorship. In 1686 he published his *System of Theology* according to the tenets of the remonstrants, and it was so well received as to pass through four editions. The same year he had a dispute with Isaac Orobio, a Spanish Jew, the result of which was an admirable piece by our author, entitled, *Collocatio Amica de Veritate Religionis Christianæ cum erudito Judæo*. In 1694 he succeeded in recovering a young woman to christianity, who had been perverted to judaism by a rabbi of whom she had received some instructions in Hebrew. This learned man died in 1712. Besides the above books he published the *History of the Inquisition*, and several of the works of Episcopius, who was his great uncle.

LINACRE (Thomas), an English

LIN

physician, was born at Canterbury about 1460, and educated at the King's school there, from whence he was sent to All Souls college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. After completing his academical studies he travelled to Italy, where he gained a knowledge of the Greek language. On his return he took his doctor's degree, and was made professor of physic at Oxford. Henry VII. called him from the university, and appointed him preceptor and physician to prince Arthur. He afterwards became physician to the king, and also to his successor Henry VIII. In 1509 he entered into orders, and obtained the precentorship of York, which he resigned, and was made prebend of Westminster. He died in 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He projected the foundation of the college of physicians, and was himself the first president. He published, 1. *A Latin Translation of Proclus's Sphere*; Venet. 1499; 2. *The Rudiments of Grammar for the Use of the Princess Mary*; 3. *De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis*; 4. *Translations of several of Galen's pieces*.

LINANT (Michael), a French poet, who obtained the prize of the academy three times, and published many pieces of merit. He was the intimate friend of Voltaire, and died in 1749.

* LIND (Dr. James), an English physician, who wrote some excellent medical treatises, particularly one on the *Diseases of Seamen*, 8vo. He died in 1794.

LINDANUS (William), a Dutch divine, who was appointed by Philip II. of Spain to the bishopric of Ruremonde. He was a learned man, and published several theological works.

LINDENBRUCH (Frederic), a learned critic of the 17th century, who published editions of Virgil, Terence, and other classics.

LINDSAY (John), a learned nonjur-ing divine, who was educated at St. Mary hall, Oxford. He officiated many years to a congregation of his own sentiments in Aldergate-street, and was corrector of the press to Mr. Bowyer the printer. He died in 1768, aged 82. Mr. Lindsay published a translation of Mason's *Vindication of the Church of England*, folio, 1726; also the *Short History of the Royal Succession*; and *Remarks on Whiston's Scripture Politics*.

LINDSAY (sir David), a Scotch poet, was a native of the county of Fife, and

educated at St. Andrews. He was at the battle of Pavia, and on his return to Scotland James V. appointed him master of the herald's office. He wrote several fine poems, some of which have been printed, particularly his satires on the clergy. He died in 1557, aged 61.

LINDSAY (David), a relation of the above, was born in 1527. He was a zealous promoter of the reformation, and died in 1593. He wrote the History of Scotland from 1437 to 1542, a work of no merit.

LINGELBACK (John), a German painter, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1625. He travelled into Holland, France, and Italy for improvement, and in 1650 returned to Amsterdam, where he settled, and gained a great reputation by his landscapes, which are enriched with views of antiquity and figures.

LINIÈRE (Francis), a French poet, whose verses are elegant, and his satires pointed; but he was a man of dissolute life, and an avowed atheist. He died in 1704, aged 76.

* LINLEY (Thomas), a celebrated English musician and composer, who was also one of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre. He died in 1795.

LINNÆUS (Charles von), a celebrated naturalist, was the son of a minister, and born in the province of Smaland in Sweden, in 1707. He studied physic and its corresponding sciences with such success, as to be appointed professor of physic and botany in the university of Upsal at the age of 34, and six years after physician to the king, who created him knight of the order of the polar star. In 1757 he was ennobled, and had a very liberal pension, which in 1776 was doubled. He made the tour of Lapland in 1732, and traversed what is called the Lapland Desert, a desolate country only inhabited by a few straggling people. In this journey he endured great difficulties merely from an ardent love of science, and returned to Upsal after an absence of six months. An account of this tour was not published till many years afterwards. In 1736 Linnæus was in England, where his uncommon merits procured him the greatest respect. He died in 1778. His works are, 1. *Systema Naturæ*, sistens regna tria Naturæ, Leyden, fol. and 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Bibliotheca Botanica*, Amsterdam, 8vo.; 3. *Hortus Cliffortianus*, fol.; 4. *Critica Botanica*, 8vo.; 5. *Flora Lapponica*, 8vo.; 6. *Genera Plantarum ea-*

rumque Characteres Naturales, 8vo.; 7. *Flora Suecica*; 8. *Fauna Suecica*, 8vo.; 9. *Flora Zeylanica*, 4to.; 10. *Hortus Upsalensis*, 8vo.; 11. *Amonitates Academicæ*, 5 vols. 8vo.; 12. *Materia Medica*, 8vo.; 13. *Animalium Specierum in Classes*, 8vo.; 14. *Oratio de Incrementis telluris habitabilis*, 8vo.

* LINT (Peter van), an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp, was born in 1609. He studied in the academy at Rome, and became a master of considerable abilities. He painted in distemper as well as in oil; and for seven years was in the service of the cardinal bishop of Ostia, during which time he worked for no other person. After ten years residence in Italy he returned to his native country, where he obtained wealth and fame. A relation of his, Hendrick van Lint, was eminent as a landscape painter, and for his fine views about Rome. Two of his pictures are in the possession of the earl of Meira.

LINTRUSI (Severinus), bishop of Wiburg in Jutland, and professor of divinity and eloquence at Copenhagen, wrote several theological books in Latin. He died in 1732.

* LINUS (St.), said to have been the immediate successor of St. Peter in the bishopric of Rome, but Terruillan, who was undoubtedly well informed, asserts that St. Clement succeeded the apostle; let this be as it may, the Roman church enrolls Linus among her prelates and martyrs.

LIOTARD (John Stephen), a painter in crayons, born at Geneva in 1702, and studied at Paris, after which he went to Rome, and travelled into the east. In 1772 he was in England, and disposed of a collection of pictures by auction. There is a portrait of him in Walpole's Anecdotes of painting.

* LIPPI (Filippo), called the Old, an historical painter, born at Florence in 1421, and died in 1488. He was at first a monk, but the sight of Massaccio painting a picture in his convent inspired him with a love of the art, and he abandoned his cell to put himself under the instruction of that master, whose style he imitated with great success. He was for some time a captive in Barbary, and on his return to Europe was employed by the grand duke of Tuscany. He was a man of loose morals, and was poisoned by the friends of a man whom he had enticed from a convent and debauched.

* LIPPI (Lorenzo), a painter and poet, was born in 1606, and died in

L I S

1644. He painted many fine pictures at Florence for the chapels and convents; and at the court of Inspruck he painted a number of portraits of the first nobility, which were much admired. He also wrote a burlesque poem, entitled, *Malmantile Raquistaro*, printed at Florence in 1688, 4to.

LIPSIUS (Justus), a learned critic, was born of a good family near Brussels in 1547. He received his education at Aeth, and afterwards at Cologne, from whence he was removed to the university of Louvain, where he applied to the study of the civil law. In 1567 he was at Rome, where he became secretary to cardinal Granvella, to whom he had dedicated his *Variarum Lectionum*. He returned to Louvain in 1569, and in 1574 took a wife and settled at Cologne, where he wrote his *Antiquæ Lectiones*. He then retired to his family seat, but the country being disturbed by civil wars he went to Louvain, and adopted the law as a profession. He afterwards went to Leyden, and resided there 13 years. It was here that he composed and published his best works, as the *Electorum Libri duo*; *Satyræ Menippææ*; *Saturnalia*; *Commentarii pleni in Cornelium Tacitum*; *De Constantia*; *De Amphitheatro*; *De rectâ Pronunciatione Linguæ Latinæ*, &c. He left Leyden in 1590, and settled again at Louvain as professor of polite literature. He died there in 1606. Besides the above works he published a great number of others, which shew his learning and critical judgment to advantage. One of the most remarkable circumstances respecting him was his extreme inconsistency in religious concerns; being at one time a Roman catholic, then a Lutheran, next a Calvinist, and lastly a catholic again, in which he sunk into all the absurdities of the most childish superstition.

LIRON (John), a learned benedictine, who published two curious books; 1. *Bibliothèque des Auteurs Chartrains*; 2. *Les Amenites de la Critique*. He died in 1749.

* LIS (John van der), a painter, born at Oldenburgh in 1570. He was the disciple of Henry Goltzius, whose manner he happily adopted; but on going to Rome he studied the paintings of the best Italian artists. His subjects were usually taken from the sacred history, and he also delighted in representing moral sports. He died in 1629. There was another painter of the same name, who was born at Breda in 1601, and be-

L I S

came a disciple of Cornelius Poolemborg. He painted historical subjects in an admirable taste.

LISLE (William de), a French geographer, born at Paris in 1675. In 1699 he published an accurate and extensive map of the world, which procured him a place in the academy of sciences. He was appointed geographer to the king, whom he had also the honour of instructing in that science. He died in 1726.

LISLE (sir George), a loyal Englishman, was the son of a bookseller in London, and signalized himself bravely on the side of the king in the great rebellion, particularly at the battle of Newbury; and when it was almost dark he stripped to his shirt that his men might perceive him. He was executed for the gallant defence which he made of the town of Colchester, August 28, 1648.

LISLE (Joseph Nicolas de), a French astronomer, was born at Paris in 1688. He belonged to all the learned academies in Europe, and was the intimate friend of Newton and Halley. In 1726 he went to Russia by invitation, and remained there till 1747. His greatest work is entitled, *Memoirs of the History of Astronomy*. He died in 1768. To his other great qualities he added unaffected piety.

LISOLA (Francis de), a famous ambassador, was born at Bezançon in 1639. He resided four years in England as ambassador from the emperor Ferdinand III. and was afterwards envoy at the court of Madrid. He died about 1670. He wrote a work entitled, *Bouclier d'Eat et de Justice*.

LISTER (sir Matthew), physician to Anne of Denmark queen of James I. and afterwards physician to Charles I. He was likewise president of the college, and one of the greatest practitioners of his time. He died before the civil wars.

LISTER (Martin), an English physician, was born in Buckinghamshire, and educated under his great uncle, sir Matthew Lister just mentioned. He was next admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. He settled at York as a physician, and on account of his skill in natural history, and communications to the royal society, was elected fellow of that body. He then removed to London, and became a member of the college. In 1699 he published an account of his journey to Paris, which was ridiculed by Dr. King in his journey to London. In 1709 he

was appointed physician to queen Anne. He died in 1712. He wrote several books on natural history, particularly on shells.

LITHGOW (William), an extraordinary person, was born in Scotland. He travelled through various parts of Europe, and the east on foot, and underwent of course a number of singular adventures. While he was at Malaga the Inquisition laid hold on him, and he underwent horrible tortures at the hands of those demons. He obtained his deliverance, however, and on his arrival was presented to James I. on a feather-bed, being so mangled as to be incapable of standing. By great care he recovered his health, and on application to count Gondomar the Spanish ambassador he was promised a reparation for the damages he had sustained. The count, however, deceived him, which so provoked Lithgow that he attacked him in the court, and they came to blows. For this he was sent to the marshalsea, where he remained a prisoner nine months. He published an account of his travels, which is now very scarce.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON (Thomas), a famous judge, was born in Devonshire, about the beginning of the 15th century, and after receiving a liberal education was entered of the Inner Temple. His abilities as a lawyer procured him from Henry VI. the place of steward of the court; and in 1455 he went the northern circuit as a judge. Edward IV. continued him in his posts, and also appointed him one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. In 1475 he was created knight of the bath. He died in 1481, and was interred in the cathedral at Worcester. He left three sons, who all became eminent in the law. It was for the use of one of them, namely, Richard, that he wrote his famous book on Tenures, which was printed first about 1477. His 3d son Thomas was knighted by Henry VII. for apprehending Lambert Siminel. The eldest, sir William died at his seat in Worcester-shire in 1508.

LITTLETON (Adam), a learned divine, was born at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, in 1627, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected a student of Christ church, Oxford, but was ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. He then became usher to Dr. Busby, and in 1658 was appointed under-master. In 1674 he was presented to the living of Chelsea.

He also obtained the grant of succeeding Dr. Busby, was made prebend of Westminster and king's chaplain. He died in 1694. He compiled a Latin and English Dictionary, and published some other works.

LITTLETON (Edward), an ingenious divine, was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. In 1720 he was appointed under-master of Eton school, and in 1727 was elected fellow of the college. In 1730 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and the same year took his degree of LL.D. He died in 1734, and was buried in his parish church of Maple Derham, in Oxfordshire. His discourses were printed after his death for the benefit of his family. Some of his poems are in Doddsley's collection.

LIVIA, the wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius, and Drusus Germanicus. Augustus fell in love with her, and married her at the time she was pregnant. Her abilities were great, and she prevailed on Augustus to adopt her children by Drusus; but she was guilty of an atrocious act in procuring the death of Augustus's relations to accelerate the succession of her son, who treated her with the most abominable ingratitude, and when she died refused to pay her the funeral honours that were customary.

LIVINEUS (John), a learned man of the 16th century, was a native of Den-dermode. He was deeply skilled in the Greek language, and translated into Latin some of the Greek fathers. He died at Antwerp in 1599.

LIVINGTON (John), a Scotch presbyterian divine, was born in 1603, and educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. He was banished from Scotland in 1663 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He then went to Holland, where he died in 1672. He published some pieces on divinity not worth enumerating.

LIVIVS (Andronicus), a comic poet, who lived at Rome B.C. 240. He was the freed man of M. Livius Salinator, and preceptor to his children. He acted in his own plays, which have long since been lost.

LIVIVS (Titus), an illustrious historian, was born at Patavium, or Padua, of an ancient family. He resided at Rome for many years, in the time of Augustus, to whom he used to read his history as he composed it. That emperor appointed him to superintend the education of his grandson Claudius. On

LOB

the death of his patron he returned to his native place, where he died, A.D. 17, in the 67th year of his age. The best editions of this excellent writer are that of Gronovius, Lugd. Bat. 1679, 3 vols. 8vo; that of Crevier, Paris 1735, 6 vols. 4to. A translation of Livy into English, has lately been published by Mr. Baker, in 6 vols. 8vo.

LLOYD (William), a learned English bishop, was born at Tilehurst in Berkshire, in 1627, and entered in 1638, at Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Jesus college, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1642. He afterwards became fellow, and in 1648, was episcopally ordained. At the restoration he became king's chaplain, and in 1676 obtained the living of St. Martin-in-the-fields. In 1680 he was raised to the see of St. Asaph; and in 1688 he was sent to the Tower with six of his brethren, for petitioning against the royal declaration for liberty of conscience. He concurred heartily with the revolution, and in 1692 was translated to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, from whence, in 1699, he was removed to Worcester. He died in 1717. He wrote several tracts against popery, sermons, and a System of Chronology.

LLOYD (Robert), an English poet, was the son of Dr. Pierson Lloyd, second master of Westminster school, where Robert received his education, and was then admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, and took his degree of M. A. He was employed for some time as usher at Westminster school, and while in that situation, wrote his poem called the Actor, published in 1760, the poetical merit of which was such, that when the Rosciad appeared, he was considered for a time as the author. His irregularities obliged him to quit his situation in Westminster school, and he almost wholly subsisted by the liberality of his friend Churchill. At length he sunk into a state of melancholy, and died in 1764. A collection of his poems was published by Dr. Kenrick, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1774. He was also the author of the Capricious Lover, a comic opera, 1764, 8vo., and other dramatic works.

* **LOBEL** (Mathiss), physician and botanist to James I. king of England, was a native of Lisse, and died at London in 1616, aged 78. He published some esteemed works; as, 1. *Plantarum seu stirpium historia*, fol., 2. *Dilucidæ simplicium medicamentorum explicationes & stirpium*

LOC

adversaria, &c. fol.; 3. *Icones stirpium*, 4to.; 4. *Balsami expanatio*, 4to.; 5. *Stirpium illustrationes*, 4to.

LOBINEAU (Guy Alexis), a French ecclesiastic, who distinguished himself by some historical works of reputation, 1. *A History of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors*; 2. *A History of Paris*; 3. *A Translation of Polybius*. He died in 1727, aged 44.

LOBO (Jerome), a Portuguese jesuit, who travelled into the very heart of Abyssinia, as a missionary, and published a curious account of that country, which was rendered into French by Le Grand, and translated into English by Dr. Johnson. Lobo died rector of the college of Coimbra, in Portugal in 1678.

LOBO (Rodriguez Francis), a Portuguese poet, was born in Estramadura, and wrote a comedy called *Euphrosyne*, which is a great favourite among his countrymen. He was also the author of a folio volume of poems, printed in 1721.

LOCKART (Alexander), a Scotch writer, was born near Edinburgh in 1673, and bred to the law. He sat in parliament at the time of the union, and strongly opposed that measure; as he also did the Hanover succession, being firmly attached to the house of Stuart. He was killed in a duel in 1732. His *Memoirs of Scotland* were published at London in 1714.

LOCKE (John), a celebrated philosopher, was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, in 1632, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, of which he became student. After taking his degrees in arts, he entered on the study of physic, in which he made great proficiency, and had some practice. Happening to attend lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, that nobleman conceived so high an opinion of his abilities that he took him into his confidence, and persuaded him to turn his attention to politics. Locke followed his advice, and soon became so considerable as to be consulted by the most distinguished persons of his time. When lord Ashley was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, he employed Mr. Locke to draw up the constitutions for the government of Carolina. In 1672 his lordship being made lord chancellor, appointed him secretary of the presentations; but the year following his patron lost his place, and Mr. Locke followed him. However he kept the post of secretary to the commissioners of trade, and enjoyed it till the board

was dissolved in 1674. He then went to Montpellier for his health, and continued there a considerable time. He afterwards accompanied lord Shaftesbury to Holland, where his lordship was obliged to fly, to avoid being prosecuted for high treason. In 1684, Charles II. ordered him to be removed from his student's place at Christ church; and the year following the English envoy demanded him of the states-general, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion. On this he kept himself private several months, and employed the time in preparing for the press his Essay on Human Understanding, which was completed in 1687, but did not appear in public till after the revolution, an event which restored him to his native country. Soon after his arrival he was made commissioner of appeals, and in 1693 obtained a seat at the board of trade. He might have had other preferment, but the state of his health led him to decline all the advantageous offers that were made him. He spent the latter years of his life at Oates, the seat of lady Musham, devoting his time to study, particularly the holy scriptures. In this retirement he also wrote several of his works, and died there full of religious resignation, in 1704. His remains were interred in the church of Oates, where there is a monument erected to his memory. His works have been often printed separately, and also in 3 vols. folio.

LOCKER (John), a learned English gentleman, was born of a good family in Middlesex, and educated at Merchant Taylor's school, from whence he was sent to Merton college, Oxford. He next studied the law at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. Mr. Locker was skilled in the ancient and modern Greek, and translated the two first books of Voltaire's life of Charles XII. and wrote the preface. He also made great collections respecting lord Bacon, which he communicated to Dr. Birch, and Mr. Mallet. He died in 1760.

LOCKMAN (John), an English writer, was the author of *Rosalinda*, a musical drama, and *David's Lamentations*, an Oratorio. He was also one of the compilers of the general Dictionary, and died in 1771.

LOCKYER (Nicholas), a puritan divine, who was chaplain to Cromwell, and provost of Eton college, but at the restoration he was ejected both from that place, and from a living in the city.

He died in 1684. He published some sermons.

LODBROG (Regner), king of Denmark, was a warrior, poet, and painter. He flourished in the 9th century. His poems are extant, but are wild and fanatical.

LODGE (Thomas, an English physician and poet, was educated at Oxford, but took his doctor's degree at Avignon. He settled in London, and had great practice among the Roman catholics, being himself of that persuasion. He died in 1625. He wrote two dramatic pieces, one entitled, *Wounds of Civil War*, a tragedy, and the other a *Looking-glass for London and England*, a tragi-comedy. He had also a hand with Robert Green in writing some others.

* LOGAN (John), a Scotch divine and poet, was born in the county of Mid Lothian, about 1748, and educated at Edinburgh as a student in divinity, and in 1770, was ordained minister at South Leith. In 1781 he published his *Philosophy of History*, which had been delivered in the form of lectures at Edinburgh with great approbation. The same year he printed his poems in one volume, which reached a second edition in 1782. The year following he offered a tragedy, entitled *Runnamede*, to the manager of Covent-garden theatre, but the political complexion of it not pleasing the lord Chamberlain, it could not get a license; but it was afterwards acted at Edinburgh with applause. His last performance was a pamphlet, entitled, *A Review of the Principal Charges against Mr. Hastings*, for which Stockdale, the publisher, was tried and acquitted. Mr. Logan died in London in 1788. Two volumes of his Sermons have been published since his death.

LOGES (Mary Bruneau), an eminent French lady, who was the wife of a nobleman of the court, and a zealous patroness of the reformed religion. She was greatly esteemed, on account of her talents, by the first wits of the age. She died in 1641.

LOHHENSTEIN (Daniel Gaspard de), a learned German nobleman, was born at Breslaw in 1635. He is considered as the first regular dramatic poet his country produced. He died in 1683.

LOIR (Nicholas), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1624, and studied under Le Brun. Every part of his subjects was equally well painted, figures, landscapes, architecture and ornaments. He was employed by Louis

LOM

XIV. at Versailles and the Tuilleries, and died professor of the academy in 1679.

LOKMAN, an Abyssinian philosopher, of whom hardly any authentic particulars are known. He appears to have been of low origin, and some say he was a slave. There are so many circumstances related of him that agree with what is said of *Æsop*, and the fables of both are so very similar, that probably Lokman and *Æsop* are one and the same person. His fables may be found in a collection by Galland at Paris in 1724.

LOLLARD (Walter), the founder of a religious sect in Germany about 1315. After gaining many followers on the continent he went to England, where he also obtained numerous disciples. The lollards were, according to some, grossly licentious and heretical, but of this we have no other testimony than that of their enemies. Lollard himself perished in the flames at Cologne in 1322.

LOM (Jossu van), an ingenious physician, was born at Buren in 1500, and died in 1562. He published many treatises on physic in good Latin, the whole of which have been collected in 3 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam.

* **LOMAZZO** (Giovanni Paolo), an ingenious painter, born at Milan in 1558, and died in 1598. He excelled in history, landscape, and portrait; and wrote, 1. A treatise on Painting, in Italian, 1585, 4to.; 2. *Idea del Tempio della Pittura*, 1590, 4to.

LOMBARD (Peter), called the master of the sentences, was born at Novara in Lombardy, and educated at Paris. He was employed as tutor to prince Philip, son of Lewis le Gros, and advanced to the bishopric of Paris. He died in 1164. His work of the Sentences has been commented upon by a host of scholastic writers. He also left Commentaries on the Psalms and St. Paul's Epistles.

* **LOMBARD** (Lambert), a painter, born at Liege in 1500. He studied at Rome, and then returned to his own country, where he attained great eminence in his profession. A last supper of his painting is exceedingly commended. He died in 1560.

LOMENIE (Henry Louis, count de Brienne), a French nobleman, who was secretary of state under Louis XIV but the loss of his wife drove him melancholy, and he was obliged to be confined. However in this state he had reason enough to write the *Memoirs* of his own

LON

Life; an Account of his Travels; Poems, and other works of merit. He died in 1698.

LOMONOZOF, a Russian poet of considerable merit, was the son of a fishmonger, and having fled from his father took refuge in a monastery, where he received a good education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and in 1743 became member of the academy of St. Petersburg, and professor of chymistry. In 1761 he was honoured with the title of counsellor of state, but died the same year, aged 34. He is justly called the father of the Russian poetry, and his works make 3 vols. 8vo. consisting of pieces in verse and prose, those of the last description being mostly philosophical dissertations, which shew him to have been as respectable in science as in poetry.

LONDE (Francis de la), a French poet, was born at Caen in 1685. Besides his poems, which are much esteemed, he wrote some pieces which shew him to have been a man of general knowledge. He died in 1765.

LONG (James le), a priest of the oratory, was born at Paris in 1665, and died librarian of St. Honoré in that city in 1721. His chief works are, 1. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, 2 vols. folio, 1723; 2. *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, folio; 3. *An Historical Discourse on Polyglott Bibles*.

LONG (Roger), a learned English divine, was a native of the county of Norfolk, and educated at Cambridge, where he became master of Pembroke hall, and Lowndes' professor of astronomy. Dr. Long is known as the author of a valuable treatise of Astronomy in 2 vols. 4to. and as the inventor of a curious astronomical machine. This was a hollow sphere 18 feet in diameter, and capable of containing 30 persons. Within side the surface, which represented the heavens, were painted the stars and constellations, with the zodiac meridians, and axis parallel to the axis of the world, upon which it was easily turned round by a winch. The doctor was also the author of an answer to Dr. Gally's tract on Greek Accents. He died in 1770, aged 91.

LONGBEARD (William), a seditious priest in the reign of Richard I. who assembled a great mob of persons about 1196, and by his powers of eloquence set them against the civil and ecclesiasti-

L O N

al government, but at length he was taken and torn to pieces by horses, with some of his companions.

LONGPIERRE (Hilary Barnard de), a learned Frenchman, born in Burgundy in 1658. He translated into French verse Anacreon, Sappho, Bion and Moschus. He also wrote two good tragedies upon the Greek model, entitled, *Medea* and *Electra*. He died in 1727.

LONGINUS (Dionysius), a celebrated Athenian, though some say he was a native of Syria. Few particulars are known of him, only that he was related to Plutarch, and spent the early part of his life in travelling. He resided a considerable time at Athens, where he taught the platonic philosophy, and had Porphyry for a disciple. At last he went to Palmyra at the invitation of queen Zenobia, and there became tutor to her sons. He was taken prisoner at the same time with that princess by the emperor Aurelian, who basely caused him to be put to death. His writings were numerous, but only a part of his beautiful piece on the Sublime has escaped the ravage of time. The best edition of this golden treatise, is that of Toup, 8vo. 1778, Oxford. It has been well translated into English by dean Smith, in 8vo.

LONGOMONTANUS (Christian), a celebrated Danish astronomer, was the son of a husbandman, and born in 1562. The minister of the parish observing his capacity, kindly gave him his instructions, and the assiduous youth divided his time between the plough and his book. At the age of 15 he left his family and went to the university of Wiburgh, supporting himself by labour to enable him to follow his studies. He afterwards became an assistant to Tycho Brahe, who conceived a great regard for him. In 1605 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, where he died in 1647. He wrote several books, the principal of which is his *Astronomia Danica*, 1640, folio.

LONGUEIL (Gilbert de), a learned physician, born at Utrecht in 1507. He published a Greek and Latin Lexicon; Remarks on different classic Authors, and other works.

LONGUEIL (Christopher de), an eminent scholar, was born at Malines in 1490. He was in favour with several crowned heads, particularly pope Leo X. who set him to write against Luther. He wrote besides, Commentaries in Latin on Pliny's Book of Plants, and Ob-

L O R

servations on the Civil Law. He died at Padua in 1512.

LONGUERUE (Louis de), a learned French ecclesiastic, was born at Charleville in 1652, and died in 1732. He wrote, 1. A Latin Dissertation upon Tatian; 2. La Description Historique de la France; 3. Annales Arfacidarum; 4. A Discourse on Transubstantiation; 5. Remarks on the Life of Cardinal Wolsey.

LONGUS, a Greek sophist, of whom we have four books of Pastorals, on the Loves of Daphnis and Chloe, of which there are several editions, the best being that of Moll at Franeker, 1660, 4to.

* **LOMI** (Alessandro), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1655, and died in 1702. He was a disciple of Carlo Dolce, whose style he imitated with great felicity.

LONICERUS (John), a learned German, born at Orthern. He was a protestant, and published a Greek and Latin Lexicon, and some other works. He died in 1569.

LONICERUS (Adam), son of the preceding, was bred a physician, and wrote several books on natural history, particularly a History of Plants, Animals, and Metals. He died at Frankfort in 1586.

* **LOON** (Theodore van), a painter of history and portrait, born at Brussels in 1630. Many of his pictures adorn the churches and palaces at Rome and Venice.

LOREDANO (John Francis), a Venetian nobleman of the 17th century, who wrote some esteemed books, as the *Life of Adam*; a *History of the Kings of Cyprus*, and some comedies. His works make 6 vols. 12mo.

LORENZETTI (Ambrogio), an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1267. He was the disciple of Giotto, and was the first who painted rain, storms, and boisterous scenes. He died in 1350.

LORIT (Henry), or Glareanus, from his being born at Glaris in Switzerland, in 1488. He was a learned man, and particularly intimate with Erasmus. He died in 1563. His writings are numerous, but are chiefly discourses on classical subjects, and notes on ancient authors.

LORME (Philibert de), master of the works to the king of France, was born at Lyons. He was a great architect, and built many stately edifices in France, particularly the palace of the Tuilleries, and the Louvre. He died in 1557. He has left some works on architecture.

LORME (John de), a French physi-

LOT

dian, was born in 1544, at Moulins in the Bourbonnois, and took his degree at Montpellier. He became physician to Mary of Medicis, queen of Henry IV. at whose court he was greatly esteemed. He died in 1634.

LORNE (Charles de), son of the above, was born in 1587. He became physician in ordinary to Louis XIII. and died in 1678. He was very eminent as a practitioner, and had a fine taste for polite literature.

LORRAIN (Robert le), a famous sculptor, was born at Paris in 1666. In 1701 he became a member of the academy of sculpture, on which occasion he produced his *Galatea*, which is reckoned his greatest work. He died governor of the academy in 1743.

LORRAIN (Charles of), cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, was the son of the first duke of Guise, and born in 1525. He was a very avaricious and aspiring man, and enjoyed almost unlimited power under Henry II. and Francis II. He displayed his abilities at the council of Trent, and in the conference at Poissy. The war of Italy is generally attributed to him. He died in 1574.

LORRIS (William de), a French poet, who died about the year 1260. He wrote the famous Romance of the Rose, which was early translated into English.

LORRY (Anne Charles), an eminent French physician, was born at Croisne in 1725, and died in 1783. He published, 1. *Essai sur l'Usage des Alimens*, 12mo.; 2. *De Melancholia et Morbis Melancholicis*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. *Tractatus de Morbis Cutaneis*, 4to.; 4. The works of Dr. Mead in Latin, 2 vols. 8vo.

* **LOT**, the son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham, whom he accompanied to the land of Canaan. He afterwards left his uncle and settled at Sodom, where he was taken prisoner by Chedorlaomer king of Edom, after defeating the king of Sodom and his allies. When Abraham heard this he armed his servants and pursued the Edomites, whom he vanquished, and rescued Lot with all his property. When Sodom was about to be destroyed for its iniquity, two angels came to Lot and forced him to quit the place, with his wife and two daughters, the former of whom, for looking back, was converted into a pillar of salt. He then retired to a cavern, where his daughters, thinking the race of men destroyed, made him drunk, and then lay with him. The fruits of this incest

LOU

were Moab and Ammon. No farther particulars are known of Lot.

LOTEN (John), a painter, was a native of Switzerland, but lived many years in England. He was a landscape painter of considerable rank, as he always studied after nature. His taste led him to describe craggy rocks solemn and dreary, cataracts and torrents dashing and foaming with the impetuosity of their fall, and land storms attended with rain, in which he particularly excelled. He died in 1681.

* **LOTHAIRE I.** emperor of Germany, was the son of Louis le Debonnaire, and associated with him in the empire in 817, and named king of the Lombards in 820. He afterwards dethroned his father, and shut him up in a monastery. His two brothers, Louis and Charles, joined their forces against him, and obtained a great but bloody victory at Fontenai in 841. Two years afterwards a treaty was concluded between the three at Verdun, by which Lothaire obtained the empire, Italy, and some of the provinces between the Rhine and the Rhone; Louis had a tract of country bordering on the Rhine; and Charles became king of France. Ten years after this Lothaire voluntarily abdicated the crown, and died in a monastery in 855.

* **LOTHAIRE II.** emperor of the West, and duke of Saxony, was the son of Gerhard count of Supplemburg, elected king of Germany after the death of Henry V. in 1125, and crowned at Rome in 1133. He died in 1137.

* **LOTHAIRE**, king of France, was the son of Louis IV. whom he succeeded in 954, at the age of 13 years. He made war against the emperor Otho II. with success, and died in 986, as it is said of poison administered by his wife Emma.

* **LOTHAIRE**, king of Lorraine, was the son of the emperor Lothaire I. He abandoned his lawful wife Thietberga, and espoused his mistress. By bribery and other arts he procured two councils, one at Mentz and the other at Aix la Chapelle, to confirm his divorce and new marriage, but pope Nicholas I. reversed their decree, and compelled him to take again the wife whom he had repudiated. He died in 869.

* **LOUDON** (Gideon Ernest), an eminent German general, was born at Tootzen in 1716, of a noble family, which came originally from Scotland. In 1731 he entered into the Russian service as cadet in a regiment of infantry, but though he behaved with great gallantry

he obtained no higher preferment than a lieutenantcy, on which, finding himself neglected, he went over to the Austrian service in 1742, and obtained a captain's commission. After the peace in 1748 he was raised to a majority, but being married he struggled through extreme difficulties. At the beginning of the seven years' war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Croats, and soon displayed the most brilliant military talents against the king of Prussia. In 1757 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and the year following was invested with the military order of Maria Theresa. The same year was gained the great battle of Hochkirchen, the merit of which has been generally attributed to Loudon. His next grand exploit was the gaining the battle of Kunersdorf, for which the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with a magnificent sword. He afterwards defeated the Prussians at Landshut, and took the town of Glatz. On the conclusion of the war in 1763 he was rewarded with a pension, and the empress also presented him with a barony. In 1766 he was nominated a member of the aulic council of war, and in 1778 elevated to the dignity of field-marshal. In the last Turkish war he served with additional reputation, and in 1789 added Belgrade to the imperial dominions. This great man died July 24th, 1790, and his remains were interred at Hadersdorf.

* **LOUIS I.** emperor of Germany, called the Debonnaire, was the son of Charlemagne, and proclaimed emperor in 814, at the age of 36 years. In 817 he divided his estates between his three sons, Lothaire, Pepin, and Louis; the first he associated with himself in the empire, the second he made king of Aquitaine, and the last king of Bavaria. He had another son after this called Charles, by his wife Judith of Bavaria, and in 829 appointed him king of Germany, which occasioned an unnatural war between Louis and his three other sons. The unfortunate emperor was dethroned and imprisoned in a monastery, and died, after undergoing some shameful penances, in 840.

* **LOUIS II.** the Younger, was the only son of Lothaire I. created king of Italy in 844, and ascended the imperial throne in 855. He died in 875.

* **LOUIS III.** was the son of the king of Provence, and Ermengarde daughter of the emperor Louis the Younger. He succeeded his brother at the age of ten,

and in 900 contested the imperial throne with Berenger, who, having surprized him at Verona, deprived him of his eyes. He died in 924.

* **LOUIS IV.** the son of the emperor Arnoul, whom he succeeded in 900, at the age of seven years. The empire was an entire scene of desolation in his reign, being constantly ravaged by the Hungarians. He died in 911.

* **LOUIS V.** commonly called Louis of Bavaria, was the son of Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria, and of Matilda daughter of the emperor Rodolph I. He was elected emperor in 1314, being then about 30 years old. At the same time Frederic le Bel was chosen at Cologne by another party of electors, which produced a war between the two rivals and their partisans. Frederic was taken prisoner, and to recover his liberty made a formal renunciation of his dignity to Louis. But pope John XXII. in 1322 issued a bull of deposition against Louis as an enemy to the catholic church. The emperor appealed from the pope to a general council. John then proceeded to excommunicate him, on which Louis entered Italy, and was crowned at Rome by the antipope Peter de Corbiere. Matters, however, took a new turn shortly after, and Louis was obliged to quit Rome, and the electors chose Charles of Luxemburg emperor. Louis, not at all daunted, resolved to defend his right, but was killed by a fall from his horse in 1347.

* **LOUIS I.** king of France; see **LOUIS I.** emperor.

* **LOUIS II.** the Stammerer, so called from a defect in his speech, was the son of Charles the Bald, and crowned king of Aquitaine in 867. Succeeded his father in the kingdom of France in 877. He was constrained to give up a part of his territory to Boson, who was made king of Provence, and died in 879. He had by his first wife two sons, Louis and Carloman, who divided the kingdom between them; and left his second wife big with a son, who was afterwards Charles the Simple.

* **LOUIS III.** the son of the preceding, and brother of Carloman, enjoyed the kingdom with his brother. He defeated Hugh the Bastard, son of Lothaire, marched against Boson king of Provence, and opposed the progress of the Normans. He died without children in 882.

* **LOUIS IV.** was the son of Charles the Simple, and succeeded Raoul king of France in 936. He invaded Nor-

mandy, but was defeated and taken prisoner in 944. He regained his liberty the following year, after being obliged to concede Normandy to Richard, son of duke William, and the county of Laon to Hughes le Blanc. He afterwards recovered the latter possession, and died of a fall from his horse in hunting in 954.

* **LOUIS V.** succeeded his father Lothaire in 986, and was poisoned by his wife Blanche the year following. He was the best of the Carolingian race.

* **LOUIS VI. le Gros**, the son of Philip I. was born in 1081, and came to the crown in 1108. His reign was much disturbed by wars with the emperor and the Normans, and also by petty feuds among his vassals. However he turned his arms with success against his enemies, and regulated the jurisprudence of his country, in which he was greatly assisted by the abbe Segur. He died in 1137.

* **LOUIS VII.** was the son and successor of the preceding. He had a dispute with pope Innocent II. about the right of presenting to benefices, and that pontiff excommunicated him, and put his kingdom under interdict. Thibaut, count of Champagne, being devoted to the pope, Louis waged war against him, and ravaged his country with fire and sword. A reconciliation afterwards took place between all parties, and Louis, by the persuasions of St. Bernard, engaged in a crusade, but was defeated by Saladin, and returned to Europe covered with disgrace. His wife Elcanor, the heiress of Guienne and Poitou, who had been the companion of his romantic expedition, committed incest with her uncle Raymond of Antioch, and afterwards took to her bed a young Turk named Saladin. Louis having repudiated her, married Alice the daughter of Thibaut his ancient enemy. Eleanor married Henry II. duke of Normandy, afterwards king of England; and thus a war broke out between the two countries, which lasted, with little intermission, 21 years. Louis died in 1180, aged 60 years.

* **LOUIS VIII.** surnamed the Lion, was the son of Philip Augustus, and born in 1187. He signalized himself in several expeditions during the life of his father, and ascended the throne in 1223. He took several places in France from the English; but died of a pestilential disease in his army at Montpensier in Auvergne, in 1226, aged 39.

* **LOUIS IX.** or Saint Louis, was the son of the preceding, and of Blanche of

Castile. He was born in 1215, and ascended the throne in 1226. He declared war against Henry III. king of England, and obtained some signal advantages over that monarch, which ended in a peace favourable to Louis; after which he went into the Holy Land, according to a vow which he had made in a fit of sickness. He left his kingdom under the government of his mother in 1248, and arrived at Damietta the year following. Louis passed the Nile in view of the Saracens, and obtained two great victories over them; but at length famine and disease attacked his army, and the king with his nobility fell into the hands of the infidels. On paying a ransom of 400,000 livres, delivering up Damietta, and entering into a peace for ten years, he obtained his liberty, and went into Palestine, from whence he returned to France. In 1270 he undertook another expedition against the infidels, but died in his camp before Tunis in Africa, August 25th of the same year. He was canonized by pope Boniface VIII. in 1297.

* **LOUIS X.** succeeded Philip le Bel, his father, in 1314, and became king of Navarre in right of his mother. He recalled the Jews into his kingdom, and made a successful war against the count of Flanders. He died at Vincennes in 1316, aged 26.

* **LOUIS XI.** son of Charles VII. and of Mary of Anjou, was born at Bourges 1423. He distinguished himself by his valour in his younger days, particularly against the English, whom he compelled to raise the siege of Dieppe in 1443; but the glory he hereby acquired was tarnished by his rebelling against his father, who died of a broken heart in 1461. Louis on obtaining the throne treated France as a conquered country. His arbitrary conduct led several of the nobility to form a league against him, in which some of his own family took part. After a severe battle between Louis and the leaguers at Montlheri in 1465, a peace was concluded, in which he was under the necessity of conceding to them whatever they demanded. His insincerity afterwards rekindled the civil war, and Louis was taken prisoner by the duke of Burgundy, who was forced to conclude a treaty still more disadvantageous to himself. In 1474 a new league was entered into against him, in which Edward IV. of England bore a part, but the year following a peace was concluded between the two kings for seven

years. He had afterwards a war with the emperor Frederic III. which ended by a treaty of peace in 1482. Louis died detested by all his subjects, for his atrocious cruelties, in 1483.

* **LOUIS XII.** was the son of Charles duke of Orleans, and of Maria of Cleves. He succeeded Charles VIII. in 1498. He conquered the Milanese, Genoa, and Naples. Frederic the king of the latter country was sent to France, and had a pension allowed for his support. But after having overrun Italy, the French were completely expelled in 1513. The emperor Maximilian, Henry VIII. of England, and the Swiss, attacked Louis in his own dominions, and he was glad to sue for peace. Thus his reign which began splendidly ended in disgrace. He died in 1515.

* **LOUIS XIII.** succeeded his father Henry IV. in 1610, under tuition of his mother Mary de Medicis, he being only nine years old when that melancholy event occurred. The marshal d'Ancre and his wife had an uncontrolled sway in the court till 1617, when he was assassinated with the king's consent, and his wife condemned to death as a sorceress. Vitry, who perpetrated this act, was made a marshal of France. His great minister was the bishop of Luçon, afterwards cardinal Richelieu, who indulged all the foibles of Louis, and extended his authority. He persuaded his master that the destruction of the protestants was necessary to his security. This brought on a civil war, in which the protestants were unsuccessful; Rochelle, the strongest place in their hands, was taken by the cardinal after a long siege in 1628, during which the English made two impotent attempts to throw relief into the town. The cardinal, who had perhaps the deepest political head of any man in his time, supported the protestants of Germany, and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, with a view of humbling the house of Austria, and aggrandizing the power of France. Richelieu, however, had considerable enemies at court, and was not much esteemed by the king himself. He retired from public affairs some time before his death, which happened in 1642; and the year following Louis died of a long and painful distemper. It is said that he regretted on his death-bed the rigour of Richelieu's administration, and the torrents of blood that had been shed thereby.

* **LOUIS XIV.** son of the preceding,

was only five years old, when he succeeded to the throne. During his minority the kingdom was rent in pieces under the administration of his mother Anne of Austria, by the factions of the great, and the divisions between the court and parliament, for the most trifling causes, and upon the most despicable principles. The prince of Condé shone like a star of the first magnitude; sometimes a patriot, sometimes a courtier, and at others a rebel. He was opposed by the famous Turenne, who from being a protestant turned catholic. The French nation was involved in civil wars, but the queen mother having chosen cardinal Mazarine for her minister, he so well managed his affairs, that when Louis came to maturity he found himself a more absolute monarch than had ever been on the throne. On the death of that minister he had the luck to meet with a far better in Colbert, who formed new systems for the glory, commerce, and manufactures of France. The reign of Louis was glorious, but he himself was actuated by an ungovernable ambition. He disturbed the peace of his neighbours, and, without any just grounds, rendered Germany a melancholy field of desolation. In 1683 he committed a fatal impolicy in revoking the edict of Nantes, by which he drove many thousands of his best subjects into exile on account of their religion. He made and broke treaties merely for his convenience, and at length raised against himself a confederacy of nearly all the other princes of Europe, at the head of which was William III. king of England. He made a formidable stand against this alliance for some years, but at last the arms of Marlborough and Eugene proved too powerful for him. His reign from 1702 to 1715, was a series of defeats and misfortunes. A period was put to this war by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Louis died September 1, 1715. He married Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. king of Spain, by whom he had issue only one son, that lived, Louis dauphin of France, who married a sister of the duke of Bavaria, by whom he had three sons, Louis, Philip, and Gaston. Louis the dauphin died in 1711, whereupon his eldest son Louis succeeded to the title of dauphin. This prince married Mary Adelaide, daughter to the duke of Savoy, afterwards king of Sardinia, and died in 1712. His son Louis succeeded to the title of dauphin. Louis

XIV. had several illegitimate children by madame de la Valiere, and madame de Montespan.

* **LOUIS XV.** was the great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded him in 1715, at the age of five years, under the regency of Philip duke of Orleans. In 1723 he was declared of age. The beginning of his reign was rendered particularly distressing by the iniquitous Mississippi scheme of the famous Law, which ruined thousands of the wealthiest people in France. The duke of Orleans held the management of affairs till his death in 1723, and was then succeeded by the duke of Bourbon, who gave way to cardinal Fleury, a man of pacific intentions, but of no considerable talents. In 1734 the king of Poland died, and Louis supporting the election of Stanislaus against the elector of Saxony, a war broke out between France and Austria. Stanislaus lost his kingdom, but was suffered to retain the revenues of Lorraine, and a peace was concluded in 1738. On the death of the emperor Charles VI. in 1740, a new scene was opened. The imperial throne was filled by the elector of Bavaria, in violation of the pragmatic sanction, and this occasioned a new war, in which England bore a distinguished part in defence of Maria Theresa queen of Hungary. Peace was restored by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. In 1755 the flame of war was rekindled between France and England, in which Prussia also bore a part. The French were defeated both by land and sea, and a treaty of peace was signed in 1763. The year following the order of Jesuits was extinguished in France, and throughout Europe in 1773. In 1774 Louis died, and was succeeded by his grandson,

* **LOUIS XVI.** who was born at Versailles in 1754, and espoused in 1770, Maria Antoinette of Austria. His first minister was count de Maurepas, who engaged in schemes which proved ruinous to the nation. The share which France took in the contest between England and America, proved more destructive to herself than to her ancient enemy. The war which France rashly and unjustly provoked, left her finances in a deplorable state, which could not be retrieved by all the schemes of Necker. In 1786 a treaty of navigation and commerce was concluded between the courts of London and Versailles. The wretched condition of the public revenues rendered extraordinary measures ne-

cessary, and accordingly the parliament of Paris was convened; but this assembly not being sufficiently submissive, and a spirit of discontent prevailing throughout the kingdom, the meeting of the states-general was fixed for May 1, 1789. Not only France, but all Europe looked at the passing scene with eager anxiety. The nation was on the eve of a civil war, and the king, wanting both firm friends and vigour of mind, soon saw himself involved in the unhappy contest which he studied to avoid. The states-general assembled, but consisted mostly of men of democratic principles, who inflamed the populace; and open insurrection soon ensued. On the 14th of July, the Bastille was taken and razed. On the 17th of the same month, Louis entered Paris, where he was received by M. Bailly the mayor, with this insulting address, as he presented to him the keys of the city: "These, sir, are the keys which were presented Henry IV. He came to reconquer his people; it is our happiness to have reconquered our king." The answer of the unfortunate monarch was dignified: "My people may always rely upon my affection." To detail all the atrocious insults which were offered, and patiently endured by this benevolent monarch, from this memorable period, would far exceed the limits to which I am confined. On the 20th of June, 1791, he was persuaded to make his escape from the land of murder; but was taken prisoner, with his queen and family, at Varennes. In 1792 the emperor and king of Prussia declared war against France. On the 10th of August this year, the palace of the Thuilleries was attacked by a sanguinary mob, the Swiss guards were cut to pieces, and the king, queen, and royal family, obliged to take refuge in the national assembly. On the 2d and 3d of September the prisons were forced, and all the aristocrats, or such as bore the name, inhumanly massacred, without regard being paid to age or sex. A national convention, which had been called to determine on the charges against the king, met on the 24th, and royalty was thereby abolished in France. The Prussians and Austrians who had marched into France, were obliged to retreat, owing to sickness and want of provisions. The French, under general Montisquieu, entered Savoy, and incorporated that country with the republic, contrary to their own declaration, that they would enter into no war with a view of conquest. Flushed with success, they set no

bounds to their ambition, but took possession of all the Austrian Netherlands. Not only so, but the national convention, with unparalleled assurance, made a decree to grant fraternity and assistance to every people who wish to procure liberty; and they charged the executive power to send orders to the generals to give assistance to such people, and to defend citizens who have suffered, or that were then suffering, in the cause of liberty. No sooner had Antwerp fallen into their hands, than they resolved to open the navigation of the Scheldt, contrary to all treaties; which measure forced Great Britain into a contest with the new republic. In the mean time Louis XVI. and his family, were suffering the most shameful indignities in the prison of the Temple. The king was brought to his trial on the 11th of December, and after a mock parade of justice, still more offensive than that which once disgraced this kingdom, he was sentenced to death, and suffered with fortitude and piety under the guillotine, January 21, 1793.

* **LOUIS I.** king of Germany, was the third son of Louis le Debonnaire, and proclaimed king of Bavaria in 817. He joined his brothers in a rebellion against his father, and afterwards assisted Charles the Bald against Lothaire in 841, for the purpose of enlarging their respective territories. He died in 876, aged 70.

* **LOUIS II.** his son and successor, was attacked and defeated by his uncle Charles in 876. He died at Frankfort in 882.

* **LOUIS I.** of Anjou, king of Hungary and of Poland, was born in 1326, and succeeded his father Charles Robert in 1342. He expelled the Jews from Hungary, and made war on the Transylvanians, Croats, Tartars, and Venetians. In 1370 he was chosen king of Poland, and died in 1382.

* **LOUIS II.** king of Hungary, succeeded Ladislaus, his father, in 1516, and was drowned in the Carasse, a small river in Hungary, in 1526, aged 26 years.

LOVE (Christopher), a famous presbyterian divine, who was beheaded on Tower-hill in 1651, for conspiring against the republican government, and to restore Charles II. He wrote some books on practical divinity.

LOVE (James), an English actor, and dramatic writer. His real name was Dance, and his father was surveyor to

the city of London. The son was a performer on Drury-lane stage for many years; and excelled in the character of Falstaff, but he did not equal Henderson. He wrote *Pamela*, a comedy, and some other pieces. He died in 1774.

LOVELACE (Richard), an English poet, was born in Kent about 1618; and educated first at the Charter-house, and next at Gloucester-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. He was a zealous royalist, and suffered much for his attachment to Charles I., and died very indigent in 1658. His poems are elegant; and he wrote also two plays, *The Scholar*, a comedy, and *The Soldier*, a tragedy.

* **LOVEBOND** (Edward), an English poet, was born in Middlesex, and educated at the school of Kingston-upon-Thames. He wrote some papers in the periodical paper called *The World*, and some pleasing poems, which were collected and published in a volume in 1785. He died at his seat near Hampton in 1775.

LOWE (Peter), an old English surgeon of great merit, who had been many years in the service of foreign states, as an army-surgeon. In 1612 he was settled at Glasgow, and had an authority from the king of Scotland to examine all practitioners in surgery, in the western parts of that kingdom. He wrote several books in the line of his profession.

LOWER (Richard), an eminent physician, was a native of Cornwall, and studied under Dr. Thomas Willis. He became a celebrated practitioner in London, and died there in 1691. He wrote an excellent book *De Corde*, and another *De Motu et Colore Sanguinis*, at Chyli in eum Transitu.

LOWER (sir William), a staunch royalist in the reign of Charles I., was born at Tremare in Cornwall. When the king's affairs were rendered hopeless, he went to Holland. He wrote six plays, which are enumerated in the *Biographia Dramatica*. He died in 1662.

LOWTH (William), a learned divine, was born at London in 1661, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he was elected to St. John's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of B.D. Dr. Mew, bishop of Winchester, appointed him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and the rectory of Bariton in Hampshire. He died in 1732. His writings are of the most respectable

order, and shew him to have been a man of great learning and piety. The principal are, 1. Commentaries on all the Prophets, usually published with Patrick on the Old Testament, and Whitby on the New; 2. Directions for the profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures, 12mo.

LOWTH (Robert), an illustrious prelate of the English church, was the son of the above, and born at Winchester in 1710. After receiving his education at Winchester school he went to New college, Oxford, where he prosecuted his studies with ardour and reputation. In 1741 he was elected professor of Hebrew poetry, and in that capacity delivered those admirable lectures, *De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum*, which have immortalized his name. About this time he became tutor to the marquis of Hartington, whom he accompanied in the tour of Europe. In 1750 bishop Hoadly gave him the archdeaconry of Winchester, and in 1754 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. by diploma. The year following he went over to Ireland as chaplain to the marquis of Hartington, lord lieutenant; and while there the bishopric of Limerick falling vacant he was promoted to it, but having set his mind on settling in England he exchanged that dignity for a prebend of Durham. In 1766 he was raised to the see of St. David's, from whence in the same year he was removed to Oxford, and in 1777 translated to London. In 1778 he published his translation of Isaiah. On the death of archbishop Cornwallis, bishop Lowth was offered the archiepiscopal seat, but declined it on account of his infirmities, and the severe domestic misfortunes which he had experienced. His eldest daughter Mary died at the age of 13, and his second expired in 1783 as she was presiding at the tea-table. He bore these trials, and his own personal sufferings, with the most christian fortitude, and died full of hope in 1787. Besides the abovementioned works, he wrote the *Life of William of Wykeham*, 8vo.; an excellent *Grammar of the English Language*; several sermons; a *Letter to Dr. Warburton Bishop of Gloucester*; and some beautiful Poems, Latin and English.

LOYOLA (Ignatius), the founder of the jesuits, was born of a considerable family, in the province of Guipuscoa in Spain, in 1491. He was brought up to the military profession, and obtained a

commission in the Spanish army; but having his leg broken at the siege of Pampeluna he made a vow to the Virgin, that if he recovered he would go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and devote himself to a religious course of life. When his cure was completed he performed his contract with the most scrupulous exactness. After studying the Latin tongue a short time at Barcelona, Loyola commenced preacher, and began to gather disciples, for which he was twice imprisoned. However he went on in spite of opposition, and at length had the sanction of Paul III. to his order, which was called the society of Jesus. That pope afterwards confirmed the order without any restriction, and Ignatius had the satisfaction of seeing his institution spread throughout the earth. He died at Rome in 1556. He was canonized by pope Gregory XV. in 1622. The jesuits continued to possess the greatest power and extensive connections of any body of men till the beginning of the 18th century, and then they began to decline fast. At length they were totally suppressed by Clement XIV in 1773.

LUBIENETSKI (Stanislaus), a Polish minister of the Socinian persuasion, was born at Cracow, of a noble family, in 1623, and received his education at Thorn. He became minister to the congregation of unitarians at Cracow, but being persecuted there he went into Denmark, where he gained the favour of king Frederic III. But even here he could not dwell in peace, and was obliged to retire to Hamburg, where he was poisoned with his two daughters, by a maid-servant, in 1675. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a *History of the Reformation in Poland*, part of which appeared in 1685, in 8vo. The most considerable of his works is a *History of Comets*, from the Flood to 1665, Amsterdam, 1667, folio.

* **LUBINETSKI** (Theodore), a Polish painter of portrait and history, was born at Cracow in 1653, and died in 1716. He was of a noble family in Poland, and was held in high esteem as an artist. His brother Christopher was also a good painter.

LUBIN (Eilhard), a protestant divine, was born at Westersled in Germany, in 1556, and educated at Leipsic, after which he went to several universities. He died at Rostock, where he was professor of divinity in 1621. He published a great number of books, the most noted

of which was entitled, *Phosphorus*, or a Treatise concerning the Origin and Nature of Sin, in which he maintained two co-eternal principles, God and nothing; the first he supposed to be good, and the other evil. He added that sin was only a tendency towards nothing, and that sin was necessary to make known the nature of good.

LUBIN (Augustin), geographer to the king of France, was a monk of the Augustin order. He wrote several works, as a Description of Lapland; a Sacred Geography, &c. He died in 1695, aged 71.

LUCAN (Marcus Annæus), a Latin poet, was born at Cordova in Spain, about A.D. 39. His father was Annæus Mela brother of Seneca the philosopher. Lucan became the favourite of Nero the emperor, but at length he incurred the displeasure of that tyrant, who used him so ill, that Lucan joined the conspiracy of Piso, for which he was condemned to die in the same manner as his uncle Seneca, A.D. 65. His *Pharsalia* is a bold and elegant poem, but irregular and uneven.

LUCAS (Tudensis), bishop of Tudæ, or Tuy, in Galicia, who wrote, 1. A Work against the Albigenes, printed at Ingoldstadt in 1612; 2. A History of Spain from the Creation to 1236; The Life of Isidore of Seville.

LUCAS VAN LEYDEN, a painter and engraver, born in 1494. Albert Durer went to Holland on purpose to see him. Lucas spent the last six years of his life in bed, under the idea that he was poisoned. However he still employed himself in painting and engraving even in that state, saying that he chose to die in the bed of honour. He died in 1533.

LUCAS (Brugenfis Francis), dean of St. Omer, was a learned divine, and well skilled in the Oriental languages. He died in 1619. His works are wholly elucidations of the Holy Scriptures.

LUCAS (Dr. Richard), a pious divine, was born at Presteigne in Radnorshire, in 1648, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. In 1683 he became vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, London, and lecturer of St. Olave, Southwark. In 1691 he was installed prebendary of Westminster. For some years before his death he was totally blind. He died in 1715, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He wrote, 1. *Practical Christianity*; 2. *An Enquiry after Happi-*

nests, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. *Five volumes of Sermons*, 8vo.

LUCAS (Paul), a famous French traveller, was born at Rouen in 1664. Having a great desire to see foreign countries he made several voyages into the east, and brought home a number of curiosities, with which he enriched the cabinet of Louis XV. who made him his antiquary. He died at Madrid in 1737. His travels make several volumes, but are not altogether to be depended upon.

* **LUCAS** (Dr. Charles), an Irish patriot, was at first an apothecary, and afterwards a physician. He became a member of the parliament of Ireland, and distinguished himself by his zeal on the side of opposition. He wrote some pieces on medical subjects, and died in 1771, aged 58. His funeral was attended by the corporation of Dublin, who settled a pension on his widow.

LUCIAN, a Greek writer, was born at Samosata. His father, who was poor, placed him with a sculptor, but not relishing that employment he applied to the law, which profession he also abandoned, and devoted himself to philosophy and eloquence. The emperor M. Aurelius had a great esteem for his talents, and appointed him register of Egypt. He died A.D. 180, in his 90th year. His works, which are written in the Attic dialect, consist mostly of satirical dialogues, abounding with witticisms, but very profane and obscene. The best editions of Lucian are that of Grævius, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1687, and that of Reitzius, 4 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1743.

LUCIFER, bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia, was the author of a schism in not admitting the decree of the council of Alexandria, A.D. 362, for receiving the arian bishops who recanted their errors. Finding he could not carry his point he set up a separate communion, and gave his name to a sect. He died in 370. His works were published at Venice.

LUCILIUS, a Roman satirist, who served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. He is considered by some as the author of poetical satire; but of all his works only a few verses remain. He died at Naples, aged 46, B.C. 103.

* **LUCIUS I.** pope and saint, succeeded Cornelius in 252, and was martyred the year following.

* **LUCIUS II.** a native of Bologna, succeeded Celestin II. in 1144, and died in

1145, of a blow which he received in a popular commotion.

* **LUCIUS III.** succeeded Alexander III. in 1181. The Roman people having risen against him he retired to Verona, but afterwards returned to Rome, and by the help of the Italian princes subdued his enemies. A new commotion compelled him to fly a second time, and he died at Verona in 1193. In a council held at Verona, the year before his death, he made a constitution for the extirpation of heresies, which proved the foundation of the inquisition.

* **LUCRETIA**, a celebrated Roman lady, the daughter of Lucretius, and the wife of Collatinus, a relation of Tarquin king of Rome. Her husband being at the siege of Ardea, a conversation took place one evening at supper, between him and the three sons of Tarquin, respecting the prudence of their wives. At length it was agreed upon to ride to Rome to see how the ladies were employed. The daughters-in-law of Tarquin were regaling themselves with all manner of luxuries, but Lucretia was amidst her maids, and engaged in woollen works. It was agreed that she excelled the others, and they returned to the camp. Sextus, the eldest, went back, to the city some days after, and calling on Lucretia, was treated with all the civility due to his rank. After supper he was conducted to the chamber where he was to lie. When he thought that all the family were asleep he went with a sword in his hand to Lucretia's room, and made use of all the efforts possible to prevail over her virtue. Finding his artifices fruitless he threatened, that after having killed her he would kill a slave and lay the body by her's, then report that having found them in the act of adultery he had slain them both. With this menace he succeeded, and returned to the camp. Lucretia next day sent for her father and her husband, to whom she related the horrid circumstance which had occurred. They endeavoured to console her, but in vain, for instantly drawing forth a dagger she plunged it into her breast. Lucretia's death occasioned the liberty of the Romans, who, excited by Brutus, expelled the Tarquins from their city. This happened B.C. 509.

LUCRETIUS (Titus Caius), a Roman poet, was born of a good family, and educated under Zeno the Sidonian, and Phædrus, both of whom were of the epicurean sect. Cicero highly commends

him for his learning and eloquence. He is said to have been thrown into a frenzy by his wife Lucilia, who gave him a philtre, or love potion, to chain his affections. However in this state he wrote his poem *De Rerum Natura*. He flew himself about 54 years B.C. The best editions of Lucretius are that of Havercamp, 2 vols. 4to. L. Bat. and that of Wakefield, 4 vols. 4to. London.

* **LUULLUS** (Lucius Lucinius), a celebrated Roman general, famous for his military skill. He was raised to the consular dignity, and had the management of the Mithridatic war entrusted to him. He gained a great victory over Mithridates on the borders of the Granicus, and thereby conquered all Bithynia. He also defeated a numerous army which had been raised against him by Tigranes king of Armenia, father-in-law of Mithridates, and took the capital of that prince. The conduct, however, of Lucullus to his soldiers gave so much offence that he was recalled, and Pompey appointed to succeed him. He then retired into private life, and died in the 68th year of his age.

LUDLOW (Edmund), an English general, and one of the judges of Charles I. was born of an ancient family at Maiden Bradley in Wiltshire, about 1620. He took his degree of B.A. at Oxford, and then entered himself of the Temple with a view of studying the law, but the rebellion breaking out he engaged as a volunteer in the army of the earl of Essex, and distinguished himself as a zealous champion for a republican form of government. He sat in the pretended high court of justice, and signed the death-warrant of his sovereign. He commanded the army in Ireland after the death of Ireton, and when Cromwell usurped the government Ludlow opposed him, for which he was dismissed from his appointment, by Fleetwood the lord deputy of Ireland under Cromwell. In the new parliament of Richard Cromwell he obtained a seat, and soon afterwards was made commander of the forces in Ireland, from whence he was obliged to return expeditiously in obedience to an order from the speaker of the house of commons, to answer certain charges alleged against him by the army. But though he made all haste to London he was never called upon for his defence; and finding matters going strong in favour of the restoration he went into retirement, and immediately after that event quitted the

kingdom. He took up his residence at Vevay in Switzerland, but in 1688 returned to England, thinking the revolution had placed him out of danger. The house of commons, however, petitioned the king to have him apprehended, on which he returned to Vevay, where he died in 1693. He lies buried in the great church of that town, and his widow erected a monument over his grave. After his death appeared his *Memoirs* written by himself, in 3 vols. 8vo. and 1 vol. folio.

LUDOLPH (Job), author of the *History of Ethiopia*, was born at Erfurt in Thuringia, in 1624. He made so great a progress in his studies, that at the age of 20 he was master of the Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and Ethiopic languages, of which last he composed a grammar. His merit raised him to the rank of counsellor of state, in which capacity he assisted at several diets. After discharging his trust eighteen years he resigned it, and was made honorary counsellor, and went to reside at Frankfurt, where he devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits. He died in 1704. He understood no less than 25 languages, ancient and modern. His works were too many to be here enumerated, but they are all excellent. The principal is his *History of Ethiopia* in Latin, 1681, folio.

LUDOLPH (Henry William), a native of Erfurt, and nephew of the above, was secretary to prince George of Denmark, consort of Anne queen of Great Britain. He travelled into Russia, where his abilities gained him great honour. He afterwards printed a grammar of the Russian language at Oxford in 1696. He next went into the east, and at his return undertook an impression of the New Testament in modern Greek, for the benefit of the christians in those countries. This was printed at London in 12mo, and afterwards distributed among the Greeks. In 1709 when the Palatines came to England, Ludolph was appointed one of the commissioners to manage the charities collected for their support. This worthy person died in 1710, aged 54. He wrote some pious books, and translated the Homily of Macarius from the Greek into English.

LUGO (John), a Spanish jesuit and cardinal, was born in 1583 at Madrid, and educated at Salamanca. His abilities recommended him to the divinity professorship at Valladolid, which station he discharged so well, that his superiors

called him to discharge the same office at Rome. At their command he published several theological works, which amounted to seven volumes folio. Urban VIII. made him a cardinal, but he still lived according to the method of his order. He died at Rome in 1660. Cardinal Lugo was the first who introduced the jesuit's bark into France in 1650.

LUGO (Francis), the elder brother of the preceding, was also a jesuit, and became a missionary in India. He died rector of two colleges in Spain in 1652. He wrote several theological books, the chief of which is a Commentary on Thomas Aquinas, in 2 vols. folio.

LUISINO or **LUISINI** (Francis), a native of Venice, who taught Greek and Latin with great reputation at Reggio, and was secretary to the duke of Parma. He died in 1568, aged 45. He is the author of some illustrations of obscure passages in classic authors, which are to be found in Gruter's *Fax Artium*.

LUISINUS (Aloysius), a Venetian physician, who published, 1. *De Morbo Gallico omnia quæ extant apud omnes medicos ejusdemque nationis*, fol. Venet. 1566; 2. *The Aphorisms of Hippocrates* in Latin Hexameters, 8vo. 1552.

LUITPRANDUS, a Lombard historian of the 10th century, was a native of Pavia. He was secretary to Berengarius, who in 948 sent him ambassador to the emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus. Berengarius afterwards disgraced him, and he was obliged to seek the protection of Otho emperor of Germany, who drove Berengarius from his throne, and made Luitprandus bishop of Cremona. In 968 he was sent ambassador to the emperor Nicephorus Phocas, who cast him into prison for some bold expressions he made use of. On recovering his liberty he returned to Italy, where he died. His *History* was printed at Antwerp in folio, in 1640.

* **LUKE** (St.), the evangelist, was a native of Antioch, the capital of Syria, and bred a physician. He was the companion of St. Paul, by whom he was converted to the christian faith. He wrote the gospel under his name, and also the Acts of the Apostles. His Greek is remarkable for its purity. St. Jerom says that he lived to the age of 83.

LULLE (Raymond), called, according to the custom of the age, the *Illuminated Doctor*, was a native of Majorca. He devoted himself to missionary labours,

LUT

and was stoned to death in Maritania in 1312, at the age of 80. His works, treating of all kinds of subjects, theological, physical, and chemical, have been often printed.

LULLY (John Baptist), a celebrated musician, was born at Florence in 1634. He was page to madame de Montpensier, niece of Louis XIV. who caused him to be taught music. He acquired such excellence as to become superintendant of music to that king. He died of a gangrene in his foot in 1687. He composed a number of operas, and the music of several of Moliere's plays.

LUSSAN (Margaret de), a French romance writer, was the daughter of a coachman, and born in 1682. Attracting the notice of the famous Huet, he gave her an education which she highly improved. She died in 1758. Her works are numerous, the best of which is entitled, *Anecdotes de la Cour de Philippe Auguste*, 6 vols. 12mo.

LUTHER (Martin), the great luminary of the reformation, was born at Isleben in Saxony, of mean parentage, in 1483. In 1501 he was sent to the university of Erfurt, where he studied philosophy and the civil law, with a view of rising at the bar, but happening to walk one day into the fields, his companion was struck with lightning, and died on the spot. This affecting incident operated so much on the mind of Luther, that he determined on withdrawing from secular concerns, and to retire into a monastery. He chose the order of St. Augustine, and led in the convent a most pious and studious life. Having met with a copy of the Latin Bible, he set himself to the study of it with great application, and was surprized to see the difference between the word of God, and the practices of the Roman church. In 1512 he was deputed to go to Rome on some business appertaining to his order, and there had an opportunity of seeing more plainly the corruptions of popery. On his return he was created D.D. and became professor of divinity at Wittemberg, a new university, founded by Frederic elector of Saxony. In 1517 Leo X. published general indulgences in order to complete his magnificent buildings at Rome. These pardons for all sorts of sins, present and to come, were sold in Germany by the dominicans in the most shameful manner, and gave offence to all religious persons, and to Luther in particular, who published a Thesis on Indul-

LUT

gences at Wittemberg, consisting of 93 propositions, in which he exposed this odious traffic, and totally denied the efficacy of indulgences. These propositions were opposed at Frankfort by Tetzel, the papal agent; but the generality of the people gave credit to the opinions of Luther, and the dispute made so much noise, that other divines engaged in the controversy. At length matters began to grow serious, and the ecclesiasties made a formal complaint to the pope, who made light of a quarrel between a few monks and neglected to put his authority in force on the occasion. But the emperor Maximilian seeing the dispute running fast through all Germany, applied to Leo to put a stop to it, on which he ordered Luther to be cited to Rome within 60 days. He also called upon the elector of Saxony to give up the reformer to his legate. This prince, however, had too great a regard for Luther to obey the injunction, and requested that his cause might be heard in Germany. To this the pope assented, and cardinal Cajetan was appointed to decide the business. Luther accordingly appeared before the cardinal at Augsburg, but finding that he was required to make a full submission and reconciliation, his honest spirit took fire, and he positively refused, though all the terrors of the church were denounced against him. The pope upon this issued a brief, in which he threatened to excommunicate all who denied his power to forgive sins by indulgences. Luther, not at all daunted by this bull, published an appeal from the pope to a general council. By this time the opinions of Luther had gained him many followers, and among the rest the learned Melancthon, whose advice was of great service to him. Pains were taken to bring over Erasmus also, but though he wished well to the work of reformation, he had not courage enough to break with the pope. In 1519 Luther had a famous dispute at Leipzig with John Eceius, divinity professor at Ingolstadt, which ended in the manner common to those kind of conferences, neither party being convinced of the other's arguments. In 1520 the pope issued out a formal condemnation of Luther, which affected him so little that he immediately wrote a book, in which he called it "the execrable bull of antichrist;" and calling all the students of Wittemberg together, he flung the pope's bull and decretals into the fire. The year following he attended

the diet of Worms by virtue of a safe-conduct from the emperor; and when some of his friends would have dissuaded him from going, by urging the case of John Huss, he boldly said, that "If he knew there were as many devils at Worms as tiles upon the houses he would go." Here he was required to retract his opinions, and to promise submission to the pope, both of which he refused, and left the city without a single step being advanced in the way of reconciliation. On his return through a wood, he was suddenly seized by a party of horsemen, who conveyed him to the castle of Wittenberg, where he was so secretly kept, that no one knew what was become of him, except the persons concerned in the affair. In the mean time Charles V. published an edict against him, and put under the ban of the empire all who should maintain, defend, or protect him. While this bull was thundering through the empire, Luther was secure in his retreat, which he afterwards called his hermitage and his Parnos. He did not, however, spend his time in idleness, but held conferences with his friends on the cause in which they were engaged, and wrote several books against his enemies. After an absence of ten months he made his appearance again publicly at Wittenberg, and about this time entered into a controversy with Henry VIII. of England, who had written a book against him on the Sacrament. Luther paid very little respect to the royal disputant, but answered him with great severity. This year he published a translation of the New Testament into German, which promoted the reformation wonderfully, and was universally read, though proscribed by imperial authority. In 1524 Erasmus was prevailed upon to write against Luther, and chose for his subject the freedom of the human will, which he defended against our reformer, who replied in a treatise entitled, *De Servio Arbitrio*, which was answered by Erasmus in another called, *Hyperaspistes*. In 1525 Luther married Catherine de Bora, a nun, who had escaped from a convent at Nimpfchen. This gave a handle to his enemies to accuse him of immorality and impiety, but Luther was not to be abashed by their charges. He defended what he had done, and lived happily with his wife, who brought him three sons. In 1529 the emperor called a diet at Spire, to call for aid from the German princes against the Turks, and

to devise some means to allay the religious disputes which raged more violently than ever, and in which it was decreed, that the mass should be observed in all those places which professed the reformed religion. Against this decret the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and other princes, made their protest in a famous writing, which brought upon the reformed the name of protestants. The protestant princes then found it expedient to enter into a league for their mutual defence against the emperor and catholic princes. In 1530 was drawn up by Melancthon the celebrated confession of Augsburg, which gave great satisfaction to Luther, and was received as the standard of the protestant faith in Germany. In 1534 Luther's translation of the Bible into German was printed, and published the year following. In 1537 an assembly was held at Smalcald about religion, at which Luther and Melancthon were present. At this meeting Luther was seized with so severe an attack of the stone, that his life was despaired of. However it pleased God to recover him, and he went on as before, writing books, and labouring to promote the great work for which he was raised up by Providence. He died at Isleben in 1546, and his body was removed to Wittenberg, where it was interred with great pomp, being attended by princes, earls, nobles, and a great number of private gentlemen and students. "Martin Luther's life," says bishop Atterbury, "was a continual warfare; he was engaged against the united forces of the papal world, and he stood the shock of them bravely, both with courage and success. He was a man certainly of high endowments of mind and great virtues; he had a vast understanding, which raised him up to a pitch of learning unknown to the age in which he lived; his knowledge in Scripture was admirable, his elocution manly, and his way of reasoning with all the subtilty that these plain truths he delivered would bear; his thoughts were bent always on great designs, and he had a resolution fitted to go through with them; the assurance of his mind was not to be shaken or surprised; and that was the sign of his (for I know not what else to call it), before the diet of Worms, was such as might have become the days of the apostles. His life was holy; and when he had leisure for retirement, severe; his virtues active chiefly, and his military; not those lazy sullen ones of

the cloister. He had no ambition but in the service of God; for other things, neither his enjoyment or wishes ever went higher than the bare conveniences of living. He was of a temper particularly averse to covetousness, or any base sin; and charitable even to a fault, without respect to his own occasions. If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself had not been irreproachable; if in the body of his doctrine one flaw is to be seen, yet the greatest lights of the church, and in the purest times of it, were, we know, not exact in all their opinions. Upon the whole, we have certainly great reason to break out in the phrase of the prophet, and say, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth glad tidings." His works were collected into 7 vols. folio, at Wittemberg after his death. Catherine de Bore survived him, and died of a fall from a carriage at Torgau in 1552. Some of their descendants were living in good repute at the close of the 17th century.

LUTTI (Benedict), a painter, born at Florence in 1666. The emperor of Germany conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the elector of Mayence sent him a cross enriched with diamonds. His paintings are very rare and valuable. His principal performance is a miracle of St. Peter, in the palace of the Albani at Rome. He died in that city in 1724.

LUXEMBOURG (Francis Henry de Montmorency, duke of), a famous general and marshal of France, was the posthumous son of Francis de Montmorency, count of Boutteville, who was beheaded under Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. He was born in 1628, and, at the age of 15, was at the battle of Rocroi, under the great Condé, whom he followed in all his fortunes. He served as lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche-Comté in 1668, and in the Dutch campaign of 1672. He made about this time a famous retreat with an army of 20,000 men against 70,000. In 1675 he was made marshal of France. In 1690 he gained the battle of Fleurus, which was followed by the victories of Leusen, Steinkirk, and Nerwinde, in which last there fell on both sides 20,000 men. He died full of glory in 1695.

* **LUSIGNAN** (Guy de), a celebrated French nobleman, who went to the holy land in the time of the crusades, and espoused Sibylla, daughter of A-

maury king of Jerusalem, whom he succeeded, but afterwards conceded that title to Richard I. king of England, receiving the isle of Cyprus in return. He died in 1194.

* **LYCOPHRON**, a son of Periander, king of Corinth. Periander having slain his wife Melissa, Lycophron resolved never to speak to him any more, and was for his disobedience banished to Corcyra. When the infirmities of Periander obliged him to look for a successor, he applied to Lycophron, who refused, unless he would come and reside at Corcyra, while he should reign at Corinth. This was agreed to, but in the interim the Corcyrans, dreading the tyranny of Periander, put Lycophron to death.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet and grammarian, was a native of Chalcis in Euboea, and slain by an arrow B.C. 304. He wrote an obscure poem called *Alexandra*; the best editions of which are that of Basil 1546, fol. and that of Potter, Oxon, 1702, fol.

LYCURGUS, the famous Spartan legislator, flourished according to the best accounts about 898 years B.C. and was the 5th in descent from Procles, and the 10th from Hercules. When his brother Polydectes died, his widow was pregnant, and on being delivered of a son, Lycurgus waived the title of king, and took upon himself the regency during his nephew's minority. On resigning this post, he went into other countries to observe their manners, and to study their laws. In his absence great confusions broke out in Sparta, on which he returned home, and restored things to tranquillity. He also instituted an admirable code of laws, and having effected a reform in the government, he retired from Sparta, to which he never returned. There are various accounts of his death; but the most plausible is, that he died at an advanced age in Crete.

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator, born 408 years B.C. and died about 328. He studied philosophy under Plato, and rhetoric under Isocrates. He was a firm defender of liberty, a zealous opposer of Philip and Alexander, and the friend of Demosthenes. An oration of his may be seen in Reiske's collection of Greek Orators.

LYDGATE (John), an Augustine monk of St. Edmund's Bury, in the reign of Henry VI. He was a disciple of Chaucer, and wrote some poems, which possess great merit for that age.

He died in 1440, aged 60. Pits says, he was not only an elegant poet, and an eloquent rhetorician, but also an expert mathematician, an acute philosopher, and no mean divine.

* **LYDIA.** The Lydians were a very ancient nation, and governed by a succession of kings to Croesus, who was famous for his riches and power; but in 544 B.C. he was conquered by Cyrus, who besieged and took him in his capital, Sardis. After this, Lydia underwent the revolutions of the Persian empire, till 283 B.C. when it became part of the kingdom of Pergamus, which commenced under Philoeteros, surnamed the Eunuch, and was seized by the Romans in consequence of the will of Attalus, king of Pergamus, in 133 B.C. It remained a part of the eastern Roman empire till about 1326, when it was conquered by the Turks.

LYDIAT (Thomas), an English mathematician, was born at Okerton in Oxfordshire, in 1572, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. Archbishop Usher appointed him to a situation in the college at Dublin, and he continued there two years. In 1612 he was presented to the rectory of Okerton. He was a great sufferer for his loyalty in the civil wars, and died very poor in 1646. He wrote several learned works, the chief of which is entitled *De Emendatione temporum*, dedicated to Henry prince of Wales, to whom he was cosmographer.

LYE (Edward), a learned antiquary, was born at Totnefs in Devonshire, in 1704, and bred at Hart-hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He died rector of Yardley-Hastings in Northamptonshire, in 1769. In 1772 appeared his *Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary*, in 2 vols. folio, with a grammar of the two languages united. Mr. Lye was also the editor of Junius's *Etymologicon Anglicanum*.

LYLLY (John), an English writer, was born in Kent about 1553, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, but afterwards removed to Cambridge. He was appointed master of the revels to queen Elizabeth, and died at the close of the 16th century. He wrote a book, entitled, *Euphues*, and nine dramatic pieces. His style is excessively pedantic, and yet he set up for a reformer of the English language.

LYNDE (Sir Humphrey), an English

gentleman, was born in Dorsetshire, and educated first at Westminster school, and next at Christ-church, Oxford. King James knighted him in 1613. He was a member of parliament many years, and died in 1636. Sir Humphrey wrote some books against popery, which were very popular at that period.

LYONS (Israel), the son of a Polish Jew at Cambridge, where Israel was born in 1739. He became an excellent botanist and mathematician; and in 1758 published a treatise on Fluxions; and in 1763 a work entitled, *Fasciculus plantarum circa Cantabrigium nascentium, quæ post Raium observatæ fuisse*, 8vo. He was appointed by the board of Longitude to go with captain Phips (afterwards lord Mulgrave), to the north pole in 1773. He also calculated the *Nautical Almanack*, for which he had a salary of 100l. per annum. He died about 1775. His father published a Hebrew grammar, and some Observations on the scripture history.

* **LYSANDER**, a famous Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war. He detached Ephesus from the Athenians, and made an alliance with Cyrus the Younger. He defeated the Athenian fleet at Ægrosopotamas, and destroyed it all except three ships, B.C. 405. The surrender of Athens was the consequence of this splendid victory. The democracy was destroyed, and 30 tyrants established by Lysander. His ambition led him to get the crown of Sparta made elective, in which he was unsuccessful. He was slain in fighting against the Thebans, B.C. 394.

LYSERUS (Polycarp), a learned divine, was born at Winendeen in Germany, in 1552. He became minister at Dresden, and died there in 1601. He wrote voluminous commentaries on the Scriptures.

LYSERUS (John), a protestant divine, who published several books in defence of polygamy. He died at Paris in 1684.

LYSIAS, an Athenian orator. In his 15th year he accompanied the colony sent to Thurium, and resided there till he was 47. He distinguished himself by his eloquence and probity. He died B.C. 378, aged 81. Of all his orations only 34 are extant, the best editions of which are that of Taylor, Cantab. 8vo. 1740, and that of Anger, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris 1783.

* **LYSIMACHUS**, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he made himself master of part of

Thrace, where he built a town called by his own name. He afterwards seized Macedonia, and expelled Pyrrhus from the throne. He was killed in battle 381 B.C.

LYSIPPUS, a Grecian sculptor in the time of Alexander the Great, was a native of Sicyon. He was first a blacksmith; but quitted that business at the advice of Eupompus, a painter, and studied that art, which he also abandoned, and applied himself to sculpture. His greatest works were, the statue of a man wiping and anointing himself after bathing, which was placed before Agrippa's baths at Rome; and a grand statue of the sun, represented in a car, drawn by four horses, which statue was worshipped at Rhodes. He had three sons, who were all eminent in the same line.

LYTTELTON (Edward), lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I. was born in Shropshire in 1589, and admitted of Christ-church, Oxford, in 1606, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law, and became eminent. In 1628 he was in parliament, and was appointed, with sir Edward Coke, and sir Dudley Digges, to carry up the petition of right to the house of lords. His first preferment was to succeed his father as a Welch judge, after which he was elected recorder of London. In 1634 he was made solicitor-general, and knighted. In 1639 he was appointed chief justice of the common pleas; and in 1640 lord keeper, at which time he was elected lord Lyttelton. He concurred in the votes for raising an army, and seizing the militia, in 1641, for which he never thoroughly recovered the king's favour, though he attended his majesty to York, and was suffered to keep his post. He died at Oxford in 1645, and was interred in the cathedral of Christ-church. His Reports were published in 1683, folio.

LYTTELTON (George), a noble writer, was the eldest son of sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley in Worcestershire, and born there in 1709. He was educated at Eton school, and then removed to Christ-church, Oxford, where he did not remain long, but set out in 1728 on his travels. On his return he obtained a seat in parliament, and distinguished himself as one of the warmest opponents of sir Robert Walpole. He was a frequent speaker on the side of opposition, although his father, who was one of the lords of the admiralty, always voted

with the court. Mr. Lyttelton became secretary to the prince of Wales, who being driven from St. James's, kept a separate court, and openly countenanced the opposition. In 1741 Lyttelton married Miss Lucy Fortescue, sister of lord Fortescue, of Devonshire, by whom he had a son and two daughters. This amiable woman died in 1747, and her husband bewailed his loss in a most beautiful monody to her memory. In 1749 he married the daughter of sir Robert Rich, but this marriage did not repair the former breach. When sir Robert Walpole retired, Lyttelton was made one of the lords of the treasury. In 1747 he published his Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul, a work superior to all praise. He acknowledges that in his juvenile days he had been led into scepticism; but maturer research and conviction made him a christian. In 1751 he succeeded to the title of baronet by the death of his father; and in 1754 he was made cofferer and privy-counsellor. In 1757 he was raised to the peerage. His last literary work was the History of Henry II., which appeared in 1764, after a great application of twenty years. This work reached a third edition in 1768, and does honour to his lordship's judgment and candour. He died the death of a christian in 1773. Besides the performances above mentioned, he wrote Poems, Persian Letters, and Dialogues of the Dead.

* LYTTELTON (Thomas lord), the son of the preceding, was a young nobleman of promising talents, but of dissipated manners. His death is said to have been preceded by a very extraordinary circumstance: he saw in a dream, or otherwise, a young woman dressed in white, who warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party of friends to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted said, he "believed he should jockey the ghost," but a few minutes afterwards he was taken faint, and carried to bed, from whence he rose no more. He died in 1779, aged 35.

LYTTELTON (Charles), third son of sir Thomas, and brother to George, lord Lyttelton, was educated at Eton, from whence he went to University college, Oxford, and next entered of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. He afterwards took orders, and in 1747 was appointed chaplain to the

king. The year following he was made dean of Exeter, and in 1762 promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle. He was for many years president of the society of

antiquaries, and contributed many valuable articles to the *Archæologia*. His lordship died in 1768.

M.

* **MAAS** (Dirk), a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem in 1656. He excelled in painting landscapes and battles, which he represented with great force of nature. There were two others of the same name, Arnold and Nicolas, the first painted conversations in an admirable style, and the other portraits.

MABILLON (John), a learned Frenchman, born in 1632. He took the habit among the benedictines of St. Remy in 1653, and afterwards became an assistant to father d'Acheri, who was compiling a *Spicilegium* at Paris. The congregation of St. Maur appointed him to edit the works of St. Bernard, which he performed in 1667 in 2 vols. folio. He afterwards published the *Acts* of the Saints of the order of Benedictines, in 9 vols. folio. He was besides the author of several very learned performances, the chief of which is his *de Re Diplomatica*, 2 vols. folio. He died in 1707.

MABLY (Bonnot de), a French abbé, born at Grenoble in 1709, and died at Paris in 1785. He wrote several works, the principal of which are, 1. *Observations sur les Grecs*; 2. *Observations sur les Romains*; 3. *Entretiens sur l'Histoire*; this last has been translated into English.

MABUSE (John), a painter of Hungary, so called from the village in which he was born. Several of his pictures are preserved at Amsterdam, particularly one representing the decapitation of St. John. He died in 1562.

MACARIUS (St.), the elder, a famous anchorite of the fourth century, and a disciple of St. Anthony, was born at Alexandria, and bred a baker. At the age of 30 he was baptized, and embraced a solitary life. He spent 60 years in a monastery, and composed 50 homilies, which were published at Leipzig in 2 vols. 8vo. 1698.

MACARIUS, the younger, another celebrated monk, was also a native of Alexandria, and had near 5000 monks under his direction. He was greatly persecuted by the Arians, who banished him to an island, the inhabitants of

which were all heathens, till he converted them to christianity. He died about 394.

MACAULAY (Catherine), a female writer, was the daughter of John Sawbridge, esq. of Ollantigh in Kent. In 1760 she married Dr. George Macauley, a physician, who left her a widow. In 1778 she married a younger brother of the famous quack, Dr. Graham. She died in 1791. Her works are, 1. *The History of England from James I. to the Accession of the House of Brunswick*; once very popular, but now sunk into contempt. 2. *Remarks on Mr. Hobbes's Rudiments of Government and Society*, 8vo.; 3. *Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents*, 8vo.; 4. *A History of England from the Revolution to the present Time*, in a series of Letters to a Friend, 1778, 1 vol. 4to; 5. *A Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth*, 8vo.; 6. *Letters on Education*, 8vo. Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, had so great an esteem for her abilities, as to place a statue of her, in the character of Liberty, in his parish church of Walbrook. His successor very properly removed this extravagant production of folly and enthusiasm.

MACE (Francis), a French divine, who died at Paris in 1721. He wrote 1. *An Abridgment of the Old and New Testament*, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. *A Moral History*, entitled, *Melaine, ou la Veuve Charitable*; 3. *L'Histoire des quatre Cicerons*.

MACE (Thomas), an English musician, who was an excellent performer on the lute. He published a work, entitled, *Musick's Monument, or a Remembrance of the best Practical Musick, &c.* folio. He was about 63 when this book was published in 1676, but when he died is not known.

MACE DO (Francis), a learned Portuguese, born at Coimbra in 1596. He quitted the order of jesuits, and became a cordelier. He went to Venice, where he was held in great esteem for his abilities; but meddling in state affairs more

M A C

than became him, he was imprisoned, and died in confinement in 1681. He published a prodigious number of books, few of which are known. His brother Anthony was a jesuit of considerable talents, and in the confidence of Christina queen of Sweden, who first communicated to him her design of renouncing protestantism.

* **MACEDONIA.** In 596, B.C. Cerranus and Perdiccas fled from Philip, and founded this kingdom. Under Philip and his son Alexander this nation became very considerable, and not only subdued its neighbours, but put an end to the empire of the Persians. Macedonia continued in the family of Alexander the Great, or that of some of his generals, till 168 B.C. when Perseus was conquered by the Romans, and his kingdom reduced to a Roman province. It thus continued till 1392, when the Turks entered it under Bajazet IV. but they did not fully conquer it till 1429.

MACEDONIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in 341. He was a zealous arian, and was placed by his party in that see, in opposition to Paul, who was supported by the orthodox. The emperor Constantius ratified the election of Macedonius, and banished Paul; but the arian patriarch being of a turbulent temper, soon incurred the displeasure of the emperor, and he was at last deposed in 359. He then broached a new heresy, the principal point of which was, that the Holy Ghost was a created being, without the least resemblance to the Father or Son. He obtained many followers, who acquired the name of *Pneumato machi*, or enemies of the Spirit. Athanasius wrote against this heresy.

MACER (*Æmilius*), an old Latin poet, born at Verona, and flourished under Augustus Cæsar. He wrote a poem on birds, serpents, and herbs, which is lost. There is one which passes under his name on the quality of herbs, but it is spurious.

* **MACER** (*Lucius Claudius*), prætor of Africa, in the reign of Nero. On the death of that emperor, he assumed the imperial dignity, but was cut off by order of Galba.

* **MACCABEES**, seven brothers of Judæa, who suffered martyrdom at Antioch, in the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, with their mother and Eleazar, 168 B.C. There were several princes of this name, who displayed great courage in the defence of their country, particularly Judas Mac-

M A C

cabæus, whose history is given in the apocrypha at considerable length.

MACHAULT (*John*), a French jesuit, and rector of the college belonging to his order at Clermont, died in 1619, aged 58. He wrote notes on Thuanus's history. There were two other jesuits of the same name, John Baptist, and James Machault, both writers of ability, the first died in 1640, and the latter in 1680.

* **MACHIAVEL** (*Nicolas*), a celebrated Florentine writer, born in 1469. He wrote some comedies, and other works, but that by which he is best known is his *Prince*, a treatise on Politics, the design of which is to describe the arts of government, as they are commonly practised by wicked princes and tyrants. It is a matter of question whether Machiavel intended to lay down rules for governors, or only to expose the wickedness of oppressors. At first this work met with no opposition, but pope Clement VIII. condemned his writings. Machiavel died in 1530. His works were published in English by Mr. Farnsworth in 1761, 2 vols. 4to.

MACKENZIE (*sir George*), an ingenious Scotch writer, was born at Dundee in 1636, and educated at St. Andrew's and Aberdeen. In 1656 he became an advocate, and distinguished himself so much as a pleader, that he was appointed judge in the criminal court, and king's advocate. When James II. abrogated the papal laws, he resigned his places, but was restored again by that prince. Not approving the measures of the prince of Orange, he once more gave up his posts, and retired to England. He died in London in 1691. He wrote several pieces on the laws of Scotland; A defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, 8vo.; essays on moral subjects; and some poetical pieces.

* **MACKLIN** (*Charles*), an actor, and dramatic writer, was born in the north of Ireland in 1690. His real name was Mac Laughlin, which he altered to Macklin. He became a performer in the Lincoln's-inn company in 1725, and not long after was tried for killing a brother comedian in a quarrel, and found guilty of manslaughter. He had an extraordinary set of features, which made Quin say, "If God writes a legible hand, that fellow's a villain." His greatest character was Shylock, and his performance of it drew from Mr. Pope the following couplet:

MAC

This is the Jew
That Shakspeare drew.

Macklin wrote two plays, *Love-à-la-Mode*, and the *Man of the World*, which possess some merit. He was, notwithstanding the repugnance of his countenance, a man of extensive liberality. His last appearance on the stage was at Covent-Garden theatre, Jan. 10, 1790, in the character of *Shylock*, at his own benefit; but his memory failed him, and he could not go through with the part. He died in 1797.

MACPHERSON (James), a Scotch writer of some celebrity, was born in 1738. His first work, and that which brought him mostly into notice, was a translation of poems attributed by him to *Ossian*. These poems certainly possess great beauty; but after they had been published some time their authenticity was doubted by Dr. Johnson and other writers, while they were as vigorously defended by some men of genius, the principal of whom was Dr. Blair. Mr. Macpherson was greatly irritated at Dr. Johnson's remarks, and wrote him a threatening letter, which the doctor answered in most indignant terms. In 1773 Mr. Macpherson published a translation of the *Iliad* into heroic prose, but it sunk into contempt. He was also the author of an Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland; and a History of Great Britain from 1660 to the Accession of the House of Hanover, 2 vols. 4to. He was likewise the author of some political pamphlets in defence of lord North's administration, and obtained a seat in the House of Commons. He died in 1796.

MACLAURIN (Colin), an eminent mathematician, was born at Kilmoddan, in Scotland, in 1698, and educated at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of the mathematics. In 1717 he obtained the mathematica professorship in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, and two years afterwards became a fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1725 he was chosen to supply the place of Mr. James Gregory, professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1742 he published his *System of Fluxions*, 2 vols. 4to; the most considerable of all his works. In 1745, having been active in fortifying Edinburgh against the rebels, he was compelled to fly from that place, and took refuge with archbishop Herring at York. He died the year following. Besides the above work, he wrote several

MAD

papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*; *Geometria Organica*; on the Percussion of Bodies; a *Treatise of Algebra*; and an Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries.

MACQUER (Philip), a French lawyer, who published, 1. *Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire Ecclesiastique*, 3 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Les Annales Romaines*, 1 vol. 8vo.; 3. *Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire d'Espagne et de Portugal*, 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1770, aged 50.

* MACQUER (Pierre-Joseph), brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1718. He applied himself to physics and medicine, of which last he became professor in the king's garden at Paris. He was also member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1784. He wrote *Elements of Chymistry*, theoretical and practical, 3 vols.; a *Dictionary of Chymistry*, 2 vols.; and other works.

* MACRIANUS (Titus Fulvius Julius), an Egyptian, who, from being a private soldier, rose to the rank of general, and when Valerian was taken prisoner by the Persians, assumed the imperial dignity, in 260, but was taken and put to death, with his son, by the lieutenant of Gallianus, two years afterwards.

* MACRINUS (Marcus Opilius Severus), a native of Africa, who rose from the meanest station to be emperor, on the death of Caracalla, in 217. The beginning of his reign was popular, but at length his soldiers mutinied, and his head was cut off in Cappadocia, A.D. 218.

MACRINUS, a Latin poet, whose true name was John Salmon. He was born at Loudun, and died there in 1557. He wrote Hymns, *Næbia*, and other pieces of Latin poetry. His brother Charles was also a writer of some note.

MACROBIUS (Ambrosius, Aurelius Theodosius), a Latin writer of the 4th century. He is thought to have been a Greek, but whether he was a christian or pagan is unknown. He wrote a Commentary on Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*; and seven books of *Saturnalia*, or *Miscellanies*.

MADAN (Martin), an English divine, was born about 1726, of a respectable family, and brought up to the bar, which profession he quitted for the church, though he obtained no preferment. The chapel at the Lock Hospital was built chiefly by his means, and he officiated as the chaplain for many years, without any emolument. He brought upon himself some considerable obloquy for de-

M A D

fending the conduct of Mr. Haweis, his assistant, who retained the rectory of Aldwinkle, as was said, contrary to agreement. But he suffered more for publishing a famous book, called *Thelyphthora*, or a Treatise on Female Ruin, 3 vols. 8vo, 1781. In this work he maintained the lawfulness of polygamy, in cases of seduction. Mr. Madan afterwards published a translation of Juvenal and Persius, 2 vols. 8vo. He was a preacher of distinguished talents, and a man of unimpeachable morals. He died in 1790.

MADDEN (Samuel), an Irish divine, of French extraction. In 1731 he projected a scheme for promoting learning in the college of Dublin, by premiums. The year following he published *Memoirs of the Twentieth Century*, being original Letters of State under George VI. 8vo. This work was called in and suppressed. In 1740 he set apart the annual sum of 100l. to be divided into premiums, for the encouragement of arts and manufactures in Ireland. He had some good church preferment, and died in 1765. He was the author of a poem called *Boulter's Monument*.

* **MADDERSTEG** (Michael), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1659. He was a disciple of Ludolph Backhuysen, and painted sea-pieces in his manner with great success. He died in 1709.

MADDUX (Isaac), an English prelate, was born at London in 1697, and placed out apprentice to a pastry-cook; but his love of learning being perceived, he was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and entered into orders. In 1729, he was appointed clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline, and in 1733 Dean of Wells; in which year he published a *Vindication of the Church of England*, against Neale's History of the Puritans. In 1736 he was raised to the see of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to Worcester in 1743. His lordship was a great benefactor to several hospitals, and other public charities, and died in 1759. He published some sermons on public occasions.

MADOX (Thomas), the exchequer antiquary and royal historiographer, who published, in 1702, a *Collection of antique Charters and Instruments of divers kinds*, taken from the Originals, from the Conquest to the End of the Reign of Henry VIII. In 1711 appeared his *History and Antiquities of the Exchequer*, which was reprinted in 1769. His last work

M A F

was the *Firma Burgi*, or *Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, of England*.

MÆCENAS (Caius Cilnius), the intimate friend of Augustus, and the great patron of literature, was descended from the kings of Etruria, according to Horace. Augustus being one day on the tribunal passing sentence of death on various persons, Mæcenas took the liberty to hand him a paper with this inscription, "Come down, butcher;" which the emperor took so well that he immediately descended from his seat. He was the liberal friend of Virgil and Horace, who have in return immortalized him in their works. He distinguished himself also in the field, particularly at the battles of Modena and Philippi. When Augustus and Agrippa went to Sicily, Mæcenas had the administration of the government; though he was by no means a man of an ambitious mind. He died eight years B.C.

* **MAES** (Godfrey), an historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1660. He became director of the academy in his native city, and his pictures are held in great esteem.

MÆSTLINUS (Michael), a German astronomer, was born in the duchy of Wirtemberg, and became mathematical professor at Tübingen, where he had Kepler for a pupil. He died in 1590, leaving several works in mathematics and astronomy.

MAFFÆUS (Vegio), a Latin poet, born in Lombardy in 1407. He wrote a supplement to Virgil, which he called the 13th Book of the *Æneid*, and some prose works. He was chancellor of Rome under Martin V. and died about 1459.

MAFFÆUS (Bernardine), a learned cardinal, who died in 1529. He wrote a *Commentary on Cicero's Epistles*, and a *Treatise on Medals and Inscriptions*.

MAFFÆUS (John Peter), a learned jesuit, born at Bergamo in 1536, and died at Tivoli in 1603. He wrote a *Life of Ignatius Loyola*, a *History of the Indies*, and other works.

MAFFÆUS (Francis Scipio), an Italian marquis, born at Verona in 1675. He served as a volunteer at the battle of Donawert in 1764; but being a greater lover of letters than arms, he soon ended his military career and returned to Italy. He wrote an elaborate treatise against duelling; a tragedy called *Merope*; a comedy, entitled *La Ceremonia*; and many other esteemed works. He died in 1755.

M A G

* **MAGANZA** (Giovanni Battia), an Italian painter of history, born at Vercenza in 1577, and died in 1617.

* **MAGELHAENS** (John Hyacinth de), a learned Portuguese ecclesiastic, who was a member of the royal society, and of several foreign academies. He came to London, and resided there to his death, which happened in 1790. He was well acquainted with every branch of natural philosophy, and published some useful tracts on experimental subjects.

MAGELLAN (Ferdinand), a famous Portuguese navigator, who entered into the service of the emperor Charles V. and, in 1519, discovered the straits which have been called by his name. He died the year following, in the isle of Maran, being poisoned according to some accounts, and slain in a fight according to others.

MAGIUS (Jerome), a learned Italian of the 16th century, was a native of Tuscany, and had a genius for almost every kind of learning. The Venetians employed him as judge-martial at the isle of Cyprus, where he performed so much service; when it was besieged by the Turks, that, on the island being taken, he experienced the most cruel treatment. He was carried to Constantinople, where he beguiled the horrors of slavery by writing a treatise on bells, *De Tintinnabulis*, and another on the wooden horse, *De Equuleo*. The bashaw Mahomet caused him to be strangled about the year 1573. He wrote several books before he went to Cyprus.

MAGLIABECHI (Amthony), a learned Florentine, born in 1663. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith, but the love of learning was so strong that he soon abandoned that profession, and applied to study with such intenseness, as to be deemed a prodigy. He had an astonishing memory, a remarkable instance of which is related in his life. A gentleman, to make trial of this faculty, lent him a manuscript he was going to print. Some time after it was returned, the author came to him and pretended it was lost. Magliabechi, being requested to recollect what he remembered of it, wrote the whole, without missing a word, or varying the spelling. Cosmo III. grand duke of Florence, made him his librarian, but he still preserved his accustomed manners. An old cloak served him for a gown in the day, and for bed-clothes at night. He had one straw chair for his table, and another for his bed, in which he continued fixed among his

M A H

books till he was overpowered by sleep. He was a great friend to learned men, and took much pleasure in assisting them with his advice and information. He died at the age of 81, having led a very temperate life. He published no works of his own, but greatly contributed to the labours of others.

* **MAGNENTIUS**, a German, who rose from being a private soldier to the first employments in the empire. He at length murdered the emperor Constantius, and caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. Constantius II. defeated him, and he was put to death at Lyons in 353.

MAGNON (John), a French poet of the 17th century, was for some time an advocate at Lyons. He then became a dramatic writer, but his pieces are detestable. He formed the design of writing an *Encyclopédie* in verse, to make ten volumes; but this scheme was destroyed by the author's being murdered by some thieves in 1662.

MAGNUS (John), archbishop of Upsal in Sweden, was born in 1488. He greatly opposed the reformation in Sweden, but finding his efforts ineffectual, retired to Rome, where he died in 1544. He wrote a History of Sweden, and a History of the Archbishops of Upsal, both in folio.

MAGNUS (Olaus), brother and successor to the preceding. He was at the Council of Trent, where he displayed considerable abilities. Being a zealous catholic, he found it necessary to quit his native country when the protestant religion was established, and died at Rome in 1655. His greatest work is a History of the Manners, Customs, and Wars, of the People of the North.

MAHOMET, or **MOHAMMED**, a famous impostor, was born in 571, at Mecca, a city of Arabia, of the noble family of Koreishites. Notwithstanding his birth, he was in early life in a poor condition. His father dying when Mohammed was an infant, the care of him devolved to his uncle Abu Taleb, who, being a merchant, sent him with his camels into Syria, in which employment he continued till he was 25 years of age. He then entered into the service of Caddiga, the widow of a wealthy merchant, whom he married when he was about 28. Finding himself become one of the richest men in Mecca, he began to form the design of obtaining the sovereignty of it. This led him to form the imposture which he afterwards propagated with so

much success. At the age of 38 he put on the appearance of extraordinary sanctity, and used to retire every morning into a solitary cave near Mecca, and there continue all the day in prayers and meditations. Thus he passed two years, during which time he made a convert of his wife Cadiga. In his 40th year, he gave himself out for a prophet and the spouse of God, but did not make any conspicuous figure till four years afterwards, when he began to oppose the paganism of his countrymen, for which he was very roughly treated by them, and a combination was formed to take him off; but the kindness of his uncle protected him. Mohammed invented a delightful paradise for the final reception of his followers, and a state of dreadful misery for the punishment of his enemies. He also pretended to receive nightly revelations from the angel Gabriel, which revelations were put into several chapters, the collection of which makes up the Koran. He was rather puzzled when his adversaries demanded of him the performance of a miracle; but at length invented this excuse, that Moses and Jesus had been invested with the power of working miracles, but that to him was given the sword, and therefore his religion must be promulgated by force. In the composition of his Koran, he was assisted by a Persian Jew, named Abdia Ben Salem, and a christian monk of the sect of nestorians, named Sergius. In the 8th year of his mission his followers were become so numerous as to excite alarm among the heads of the city, and a decree was passed prohibiting any from joining him. On the death of Cadiga he married three wives, and in the 12th year of his mission gave out, that he had been favoured with a journey to heaven, attended by the angel Gabriel. He related all the particulars of this extravagant fiction the morning after he pretended it had happened; but the most credulous could scarcely give any credit to it, and he thereby lost several of his disciples. Finding it imprudent to stay any longer at Mecca, he fled to Medina, then called Yathreb, where he gained a great number of disciples. From this flight of Mohammed the Hégira is dated; which word, in the Arabic language, signifies flight. It takes its beginning from the 16th of July, A.D. 622. The impostor now erected his standard, and armed his followers. His first expeditions were against the trading caravans, in their journeys between Mec-

ca and Syria, by which plundering excursions he acquired considerable wealth. In 624 he made war on those Arab tribes who professed the jewish religion; but the same year he was defeated and dangerously wounded, which staggered the faith of many of his disciples. He then invented the notion of fate, and asserted that all Mussulmans who die in battle immediately go to Paradise. After several engagements a truce was agreed on between him and the hostile tribes for ten years, the conditions of which were, that all within Mecca who were for him should have liberty to join him, and those who had a mind to leave him might return to Mecca. This truce secured his power, and he now assumed all the state of sovereignty, to which he added the character of chief pontiff of his religion. In 628 he marched against Caibar, a city inhabited by jewish Arabs, which he took. Here he resided at the house of Hareth, one of the principal inhabitants, whose daughter preparing a shoulder of mutton for his supper poisoned it. Bather, one of his companions, eating too greedily of it, fell dead on the spot; and though Mohammed had not the same fate immediately, because, not liking the taste, he spit out again what he had taken into his mouth, yet what he did swallow had a powerful effect, and he died in consequence of it three years after. The maid being asked why she did it, replied, "that he had a mind to try whether he was a true prophet; for, if he was, he certainly would know that the meat was poisoned; and, if he was not, it would be a good thing to get rid of so wicked a tyrant." Soon after this, he broke the truce, and made himself master of Mecca, so that, in 631, his empire and religion were established through all Arabia. He died in that year of the poison which he had taken at Caibar, and was buried at Medina, where his tomb is still preserved; but not, as some have foolishly asserted, suspended in the air between loadstones. His two predominant passions were ambition and lust. He had, after Cadiga's death, several wives and concubines. His wife Ayetha survived him forty-eight years, and was regarded as a prophetess. He had six children by Cadiga, all of whom died before him, except Fatima, the wife of Ali his successor.

* MAHOMET I. emperor of the Turks, was the son of Bajazet I. and succeeded his brother Moses in 1413. He

M A H

re-established the glory of the Ottoman empire, which had been ravaged by Tamerlane, and fixed the seat of government at Adrianople, where he died, in 1421, aged 47.

MAHOMET II. was born at Adrianople in 1430, and succeeded his father Amurath II. in 1451. He took Constantinople in 1453, and by obliging many learned men to fly into Italy, was the means of spreading Greek literature in the west. He was a great warrior, and conquered two empires, twelve kingdoms, and 200 considerable cities. He was the first who assumed the title of grand seignior, or great turk. All Italy was panic-struck, in the apprehension of becoming tributary to Mahomet, when the news of his death, in 1481, occasioned public rejoicings at Rome and elsewhere for three days. Mahomet is said to have been a free-thinker, and to have ridiculed all religion, even that in which he was bred. His Letters were collected by a knight of Rhodes, and have been often printed.

* **MAHOMET III.** succeeded his father, Amurath III. in 1595. He commenced his reign by strangling nineteen of his brothers, and drowning ten of his father's wives. He entered Hungary, and took Agria by capitulation, but afterwards massacred the whole garrison. The archduke Maximilian marched against him, and had nearly obtained a complete victory, when Mahomet, who had retreated, returned to the charge, and routed the Imperialists in his turn. He was afterwards less successful, and was obliged to sue for peace to the christian princes whose states he had ravaged. He died in 1603.

* **MAHOMET IV.** born in 1642. He became emperor in 1649, after the tragical death of Ibrahim I. his father. The Turks were at this time engaged in a war with the Venetians, and made themselves masters of the Isle of Candia in 1669, after losing 100,000 men in the siege. Mahomet marched in person against Poland, and having taken several places, made peace with that country on condition of an annual tribute being paid to him. Sobieski, irritated at this dishonourable treaty, raised an army, and the year following defeated the Turks near Choczim. He obtained a number of other advantages over them, and a peace was concluded favourable to the Poles in 1676. In 1683 the Turkish army laid siege to Vienna, on which Sobieski joined his forces to the Austrians,

M A I

and completely routed the besiegers. The year following a league was entered into against the Turks between the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians. The janissaries attributing their misfortunes to the indolence of the sultan deposed him in 1687, and gave the sceptre to his brother Solyman III. who sent him to the same prison from whence he himself had been taken. Mahomet died in confinement in 1693.

* **MAHOMET V.** or rather **MAHMOUD**, son of Mustapha II. was born in 1696, and placed on the throne in 1730, after the deposition of his uncle Achmet III. Thomas Kouli Khan took from him Georgia and Armenia. He died in 1754.

MAIER (Michael), a German alchemist and rosycrucian of the 17th century, who ruined himself by his ridiculous pursuits. He wrote many books on alchemy and the rosycrucian reveries, not worth enumerating.

MAIGNAN (Emanuel), a French ecclesiastic and philosopher, born at Toulouse in 1601, and educated among the jesuits, but he afterwards took the habit among the minims. In 1636 he went to Rome, and occupied a professor's chair with great reputation. In 1650 he returned to his native city, where he died in 1676. He published, 1. *De Perspectiva Horaria*; 2. *A Course of Philosophy*, 4 vols. 8vo.

MAILLA (Joseph, Anne, Marie de Moyriac de), a learned jesuit, born in the province of Bugey on the borders of Savoy in 1670. Having made himself acquainted with the Chinese language, he was sent missionary to that country in 1703, and was greatly esteemed by the emperor Kang-Hi, who employed him in making a map of China and Chinese Tartary. Mailla translated the great annals of China into French, part of which has been published by the abbé Grosier. He died at Pekin in 1748.

MAILLARD (Oliver), a French cordelier and doctor in divinity, who was celebrated both as a statesman and a preacher. He died at Toulouse in 1502. His sermons were printed at Paris in 1730, in 3 vols. 8vo.

MAILLEBOIS (John Baptist Demarets, marquis of), an eminent French general, was the son of Nicholas Demarets, comptroller general of the finances. He reduced Corsica to the dominion of France, for which he received a marshal's staff. He afterwards served with great reputation in Germany, but in

M A I

1746 was defeated at the battle of Placentia by count Brown. He died in 1762, aged 80. The account of his campaigns was published in 1775, in 3 vols. 4to.

MAILLET (Benedict de), a French writer, was born in 1659. He was 16 years consul-general in Egypt, and enjoyed the same post at Leghorn. He died at Marseilles in 1738. He is the author of a work on the Origin of the Earth, in 1 vol. 8vo. and of a Description of Egypt, 2 vols. 12mo.

MAIMBOURG (Louis), a learned French writer, was born of a noble family at Nancy in Lorraine in 1610. He entered into the society of jesuits in 1626, but was expelled by order of pope Innocent XI. in 1682, for his zeal in defending the liberty of the Gallican church. Louis XIV. made him amends by a considerable pension. He then retired to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died in 1686. He wrote histories of Arianism, of the Croisades, of Calvinism, Lutheranism, and other works.

MAIMONIDES (Moses), or Moses the son of Maimon, a Jewish rabbi, was born at Cordova in Spain in 1131. He is commonly called Moses Egyptus, because he spent his whole life in that country as physician to the sultan. He was versed in most languages and sciences, but particularly the mathematics and medicine. He was also an eminent divine, and the Jews say of him, that from Moses the Lawgiver to Moses the Interpreter none ever equalled either. He set himself against the fables and traditions of the rabbins, and explained the scriptures in a rational manner. His most considerable works are, the *Jad*, or *Mischne Terah*; the *More Nevochim*; and the *Peruschim*, or Commentaries upon the *Mischna*. He died in Egypt at the age of 70, and was buried in Upper Galilee.

MAINTENON (madame de), a celebrated French lady, was descended from the ancient family of d'Aubigne. Her father, however, was a man of bad character, and for some offence was committed to prison at Paris soon after his marriage. His wife endeavoured to procure his release, but all the favour she could procure was his removal to the prison of Niort, where the subject of the present article was born in 1635. She was taken from this miserable situation by her aunt madame Villette. She was afterwards taken under the care of another relation,

M A I

who brought her over to the catholic religion. In 1651 she married the famous Scarron, who left her a widow in 1660. She received a considerable pension from the king, who appointed her in 1671 to take charge of his infant son the duke of Maine. Her conduct so pleased Louis that he gave her the estate of Maintenon, and called her publicly by that name, so that from that time the name of madame Scarron was obliterated. She resided in the palace with the king, who spent the greatest part of his time with her, and in 1685 she became his wife, but still maintained the humble appearance which had uniformly distinguished her while she was the king's mistress. She founded the abbey of St. Cyr at Versailles, consisting of women of quality, and became the first founderess. It was for this society that Racine, at her request, wrote his *Esther*, and thither she repaired for the remainder of her days after the death of the king in 1715. She died in 1719. Madame de Maintenon was a woman of most amiable character, devoid of ambition, and of a serious turn of mind, but she had also a good taste for works of genius. Her Letters are in print.

MAJOR (John), a Scotch divine and historian, was born at Gleghorn, near North Berwick, in 1469. He studied at Paris, and having taken his degree of D.D. returned to Scotland, where he became professor of divinity at St. Andrew's, of which university he was afterwards provost. He died about 1550. He wrote the History of Scotland, Commentaries on Peter Lombard, and other works.

MAJORAGIUS (Marc Anthony), so called from a village of that name in the Milanese, where he was born in 1514. He became professor of belles lettres at Milan, where he died in 1555. He wrote, Commentaries on Aristotle's Rhetoric, Cicero's Oratory, and on Virgil, folio; and some other works.

* **MAJORIANUS** (Julius Valerius), emperor of the western Roman empire, was raised to the throne in 457. He was of a good family, and his virtues rendered him deserving of the promotion. He made war against the Vandals with success, and concluded an advantageous peace with them. He was murdered by one of his generals in 461.

MAIRAN (John, James d'Artons de), an ingenious Frenchman, born at Beziers in 1678. He was a member of the French academy, and succeeded Fonte-

nelle as secretary in 1741. He died at Paris in 1771. His works, upon various subjects of natural philosophy, shew his talents to great advantage.

MAIRE (John le), an old French poet, was born in Hainault in 1473, and died about 1548. He wrote among other pieces an allegorical poem called, *Les Trois Contés de Cupidon et de Atropos*, dont le premier fut inventé par Seraphin, Poëte Italien, Paris, 1525.

MAIRET (John), a French poet, born at Besançon in 1604. He was page to the duke of Montmorency, who gave him a pension. He also received some considerable favours from cardinal Richelieu and others. He died in 1686. He wrote 12 tragedies of little merit, and some poems.

MAISTRE (Antoine le), a French writer, born at Paris in 1608. He was brought up to the bar, which profession he quitted, and entered into the society of Port Royal, where he died in 1658. He published a translation of St. Chrysostom on the Priesthood; the Life of St. Bernard; and some other works.

MAISTRE (Louis Isaac le), better known by the name of Sacy, was the brother of the preceding, and born at Paris in 1613. He entered into orders, but in 1666 was confined in the Bastille for being a jansenist. Here he composed several works, particularly a translation of the scriptures. He obtained his liberty in 1668, and died in 1684. He published, besides the above work, translations of some ancient authors; *Heures de Port Royal*; *Letters of Piety*, 2 vols.; and an attack on the jesuits.

MAITLAND (John), lord of Thylstone, and chancellor of Scotland, was born in 1545. In 1589 he attended king James VI. as chancellor to Norway, where his consort the princess of Denmark was detained by contrary winds. He died in 1595. He was a man of great learning, but of his works we know only the following, *Johannis Metellani, Thiristoni domini, Epigrammata Latina*, published in the *Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*, Amsterdam, 1637.

MAITLAND (William), a Scotch writer, was born at Brechin about 1693. His original employment was that of a hair-merchant, which he seems to have quitted on settling in London, of which city he publish a large history, in 2 vols. folio. He also wrote a History of Edinburgh, also in folio; and a work on the History and Antiquities of Scotland,

in 2 vols. folio. He died at Montrose in 1757.

MAITTAIRE (Michael), a learned writer, was born in 1668, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became a student. In 1695 he was appointed second master of Westminster school, which place he held only four years. He continued editing and writing books till his death, which happened in 1747. His editions of ancient authors are numerous and excellent; and the best of his own works are, 1. *Historia Typographorum aliquot Parisiensium vitæ et Libros complectens*, 8vo. 1719; 2. *Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine*, 5 vols.

MAIUS, or MAY (John Henry), a lutheran divine, born in 1653 at Pfortzheim. He became professor of the Hebrew and Oriental languages, as also minister at Gießen, and died there in 1719. His works are, 1. *Historia Animalium Scripturæ Sacræ*, 8vo.; 2. *Vitæ Johannis Reuchlini*, 8vo.; 3. *Synopsis Theologiæ Symbolicæ*; 4. *Historia Reformationis Lutheri*, &c.

MALACHI, the last of the minor prophets. He lived in the time of Nehemiah, in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and is said to have died young.

MALAGRIDA (Gabriel), an Italian jesuit, who was sent by his superiors as a missionary to Portugal, where he gained great popularity by his eloquence. When the king banished the jesuits from his dominions, he suffered Malagrida, Alexander, and Mathos, to remain, who are supposed to have joined in the duke of Alveiro's conspiracy. Malagrida was sent to the prison of the inquisition on a charge of heresy, and, indeed, the man was a complete enthusiast, for he pretended to the power of working miracles, and to the character of a prophet. He was burnt alive in 1761, aged 75, not as a conspirator, but as a false prophet.

* MALCOLM IV. king of Scotland, was the grandson of David, and ascended the throne in 1153. He founded several churches and monasteries, and died in 1165.

MALDONAT (John), a Spanish jesuit of great talents, who taught philosophy with high reputation in France, where, however, he was charged with heresy and other offences, of which he was acquitted. He then went to the jesuits

M A L

college at Bourges, from whence he removed to Rome, where he died in 1583. He published the Septuagint, and a Commentary on the Gospels, which last work is highly spoken of even by protestants.

MALEBRANCHE (Nicolas), a French philosopher, born at Paris in 1638. He was admitted into the congregation of the Oratory in 1660, and died in 1715. He wrote several books, the first and principal of which was his *Search after Truth*, printed at Paris in 1674, and several times since. His object in this work is to shew, that the only way of discovering truth is to observe all things in God; or, in other words, to abstract the mind from all objects but in reference to the Fountain of Existence. His subsequent works are all on the same metaphysical principle.

MAELAS (John), a sophist and teacher of rhetoric at Antioch, in the year 900. He wrote a Chronicle from the Creation to the Reign of Justinian, published at Oxford in 1691.

MALEZIEU (Nicolas de), a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1630. He was preceptor to the dukes of Maine and Burgundy. He was chosen member of the French academy, and also of that of sciences. He died in 1727. He wrote, 1. *Elements of Geometry*, 8vo.; 2. *Miscellanies in verse*, 1712.

MALHERBE (Francis de), a French poet, born at Caen about 1555. Henry IV. became his patron on the recommendation of cardinal du Perron; and after the death of that monarch, queen Mary de Medicis allowed him a pension, which he enjoyed to his death, in 1628. Balfac says, that the French poetry, before Malherbe, was perfectly Gothic; and Boileau assents to this opinion with additional praise; after whom little need be said in his favour. His works consist of Paraphrases on the Psalms, Sonnets, Odes, and Epigrams; of which a complete edition appeared at Paris in 1666. He also translated some parts of Seneca and Livy.

MALINGRE (Claude), a French historian, who published several works of little merit, was a native of Sens, and died at the beginning of the 17th century. His best work is the *Histoire des Dignités honoraires de France*, 8vo.

MALLET, or **MALLOCH** (David), a Scotch writer, was born about 1700, and educated at Edinburgh. He became tutor to the sons of the duke of Montrose, with whom he travelled, and on

M A L

his return settled in London, where he became an author by profession, and changed his name from Malloch to Mallet. In 1740 he published a *Life of Lord Bacon*, which omits to notice that great man as a philosopher. As Mallet was some time after chosen by the duchess of Marlborough to write the life of the duke her husband, it was remarked that in all probability he would forget to relate the duke's battles as a general. The latter work, however, never appeared. Frederick prince of Wales appointed him his under-secretary; and he and Thomson joined together in composing the *Masque of Alfred*, which was first performed at Cliefden-house. Lord Bolingbroke left him his philosophical works, by way of legacy. Mallet died in 1765. His poetical performances are beneath mediocrity.

MALLET (Edmund), a writer in the French Encyclopédie. His articles are mostly on subjects of divinity and the belles-lettres, and so performed as to render him credit. He was professor of divinity in the college of Navarre, and died at Paris in 1755. He wrote some works on the principles of Poetry and Eloquence.

MALLINKROTT (Bernard), dean of the cathedral of Munster, to which see he aspired, but was disappointed; and conspiring against the bishop, he was degraded from his dignity, and imprisoned in the castle of Osteinzheim, where he died in 1664. He wrote, 1. *De Natura et usu Literarum*, 4to.; 2. *De Ortu et Progressu artis Typographicae*, 4to.; and some other works.

MALPIGHI (Marcello), an Italian anatomist, was born in 1628, and educated at Bologna, where he applied to the study of physic, and took his doctor's degree. In 1656 he obtained a professorship in that university; but removed from thence to Pisa, on an invitation from the grand duke of Tuscany. In 1659 he returned to Bologna; but in 1691 pope Innocent XII. sent for him to Rome, where he died in 1694. His works were printed in folio at London in 1697, and again at Amsterdam 1698, 4to. He made some important anatomical discoveries.

MALVEZZI (Virgilio), commonly called the Marquis Malvezzi, was born at Bologna in 1599. In 1619 he became a doctor of laws, after which he turned soldier, and was admitted into the council of war by Philip IV. of Spain. He died at Bologna in 1654. His dis-

MAN

courses upon Tacitus have been translated into English. He was the author of several other works.

MAMBRUN (Peter), a French jesuit, born in the diocese of Clermont in 1581, and died in 1661. He is celebrated for his Latin Eclogues and Georgics, in which he has very happily imitated Virgil.

* **MAN** (Cornelius de), a Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1621. He improved himself in France and Italy by studying the works of the best masters. After a stay of nine years, he returned to his own country, and acquired a great reputation in his profession. He died in 1706. He painted history, conversations, and portraits.

* **MANASSEH**, the eldest son of Joseph, and the head of a tribe in Israel.

* **MANASSEH**, king of Judah, succeeded his father, Hezekiah, at the age of 12 years. The commencement of his reign was disgraced by all manner of crimes, and all the abominations of idolatry. In 677 B.C. Asarhaddon king of Assyria entered his country, and carried him captive to Babylon, where he repented sincerely of his errors. The king of Babylon sent him back again to Jerusalem, and the latter end of his reign made amends for the evils which he had been guilty of at the beginning. He died in 643 B.C. There is in the apocrypha a fine pathetic prayer by Manasseh in his captivity.

MANCINELLI (Antonio), an Italian writer, born in 1452, and died about 1506. He wrote some Italian and Latin poems, and notes on classic authors.

MANDEVILE (sir John), an English traveller, was born at St. Alban's about the beginning of the 14th century. He left England in 1332, and did not return till thirty-four years afterwards, during which time he travelled through almost all countries, and acquired a prodigious number of languages. He left his own country a second time, and died at Liege in the Low Countries in 1372. His itinerary, or account of his travels, has been published in English, French, Latin, Italian, and German, but abounds with improbabilities and falsehoods.

MANDEVILLE (Bernard), a Dutch physician, born about 1670. He came and settled in London at the beginning of the 18th century, and published in 1709 a licentious book entitled, *The Virgin Unmasked*. In 1711 appeared his treatise on Hypochondriac and Hysterical Passions, 8vo. But the work by

MAN

which he is most known, is his *Fable of the Bees*; or, *Private Vices Public Benefits*, 2 vols. 8vo. This book was attacked by several writers on account of the pernicious principles which it contains, equally offensive to religion and government. He died in 1733.

MANES, the founder of a sect of heretics at the close of the third century. He taught that there were two principles of all things co-eternal and co-equal, namely, God and the Devil; that all good proceeded from the former, and all evil from the latter; that the good being was the author of the New Testament, and the bad of the Old; that this created the body, and the other the soul. He blended with these blasphemies many others, and procured a great number of followers. He was dead alive by order of Sapor king of Persia, for failing to cure his son.

MANETHO, an Egyptian historian of great antiquity, who pretended to have taken his accounts from the inscriptions on the pillars of Hermes Trismegistus. He was high-priest of Heliopolis in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, at whose request he reduced his history into three periods, the whole making a sum of 53,535 years. This work was epitomised by Julius Africanus, and some account of it may be found in Eusebius. This fabulist, however, cannot be entitled to respect.

* **MANETTI** (Rutilio), an Italian painter, born at Siena in 1571. He imitated the manner of his master, Francesco Vanni; and his works were so highly esteemed at Florence and Pisa, that few of their chapels are without some of his performances. He died in 1639.

* **MANFRED**, tyrant of Sicily, was the natural son of the emperor Frederic II. He poisoned his brother Conrad IV. and seized upon the throne of Sicily, which country he governed most oppressively eleven years. He made war against pope Innocent IV. who took upon him to give the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily to Charles of Anjou. That prince defeated Manfred on the plains of Benevento in 1266. The tyrant fell in battle, and was buried in a ditch.

MANFREDI (Eustachio), an Italian mathematician, was born at Bologna in 1674, and became professor of mathematics in the university of that city. He was member of several foreign academies, and died in 1739. He published *Ephemerides*, in 4 vols. 4to. and other works.

MAN

* **MANFREDI** (Bartolomeo), an eminent painter, born at Mantua in 1574. He became a disciple of Caravaggio, whose manner he imitated with the greatest felicity. His most usual subjects were soldiers, or peasants, gaming with cards and dice, and fortune-tellers.

MANGEART (Thomas), a learned benedictine, who was antiquary, librarian, and compiler, to the duke of Lorraine. He died in 1763. His great work is entitled, *Introduction à la Science des Medailles, pour servir à la Connoissance des Dieux et de la Religion, des Sciences, des Arts, &c.* folio.

MANGET (John James), an eminent physician, was born at Geneva in 1652. In 1699 the elector of Brandenburg made him his first physician. He died at Geneva in 1742. He published, 1. *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 2 vols. folio; 2. *Bibliotheca Pharmaceutico Medica*, folio; 3. *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 2 vols. folio; 4. *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 4 vols. folio; 5. *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 4 vols. folio.

MANGEY (Thomas), a learned English divine, was bred at St. John's college, Cambridge, and took his degree of D.D. He became prebendary of Durham, and published some pieces in divinity, besides an edition of Philo Judæus, 2 vols. folio. He died in 1755.

MANILIUS (Marcus), a Latin poet, of whom nothing more is known than that he was a Roman, and lived when Rome was in her glory; but in what age is a matter of conjecture. His *Astronomicon* was discovered by Poggius in the 16th century. The best editions are that of Bentley, 4to. London, 1739, and that of Stœbur, Strasburg, 1787, 8vo.

MANLEY (Mrs.) an English writer, was born in the island of Guernsey. She was cheated into a false marriage by a relation of the same name, but who, it afterwards appeared, had a wife beforehand. This threw a dismal cloud over her early life. In her solitude she wrote a tragedy called *The Royal Mischief*, which was performed with success at the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields. After this she wrote her *Memoirs of the New Atalantis*, in 4 vols. a satirical romance, which exposed the first characters in the kingdom. For this she was taken up and brought before the privy-council; but was admitted to trial, and the prosecution was dropped. She also wrote *Lucius*, the first Christian King of Bri-

MAN

tain, a tragedy; a volume of *Letters*; and some other works. She became the mistress of Mr. Barber, alderman of London, and died in 1724.

* **MANLIUS TORQUATUS**, a famous Roman, who displayed great courage in his youth as military tribune. In a war against the Gauls he accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy who was of gigantic stature, and slew him. From the collar which he took from the neck of the prostrate Gaul, he ever afterwards was called *Torquatus*. He was the first Roman who was advanced to the dictatorship without having been previously a consul. He had the cruelty to put his son to death for engaging the enemy, and obtaining a victory, without having had his permission. This action greatly disgusted the Romans, who nevertheless granted him a triumph. On account of his severity in his government, all edicts of extreme rigour were called *Manliana Edicta*.

* **MANLIUS** (Marcus), another celebrated Roman, who when Rome was taken by the Gauls fled into the capitol with a body of his countrymen, and preserved it from a sudden attack made upon it in the night. The dogs which were kept in the capitol, in case of alarm, made no noise, but the geese by their clamours awoke Manlius, who had just time to repel the enemy. Geese were ever after held sacred among the Romans, and Manlius was honoured with the surname of *Capitolinus*. He afterwards endeavoured to obtain the sovereignty of Rome, for which he was condemned, and thrown from the Tarpeian rock, 384 B.C.

MANNOZZI (John), an Italian painter, born near Florence. He ornamented the palace of Lorenzo de Medicis with several admirable pictures in fresco, and died in 1636, aged 46.

MANSARD (Francis), a French architect, was born in 1598, and died in 1666. He built a great number of stately edifices at Paris and other places, and was appointed first architect to the king, and superintendent of the royal buildings, in which offices he was succeeded by his nephew, of the same name.

MANSFELD (Ernest de), natural son of Peter Ernest count of Mansfeld, by a lady of Mechlin. He served with such reputation in the army, that the emperor Rodolph II. legitimated him. Being disappointed of his father's places and possessions, he joined the protestant party in 1610, and ravaged several of

M A N

the provinces belonging to the house of Austria. He died in 1626.

MANSFIELD. [See Murray.]

MANSTEIN (Christopher Herman de), a Russian officer and writer, was born at Petersburg in 1711. He entered into the Prussian service, and was shot in a battle in 1758, being then major-general of infantry. His *Memoirs of Russia*, in 2 vols. 4to. are curious and faithful.

MANTEGNAE (Andrea), a famous Italian painter, was born in 1451, at a village near Mantua, and was at first a shepherd; but his genius being discovered, he was taken from that occupation, and placed with a painter. At the age of seventeen he painted an altar-piece for the church of St. Sophia at Padua. He also painted the triumph of Julius Cæsar, which was afterwards brought to Hampton-court. He died at Padua.

* **MANTON** (Thomas), an English divine, was born at Lawrence Lydiard, in Somersetshire, and bred at Wadham college, Oxford. He was ordained deacon by bishop Hall, and entered upon the ministry at Colyton in Devonshire. Afterwards he settled at Stoke Newington, and frequently preached before the parliament. He was appointed chaplain to Charles II. at the restoration; but was deprived in 1662 for non-conformity. In 1671 he was imprisoned for preaching in a conventicle, but was soon afterwards released, and exercised his ministerial talents as before. Dr. Manton died in 1677, aged 57, and was buried in the church of Stoke Newington. His whole works make 5 vols. folio, consisting chiefly of Sermons.

MANTUAN (Baptist), a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Mantua in 1448, and was the natural son of Peter Spagnolo, a person of great credit. He entered himself among the Carmelites, of which order he became general, but quitted that dignity afterwards and devoted his time to literature. He died in 1516. His works were published together at Paris in 1513, in 3 vols. folio; but a better edition appeared at Antwerp in 1576, in 4 vols. 8vo.

* **MANUEL** (Comnenus), emperor of the East, was the son of John Comnenus, and born in 1120. He was crowned in 1143 to the prejudice of Isaac his eldest brother, whom his father disinherited by will. Roger king of Sicily invaded the empire in his reign, and was for some time successful, but at length Manuel expelled the intruder.

M A P

Manuel next turned his arms against Dalmatia and Hungary, with various success, and also marched into Egypt with a numerous army, which country he would have conquered, had he not been betrayed by Amaury king of Jerusalem, his ally in that expedition. He died in 1180.

* **MANUEL** (Palæologus), emperor, was the son of John IV. whom he succeeded. The Turks having invaded his dominions, and threatened Constantinople, he applied to the Latins for succour, but without effect. He then resigned his sceptre to John VII. his son, and took a religious habit. He died in 1425, aged 75.

MANUTIUS, the name of three celebrated printers of Venice. **ALDUS**, the father, and his two sons, Paul and Aldus. The first died in 1516. Paul had for some time the care of the Vatican library at Rome, and acquired, by reading Cicero often, an elegant Latin style. He wrote Commentaries upon that author, in 4 vols. folio. He also published several other works, the best of which is reckoned his *De Legibus Romanorum*. He died in 1574. **ALDUS MANUTIUS**, the younger, was also a learned printer, and had the care of the Vatican press, notwithstanding which he died poor in 1597. He left behind him three books of Epistles, and other works.

* **MANZUOLI** (Tomaso), an Italian painter, born in 1531. He painted historical subjects, and also portraits, which he enriched with landscapes designed in a lovely taste. He died in 1570.

MAPES (Walter), an old English poet, who was chaplain to Henry II. He wrote in Latin, and some of his verses, which are light and satirical, are still extant.

MAPLETOFT (John), a learned English divine, was born in Huntingdonshire in 1631, and educated at Westminster-school; after which he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. He studied physic, and having taken his doctor's degree in that faculty, he commenced practice in London, where he lived on terms of intimacy with Willis, Sydenham, Locke, and other eminent men. In 1675 he was chosen professor of physic at Gresham college; but, in 1682, he entered into orders, and obtained the rectory of Braybrooke, in Northamptonshire. In 1685 he was appointed vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, London. He died in 1721. Dr. Mapletoft published a Latin translation of Sydenham's *Medical Observa-*

M A R

tions; and an useful book, entitled, *The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion*, 8vo.

* **MARACCI** (Giovanni), an historical painter, born at Lucca in 1637. His invention was good, his figures elegantly disposed, and his colouring agreeable. He died in 1704.

MARACCI (Louis), a learned Italian, born at Lucca in 1612. He was in orders, and acquired a great reputation by an edition of the Koran, published at Padua in 1698, 2 vols. folio, Arabic and Latin. He had also a share in publishing the Arabic Bible, 3 vols. folio, at Rome. He died in 1700.

MARALDI (James Philip), a mathematician, born in the county of Nice in 1665. He was employed under Cassini, in constructing the great meridian through France, and died in 1729, leaving behind him a valuable catalogue of the fixed stars.

MARANA (John Paul), the author of the *Turkish Spy*, a work once in great repute, and which produced a number of imitations. He was born at Genoa in 1642, and resided many years in Paris; but, in 1683, retired to his own country, where he died in 1693.

MARATTI (Carlo), an excellent Italian painter, born at Camerino, in the march of Ancona, in 1625. He became the pupil of Andrea Sacchi, and chiefly applied himself to painting madonnas and female saints. Pope Clement XI. gave him a pension, and conferred on him the order of knighthood. He was also painter in ordinary to Louis XIV. He died in 1713.

MARBODUS, or **MARBODÆUS**, bishop of Rennes in 1096. He wrote *De Gemmis*, and some sacred poems; also the *Life of Magnoboldus*, Bishop of Angers. He died in 1123.

MARCA (Peter de), a French divine, was born in 1594, in the province of Bearn, and educated among the jesuits. He was for some time counsellor of state, but having defended the liberties of the Gallican church in an elaborate treatise, he was made bishop of Conferans; after which he published a book to prove that St. Peter was the only head of the church, to ingratiate himself with the court of Rome. In 1652 he was nominated to the archbishopric of Toulouse, and the year following distinguished himself in a general assembly of the French clergy against the jansenists. He was afterwards appointed archbishop of Paris, and died in 1662, on the day

M A R

that the bulls for his promotion arrived. He wrote several pieces.

* **MARCEL** (N.), a painter, born at Frankfort in 1628. He painted vases, filled with different kinds of fruits and flowers, and also curious shells. He died in 1683.

MARCELLINUS (Ammianus), a Roman historian, who flourished under Constantius, Julian, and Valens. He wrote a History of Rome, from the reign of Domitian to that of Valens, which is to be valued on account of its veracity. It consisted of 31 books, of which only 18 remain. The best editions are those of Gronovius, folio and 4to. L. Bat. 1693, and of Ernesti, 8vo. Lips. 1773.

* **MARCELLINUS**, a pope and saint, succeeded Caius in 296, and signalized himself by his courage in a severe persecution. The Donatists charged him with having sacrificed to idols; from which he was vindicated by St. Augustine. He died in 304.

MARCELLUS, surnamed *Sidetes*, from Side, a town in Pamphylia, where he was born. He flourished under Adrian and the Antonines, and was by profession a physician. He wrote a long poem on Medicine, in 42 books, which is now lost. There was another physician of the same name, who flourished at Bourdeaux about 381, and wrote poems on medical subjects.

* **MARCELLUS I.** pope, succeeded Marcellinus in 308. The emperor Maxentius banished him from Rome for excommunicating an apostate. He died in 310.

* **MARCELLUS II.** was a native of Montepulciano, and became secretary to Paul III. who gave him a cardinal's hat, and made him one of the presidents at the council of Trent. He succeeded Julius III. in 1555, but died 21 days after his election, of an apoplexy.

MARCH (Ausias), a Spanish poet in the 15th century. He wrote amatory poems, and he and Petrarch are accused of having stolen from each other; but it is supposed that they both copied some poet older than themselves.

MARCHAND (Prosper), a French writer, who quitted France on account of his religion, and settled in Holland, where he conducted a *Journal Littéraire*. He died in 1736. He was the author of a History of Printing, an Historical Dictionary, and other works.

MARCHE (Oliver de la), a French author of the 15th century, was gentleman to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. He afterwards served under

M A R

Charles the Rash, who fell at the battle of Nancy in 1477. He was next in the service of Maximilian of Austria, who married the heiress of Burgundy. He died in 1501. His works are, 1. *Memoirs or Chronicles*, Brussels, 1616, 4to.; 2. *A Treatise on Duels*, 8vo.; 3. *Triomphe des Dames d'Honneur*, 1528, 8vo.

MARCHETTI (Alexander), a physician of Pisa, born in 1633. He succeeded his friend Borelli as professor of mathematics at Pisa, and died in 1714. He wrote, 1. *Poems*, 4to.; 2. *Several philosophical treatises*; 3. *A translation of Lucretius into Italian verse*, 4to.; 4. *A translation of Anacreon*.

* **MARCIANUS**, a Thracian of obscure family, who obtained the imperial seat on the death of Theodosius II. A.D. 450. He made great preparations against the barbarians who had invaded Africa, and conducted himself in such a manner as to give the most promising hopes of a glorious reign. But in the midst of his popularity he was taken off by death in the 69th year of his age, after reigning six years.

MARCILIUS (Theodore), a learned German, was born at Arnheim in 1548, and educated at Deventer and Louvain. He afterwards became professor of belles-lettres at Toulouse, and lastly royal professor of the Latin tongue at Paris, where he died in 1617. He published, Pythagoras's *Golden Verses*, with a Latin version and commentaries, and also some works of his own, as *Historia Strenarum*, &c.

MARCION, a heretic of the second century, was a native of Sinope on the Euxine sea, where his father was bishop, who excommunicated him for incontinence. He then privately withdrew to Rome; but not being able to gain a re-admittance into the church, he espoused the notions of Cerdo, to which he added the doctrine of Manes, and some peculiarities of his own. The year of his death is unknown.

* **MARDONIUS**, the son-in-law of Darius, and a general of Xerxes, who was left in Greece with a numerous army to reduce the country. He was defeated at the battle of Platæa and slain, B.C. 479.

MARE (Philibert de la), a counsellor in the parliament of Dijon, and an elegant Latin writer, died in 1687, after publishing several works, the chief of which is his *Historicorum Burgundiæ conspectus*, 4to.

M A R

MARE (Nicolas de la), chief magistrate of the châtelet under Louis XIV. with whom he was in favour. He died in 1723, aged 82. He wrote an elaborate treatise on the Police, in 3 vols. folio, to which a 4th volume has been added since his death.

* **MARESCHAL** (George); an eminent French surgeon, born in 1658. He was distinguished by his skill in cutting for the stone, and in 1696 attended Louis XIV. who had an abscess in his neck. He became principal surgeon to that monarch, who appointed him *maitre d'hôtel*, and gave him a patent of nobility. He died in 1736. He presented to the academy of surgery at Paris several papers, but published no separate work.

MARETS (John des), an ingenious Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1595. By his own account he led rather a dissolute life in his younger days, but in his advanced years he became a zealot and fanatic. Dreaming over the prophecies of sacred wit, he discovered that Louis XIV. was ordained by Providence to overturn the Turkish empire, and to unite all christians to the papal see. However, he was a man of some talents, and published several pieces both in prose and verse, which were once held in esteem among his countrymen, though now sunk into oblivion. He died in 1676.

MARETS (Samuel des), a French protestant divine, was born in Picardy in 1599. Bayle, on account of the lowness of his stature, calls him *Zaccheus*, and the little preacher. But he had a mind well stored with divine and human knowledge, and published a number of theological treatises, which possess extraordinary merit. He died at Groningen in 1663.

* **MARGARET**, daughter of Waldemar III. king of Denmark, and wife of Haquin king of Norway, was placed on the throne of both kingdoms on the death of her son Olaus in 1387. The Swedes, dissatisfied with their king Albert, offered their crown to Margaret, who accepted it, and defeated Albert in 1394. Three years afterwards the states of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, passed a law, by which the three kingdoms were united, and the monarchy limited. Margaret, however, had all the disposition of a tyrant, and violated all the conditions of the union. She was called the *Semiramis of the North*, and died in 1412, aged 59.

* **MARGARET**, queen of England,

daughter of René of Anjou, king of Sicily, and wife of Henry VI. Henry duke of Gloucester having opposed this marriage, Margaret spared no pains to ruin that virtuous prince, which she at length accomplished, and he was strangled in prison. In the civil wars that broke out between the houses of Lancaster and York, she displayed an amazonian spirit, and having mustered an army, defeated the duke of York at Wakefield. In her march to London she encountered the earl of Warwick at St. Alban's, who had her husband with him as a prisoner. Margaret immediately attacked him, routed his forces, and set her husband at liberty. But afterwards she was defeated at Tewton, and finding no probability of getting a new army in England, she crossed over to France with her son Edward, to solicit succours from Louis XI. who refused them. She returned again to England. After various hardships, she was made prisoner in 1471, but in 1475 was ransomed by Louis, in return for which she made over to him all her right to the duchies of Anjou, Lorraine, and Bar, and the county of Provence. She died in the parish of Dampierre near Saumur in 1482.

MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, was born at Bletsoe in Bedfordshire in 1441. She married Edmund earl of Richmond, by whom she had an only son, who was afterwards Henry VII. She became a widow in 1546, and afterwards married sir Henry Stafford, on whose death she united herself in marriage to Thomas lord Stanley, who was created earl of Derby in 1485. This noble lord died 1504. Her ladyship was a great patroness of learning, and learned men, and founded two colleges at Cambridge, Christ's and St. John's. She published a work entitled, *The Mirroure of Golde for the sinfull Soule*, translated from the French; also the fourth book of Gerfon's or Kempis's treatise *Of the Imitation and following the blessed Life of our Saviour Christ*, printed in 1504. She died in 1509.

MARGARET of Valois, queen of Navarre, and sister to Francis I. king of France, was born in 1492, and was daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angoulême. In 1509 she married Charles the last duke of Alençon, who died in 1525. Her next husband was Henry d'Albert king of Navarre, by whom she had Joand'Albert, mother of Henry IV. Margaret sustained the character of queen in the most exemplary manner, and died

in 1549, having embraced the protestant religion. She wrote, 1. *Heptameron*, or *Novels of the Queen of Navarre*, printed in 4to. 1560, and several times since. 2. *Les Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princesses*, which is a miscellany of her productions, consisting of prose and verse.

* MARGARITONE, an old Italian painter, was born at Arezzo in 1198. He invented the art of gilding with leaf-gold upon Armenian bole. He painted historical subjects in fresco and distemper. He died in 1275.

MARGON (William de), a French writer, was a native of Languedoc, and defended the jesuits against the jansenists with so much acrimony, that the court banished him. In 1746 he obtained his recall, on condition of going into a monastery, where he died in 1760. He assisted in writing the *Memoirs of Marshal Villars*, *Memoirs of the Duke of Berwick*, and other works.

* MARIAMNE, the wife of Herod the Great, by whom she had two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, and two daughters. Herod was very fond of Mariamne, but she had little regard for him, especially after his putting to death her brother Aristobulus. When Herod went to Rome to court the favour of Augustus, he left secret orders with Josephus and Sohemus, to make away both with her and her mother in case that any misfortune should happen to him. Mariamne having got this secret out of Sohemus, upbraided Herod, at his return, with his inhumanity, for which he put both her and Sohemus to death.

MARIANA (John), a Spanish historian, was born at Talavera in Castile in 1537, and entered among the jesuits at the age of 17. He distinguished himself by a famous book, entitled, *De Rege et Regis Institutione*, in which he justified the assassination of heretical princes. This piece was burnt at Paris by order of parliament, and brought upon his order much odium. His greatest work is, *The History of Spain*, written first in Latin, but afterwards in Spanish, and universally known. The author brought it down to 1621, but it has been since continued by others. He was the author of several other books, and died at Toledo in 1624.

MARIN (Michael Angelo), a French novel writer, born at Marseilles in 1697. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, and was in great favour with pope Clement XIII. who employed him to publish

M A R

the Acts of the Martyrs. He died in 1767. Most of his novels are of a religious cast.

* **MARINARI** (Onorio), an Italian painter, was the disciple of Carlo Dolce, whose style he imitated with great success. He painted portraits in an admirable manner, also historical subjects. He died in 1715, aged 38.

MARINELLA (Lucretia), a Venetian lady in the 17th century, who wrote a curious book, in which she maintains the superiority of her sex over the male, and some other works, as the Life of the blessed Virgin, and that of St. Francis.

MARINO (John Baptist), an Italian poet, born at Naples in 1569. His father, who was a lawyer, intended him for the same profession, but Marino having no turn that way, he discarded him. The duke of Bovino took him under his protection, and he was afterwards in the service of the prince of Conca as secretary, but falling into disgrace, he was reduced to great distress. In this state he was relieved by Crescentio, a liberal prelate, to whom he dedicated his poems in 1601, which recommended him to cardinal Peter Aldobrandinee, with whom he lived many years. He died at Rome in 1625. His works are numerous, and have been often printed. His *Adone*, an heroic poem, is one of the most popular pieces in the Italian language.

* **MARIOTTE** (Edme), a French philosopher and mathematician, was born at Dijon, and admitted a member of the academy of sciences at Paris in 1666. He died in 1684. He was the first Frenchman who applied much to experimental physics. His works were published at Leyden in 2 vols. 4to. 1717.

MARIVAUX (Peter Carlet de Camblain-de), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1688. His comedies and romances are excellent, and distinguished by their moral tendency. Those of the latter description are, 1. *Le Philosophe Indigent*, 12mo.; 2. *Vie de Mirianne*, 4 vols. 12mo.; 3. *Le Payfan parvenu*, 12mo.; 4. *Pharlamon*. He also wrote, *Le Spectateur François*, 2 vols. and some other works. He died in 1763.

* **MARK** (St.), the Evangelist, was the disciple of St. Peter, who employed him in writing the gospel which bears his name, and who affectionately calls him his son in his first epistle. He is believed to have been the John, surnamed Mark, to whose mother's house St. Peter retired when released from prison,

M A R

and who accompanied St. Paul and Barnabas in their travels. He wrote his gospel for the use of the Roman christians, about the year 62. He is said to have founded the church of Alexandria; but when or how he died is unknown.

* **MARK**, a pope and saint, succeeded Sylvester I. in 336, and died the same year. There passes under his name, an epistle addressed to St. Athanasius.

MARKHAM (Gervase), an English author in the 17th century, was born in Nottinghamshire. He had a captain's commission in the army of Charles I. and was reckoned a good soldier, as well as a good scholar. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and several volumes on Husbandry, Horsemanship, Fowling, and Military Discipline.

MARKLAND (Jeremiah), a learned English critic, was the son of the reverend Ralph Markland, author of the *Art of Shooting flying*, and born in 1693. He received his education at Christ's hospital, from whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. In 1723 he distinguished himself by his *Epistola Critica*, after which he published several pieces of equal merit, as *Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus*, and of *Brutus to Cicero*; with a dissertation on four Orations ascribed to Cicero. In 1761 appeared his excellent tract, entitled, *De Græcorum quintâ Declinatione imparisyllabicâ et inde formatâ Latinorum tertia, quæstio Grammatica*, 4to. He wrote several other small pieces, and assisted many learned men in their labours. He died at Dorking in Surrey, in 1776.

MARLOB (Christopher), an English play-writer, born in the reign of Edward VI. and educated at Cambridge. Wood says that he was an atheist, and kept a girl, of whom being jealous that she granted favours to his footman, he attacked the fellow with a dagger, which the other dexterously wrested out of his hand, and stabbed him. This happened about 1593. His plays are enumerated in the *Biographica Dramatica*.

MARMION (Shakerley), a dramatic writer, was born in Northamptonshire in 1602, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He squandered away a good estate, and then took to writing for the stage, but produced only four plays, viz. 1. *Holland's Leaguer*, a comedy, 4to. 1632. 2. *A fine Companion*, acted before the king and queen at Whitehall, 4to.; 3. *The Antiquary*, a comedy, 4to. 1641.

M A R

4. *The Crafty Merchant, or the Soldier's Citizen*, a comedy, 4to. He died in 1639.

MAROLLES (Michael de), a French writer, was born in 1600, and died in 1681. He wrote *Memoirs of his own Life*, published in 1775, 3 vols. 12mo. He translated several of the ancient authors into French, and wrote some poems, which possess no merit.

MAROT (John), a French poet, was born in Normandy in 1463. He was patronized by Anne of Bretagne queen of France, and was afterwards in the service of Francis I. He died in 1523. His poems are to be found appended to the works of his son, the subject of the next article.

MAROT (Clement), was born in 1496. He became valet to Francis I. but was obliged to leave France, on account of his embracing the reformed religion. He resided some time at Geneva, and died at Turin in 1544. He translated 50 of David's psalms into French, which were printed in 1543 at Geneva, with a preface by Calvin. His whole works have been often published.

MARSAIS (Cæsar, Chefneau du), a French grammarian, born at Marseilles in 1676. He became a member of the congregation of the oratory, which he soon quitted, and went to Paris, where he became an advocate; but left that profession also, and engaged in the business of teaching youth. He had a share in the *Encyclopédie*, and died in 1756. His principal works are, 1. *An Explanation of the Doctrine of the Gallican church*, with respect to the pretences of the court of Rome, 12mo.; 2. *A reasonable Method of learning the Latin Language*, 12.; 3. *A Treatise on Tropes*, 8vo.; 4. *Les Véritables Principes de la Grammaire*, 4to.

MARSH (Narcissus), a learned prelate, was born in Wiltshire in 1638, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. In 1678 he was appointed provost of Dublin college, and in 1682 promoted to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns, and after various translations reached the archbishopric of Armagh in 1703. He repaired several decayed churches, and built an alms-house for clergymen's widows. He died in 1713. The archbishop wrote, 1. *Institutiones Logicæ in usum Juventutis Academicæ*, Dublin 1681. 2. *An Introduction to the doctrine of Sounds*, containing some Proposals for the Improvement of Acoustics, &c.

MARSHALL (Thomas), an English divine, was born in Leicestershire, about

M A R

1621, and bred at Lincoln college, Oxford, but when the university was taken possession of by the parliamentary visitors, he went to Rotterdam. After the restoration he became fellow of his college, and took his degree of D.D. He was afterwards rector of Lincoln college, and appointed dean of Gloucester. He died in 1685. His works are, 1. *Observationes in Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquas duas, Gothicas scilicet & Anglo Saxonicas*; 2. *An Explanation of the Catechism*; 3. *An Epistle prefixed to Dr. Hyde's translation into the Malayan Language of the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles*.

MARSHALL (Nathanael), an English divine, at the beginning of the 18th century, who was chaplain to George II. and published, 1. *The works of St. Cyprian*, fol. 1717; 2. *A Defence of our Constitution in Church and State*, 1717, 8vo. His sermons were published by his widow in 1730, in 3 vols. 8vo.

MARSHAM (Sir John), a learned writer, was born in London in 1602, and educated first at Westminster school, and next at St. John's college, Oxford. He afterwards studied the law, and became one of the six clerks in chancery. In the civil wars he adhered to the royal party, and in 1660 was chosen member of parliament for Rochester. Charles II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1685. He is distinguished for his *Diatriba Chronologica*, or a *Chronological Dissertation*, wherein he examines successfully the principal difficulties which occur in the chronology of the Old Testament, 1649, 4to. He afterwards enlarged this work under the following title, *Canon Chronicus, Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, & Disquisitiones*, 1662, folio.

MARSIGLI (Louis), an Italian, born in 1658 at Bologna. He entered into the Imperial army, and served with great reputation; but in 1683 he was taken prisoner by the Tartars, who sold him to the Turks. After suffering much hardship, he was ransomed in 1684, and in 1689 obtained a colonel's commission. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of marshal, but when the count d'Arco was condemned to death, for giving up the fortress of Brisac to the duke of Burgundy, Marsigli, who commanded him, was also disgraced, and dismissed the service. He now sought consolation in scientific pursuits, and returned to Bologna, where he formed a museum, and founded a printing-house; the first

M A R

he gave to the senate, and the last to the dominicans. He died at Marseilles in 1729. He was a fellow of the royal society of London, and member of the academy of sciences at Paris. His writings on philosophical subjects are numerous.

MARSOLLIER (Jacques), a French historian, was born at Paris in 1647. He died archdeacon of Uzes in 1724. He wrote, 1. *A History of Cardinal Ximenes*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *A History of Henry VII. king of England*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. *A History of the Inquisition*, 12mo.; 4. *A Life of St. Francis de Sales*, &c.

MARSTON (John), an English dramatic writer, who was a student in Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and became an intimate friend of Ben Jonson's. He contributed eight plays to the stage, an account of which may be seen in the *Biographia Dramatica*. He was living in 1633.

MARSY (Francois Marie de), a French writer, who published an analysis of Bayle, consisting of the worst parts of that author's works, for which the compiler was thrown into the Bastille. On regaining his liberty, he applied to historical writing, and died in 1763. He wrote the history of Mary Stuart, 3 vols. 12mo.: also a *Modern History*, in continuation of Rollin, in 26 vols. 12mo.; and other works.

MARTEL (Francois), a French surgeon, at the end of the 16th century. He was in the service of Henry IV. and wrote, 1. *L'Apologue pour les Chirurgiens, contre ceux qui publient qu'ils ne devoient se meler de remettre les os rompus et demis*; 2. *Paradoxes on the Practice of Surgery*.

MARTELLI (Louis), a Florentine poet, born about 1520, and died in 1548. His poems were printed at Florence in 1548.

MARTELLI (Pietro de Giacomo), secretary to the senate of Bologna, and professor of belles lettres in that city, in the 17th century. He wrote plays, poems, and prose essays, the whole making 7 vols. 8vo.

MARTENNE (Edward), a Benedictine of St. Maur, was born in 1654. He published, 1. *A Commentary on the Rules of St. Benedict*; 2. *De Antiquis Monachorum Ritibus*, 2 vols. 4to.; and other works. He died in 1739.

MARTIALIS (Marcus Valerius), a Latin poet, was a native of Spain, and came to Rome in his 20th year. Domitian made him tribune, but Martial, regardless of the favours he had received

M A R

from that emperor, exposed his vices and cruelties in glowing colours after his death, though he had extolled him as a pattern of virtue in his life-time. Trajan treated Martial with great indifference, and he finding himself neglected, retired to his native country, where he died A.D. 104. His fourteen books of epigrams are well known.

MARTIAL (d'Auvergne), a French poet of the 15th century, was notary of the Châtelet of Paris, and died in that city in 1508. He wrote, 1. *Arrets l'Amour*, "Love Causes;" 2. *Vigiles de la Mort du Roi* (Charles VII.); 3. *L'Amant rendu Cordelier de l'Observance d'Amour*; 4. *Dévotés louanges à la Vierge Marie*.

MARTIANAY (John), a French benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, who published a capital edition of the works of St. Jerome, in 5 vols. folio. He died in 1717, aged 70.

MARTIGNAC (Stephen sieur de), a French writer, who translated into French prose, Terence, Horace, Juvénal, Persius, Virgil, and Ovid. He died in 1698, aged 70.

* **MARTIN I.** pope and saint, succeeded Theodore in 649. He convened a council at Rome, in which the sect of monothelites was condemned. Constantius caused him to be sent to Constantinople, from whence he was removed to the Crimea, where he died of the sufferings which he had undergone in 655.

* **MARTIN II.** succeeded John VIII. in 882. He condemned Photius the patriarch of Constantinople, and died in 884.

* **MARTIN III.** a Roman by birth, succeeded Stephen VIII. in 942, and died in 946, after having built many churches, and founded many charitable institutions.

* **MARTIN IV.** a Frenchman, succeeded Nicholas III. in 1281. He displayed great hatred against the Greek church, and excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus. He also thundered the fury of the church against Peter III. king of Arragon, whose kingdom he took upon him to give to Philip the Hardy, king of France, for one of his sons. This haughty pontiff died in 1285.

* **MARTIN V.** (Otho Colonna), of an illustrious Italian family, mounted the pontifical chair in 1417, after the abdication of Gregory XII. His inauguration was very pompous, and he was attended, in a submissive manner, by the emperor and elector palatine. He per-

secuted the Hussites of Bohemia, and presided at the council of Constance in 1418. He died in 1431, aged 63.

MARTIN (David), a French protestant divine, was born in 1639. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Holland, and became pastor of a church at Utrecht, where he died in 1721. He wrote, 1. A History of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. fol.; 2. Sermons; 3. Notes on the Bible; 4. A Treatise on Revealed Religion, 2 vols. 8vo.

MARTIN (James), a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born in Languedoc in 1694, and died in 1751. He wrote, 1. A treatise on the Religion of the Ancient Gauls, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. History of the Gauls, 2 vols. 4to.; 3. An Explication of several difficult Texts of Scripture, 2 vols. 4to.; 4. An Explanation of Ancient Monuments, 4to. &c.

MARTIN (Thomas), an English antiquary, was born at Thetford in Suffolk, in 1697, and died in 1771. He is known as the author of a curious history of his native town, in 4to.

MARTIN (Benjamin), an English mathematician, was born in 1704. He was the son of a farmer, and became a country schoolmaster, but having a great turn for mathematics he commenced itinerant lecturer in natural philosophy. He at length settled as an optician in Fleet-street, London, where, owing to some domestic misfortunes, he became a bankrupt. The poor old man, in a moment of despair, attempted to destroy himself; and the wound, though not immediately mortal, hastened his death, which happened in 1782. He was author of numerous works, particularly a Magazine of Sciences, which was well conducted for some years. His best performance appears to be his Philosophical Grammar, 8vo.

MARTINI (Raymond), a learned orientalist of the 13th century. He was a native of Spain, and entered among the dominicans. He wrote a famous book against the Jews, called, *Pugio Fidei*, which was not printed till 1651.

MARTINI (Martin), a jesuit, who resided many years in China, of which country he wrote many curious memoirs. He returned to Europe in 1651, and published a Description of China, with a map of that empire. It is said that he went back thither, and died at Hang-Chew at the age of 74.

MARTINUSIUS (George), or rather Visknovisch, a cardinal, was born in Croatia in 1482. His birth was mean,

but his merits raised him at the Hungarian court, and John Zapol left him guardian to his son, John Sigismund. The emperor Ferdinand I. procured him a cardinal's hat, but being afterwards suspected of a conspiracy against that monarch, he was murdered in his castle of Vints, about 1551.

* MARTIRELLI, a landscape painter, born at Naples in 1670, and died in 1720. His colouring was natural, and his pictures are very beautiful.

MARTYR (Peter), a famous divine, was born at Florence in 1500. His family name was Vermilius, but his parents gave him that of Martyr, from one Peter, a martyr, whose church stood near their house. After receiving a private education he entered into an Augustine monastery at Fiesoli. He became distinguished as a preacher, and was appointed governor of St. Peter's in the altar at Naples, where the writings of some of the reformers brought him off from popery. He soon found it necessary to leave Italy, and went to Strasburg, where he married a young nun who had quitted her vows. From thence he went to England at the invitation of Edward VI. who made him professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christ church. On the accession of queen Mary he was forced to leave the kingdom. He died at Zurich in 1562, aged 63. He wrote several books against the papists, and some Commentaries on the Sacred Scriptures. His wife died at Oxford, and in the reign of Mary her remains were taken up and buried in a dunghill, but when Elizabeth came to the throne they were honourably interred in Christ church, and an oration spoken on the occasion.

* MARUCELLI (Giovanni Stefano), an Italian historical painter, born in 1646, and died in 1766. He painted an altar-piece at Pisa, which spread his fame through all Italy. Another grand picture by him was a representation of Abraham entertaining the three angels.

MARVEL (Andrew), an English political writer, was the son of a clergyman at Hull in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1620. At the age of 13 he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1657 he became assistant to Milton, Latin secretary to Cromwell, and about the time of the restoration was chosen member of parliament for his native place. He distinguished himself by his integrity as a senator, and by his wit as a writer against the corruptions of the

court. Charles II. however, took great delight in his conversation, and endeavoured, but in vain, to bring him over from the patriotic party. The king having one night entertained him, sent the next morning lord Danby to find out his lodgings, which were then up two pair of stairs, in an obscure court in the Strand. The earl having found him, said, he came with a message from his majesty, to know what he could do to serve him? Marvell quickly answered, "That it was not in the king's power to serve him." On coming to a more explicit declaration, lord Danby said, that his majesty, from the high idea which he entertained of his merit, wished to know whether there was any place at court that would be acceptable to him? To which Marvell replied, "That he could not with honour accept the offer; as, if he did, he must be either ungrateful to the king in voting against him, or false to his country in siding with the measures of the court." Lord Danby finding none of his arguments impressive on the sturdy patriot, told him, "That the king had ordered him 1000*l.* which he hoped he would receive, till he could think of something farther to ask of his majesty." This last offer was rejected as steadily as the first, though as soon as his lordship was gone he was obliged to borrow a guinea from a friend. This excellent man died in 1678. His political works were collected, and published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1726; and all his pieces, both in prose and verse, have been since printed in 3 vols. 4to.

MARULLUS (Tacitus), a poet of Calabria, who wrote a panegyric on Attila king of the Huns, with which that barbarian was so ill satisfied, that he ordered the sycophant and his poem to be burned.

MARULLUS (Michael Tarchanistis), a learned Greek, who went into Italy on the taking of Constantinople. He was both a poet and a soldier; but an atheist in principle, and extravagantly fond of Lucretius. He was drowned in crossing the river Cæcina. He wrote poems both in Latin and Greek.

MARY queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Arragon, and born in 1517. Her education was liberal according to the custom of the age, and she became a great mistress of the Latin language. She undertook a translation of Erasmus's Paraphrase on the Gospel of St. John, but did not complete it. The work was

finished by Dr. Mallet her chaplain. She succeeded her brother Edward in 1553, and the year following was married to Philip prince of Spain, eldest son of Charles V. Her reign was most sanguinary, being stained with the blood of protestants of every age, and of both sexes. She brought archbishop Cranmer to the stake, though that excellent prelate actually saved her life from the fury of her father. She died of a fever brought on by chagrin, occasioned by a disappointment in childbearing, and the unkindness of her husband, in 1558.

MARY queen of Scots, famous for her beauty, accomplishments, and sufferings, was born in 1542, being the daughter and heiress of James V. of Scotland, at whose death she was only eight days old. At the age of six years she was conveyed to France, where she was extremely well educated, and in 1558 she was married to the dauphin, but her husband lived only two years afterwards; soon after which Mary returned to Scotland. In 1565 she married lord Darnley, who was at the same time proclaimed king. By him she had a son, who was afterwards James I. of England. In 1567 her husband was murdered by the management of the earl of Murray, the queen's illegitimate brother; and shortly after she married the earl of Bothwell, a man of dissipated character, who was in reality the murderer of Darnley. This marriage proved the source of all her troubles. The nobility and people were exasperated. Bothwell was forced to fly the kingdom, and the queen was imprisoned at Lochleven, from whence in 1568 she escaped to Hamilton Castle. An army was mustered in her defence by the lords in her interest, but her party was defeated, and she was forced again to fly. At the invitation of Elizabeth she entered England, and was directly secured at Carlisle, from whence she was conveyed to another prison, and at length was most treacherously brought to trial, and condemned to death. She was beheaded in the castle of Fotheringay, February 8, 1587, and was interred in Peterborough cathedral, but when her son came to the throne her remains were removed, and magnificently interred in Westminster abbey.

MARY queen of England, and wife of William III. was born in 1662, being the daughter of James II. by a daughter of the earl of Clarendon. At the age of 15 she became the wife of William

M A S

prince of Orange, and followed him to England in 1689. The same year (her father having abdicated the crown), the parliament placed it on their heads, and they reigned together till 1694, when she was carried off by the small-pox.

MAS (Louis du), a French philosopher and grammarian, was born in 1676. He is said to have discovered a mechanical method of acquiring languages, and the beginning of the arts of reading and writing. He died in 1744. His works are, 1. *The Art of transposing all Kinds of Music*, 4to.; 2. *Bibliothèque des Enfants*, 4to.

* MASACCIO (Tomaso), a celebrated Italian painter, born in 1417. He is accounted the principal artist of the second age of modern painting, from its revival under Cimabue. He died in 1443. His best piece is a representation of Christ curing the dæmoniacs.

MASCARDI (Augustin), a learned Genoese, who was professor of rhetoric in the college of Sapienza at Rome, and died in 1640, aged 49. He wrote many works, the principal of which is intitled, *Dell' Arte Historica*.

MASCARON (Julius), a famous French bishop, was born at Marseilles in 1634. His reputation as a preacher procured him the bishopric of Tulle in 1671, from whence he was translated to that of Agen. He died in 1703. His funeral orations are in print.

MASCLEF (Francis), a French divine, who was dismissed from his preferments for being a jansenist, and died in 1728, aged 66. His works are, 1. *A Hebrew Grammar*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Ecclesiastical Conferences of the Diocese of Amiens*; 3. *The Catechism of Amiens*.

MASCRIER (John Baptist de), a French writer, born at Caen in 1697, and died at Paris in 1760. He published, 1. *A Description of Egypt*; 4to. 2. *An Idea of the ancient and modern Government of Egypt*, 12mo.; 3. *Christian Reflections on the great Truths of Faith*; and some other works.

MASENIUS (James), a jesuit, born at Dalem in the duchy of Juliers in 1606. He was professor of eloquence at Cologne, and died in 1681. He wrote several books, particularly some Latin poems. Lauder charged Milton with having stolen from this author's works in the construction of his *Paradise Lost*.

MASHAM (lady Damaris), an ingenious English lady. She was the daughter of the learned Dr. Cudworth, and became the wife of sir Francis Masham,

M A S

of Oates in Essex, by whom she had a son. She entertained Mr. Locke at her house many years before his death, and from him received much improvement. She wrote a discourse concerning the Love of God, 8vo.; and *Occasional Thoughts in reference to a virtuous and christian Life*, 8vo. Lady Masham died in 1708, aged 50, and was buried in the abbey church at Bath.

* MASSINISSA, a king of a small country in Africa, who for some time took part with the Carthaginians against the Romans; but his nephew having fallen into the hands of Scipio, he sent him back to the uncle with presents. This so affected Massinissa that he became the ally of the Romans, and it was owing to him that they obtained so many victories. At his death he made Scipio Æmilianus guardian of his kingdom. He died in the 97th year of his age, after a reign of 60 years, B.C. 149.

MASSIUS (Andrew), a learned man of the 16th century. He was born at Linnich near Brussels, and became counsellor to the duke of Cleves. He died in 1573, aged 57. He published a *Syriac Lexicon and Grammar*, a Commentary on the Book of Joshua, and other works.

MASO (Thomas), or Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, in the 15th century, who is said to have invented the art of engraving on copper.

* MASON (William), an elegant English poet, was the son of a clergyman in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1749 he was elected fellow of Pembroke hall through the interest of his friend Gray the poet. In 1748 he printed his poem intitled, *Isis*, which, as being an attack on the university of Oxford, was answered by Mr. Warton, in a poem called, *the Triumphs of Isis*. In 1754 he took orders, and through the patronage of the earl of Holderness was appointed chaplain to the king, and presented to the valuable living of Aston. He afterwards obtained the precentorship of York, which leading his mind to church music, he composed a book on the subject. He was the intimate friend of Gray, who left him one of his executors, and in return he wrote his epitaph and his life. He was at one period a zealous whig, but at the close of life his warmth abated, and the horrors of the French revolution made him less partial to levelling principles. While getting out of his carriage his foot slipped, and he received a bruise, of which he took no notice for

M A S

some days, but a mortification ensued of which he died, April 5, 1797. His *Elfrida* and *Caractacus* are esteemed the best of his performances. He also wrote an excellent poem, entitled, *The English Garden*; and translated into English verse *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, to which sir Joshua Reynolds added valuable notes.

MASSAC (John Baptiste), a French miniature painter, born at Paris in 1687, and died in 1767. He copied the great pictures of Le Brun at Versailles, from which some fine engravings were afterwards taken under his inspection.

MASSANIELLO, or **ANELLO** (Thomas), a fishmonger at Naples, who caused a revolt in that city on account of taxes, and headed a body of 50,000 persons. He ruled with great authority ten days, and put the viceroy, senate, and nobles, in the utmost terror. At last he was killed, and his body thrown into a ditch, in 1646.

* **MASSARI** (Annibal), an historical painter, born at Bologna in 1569. He studied under Ludovico Caracci, and greatly improved himself at Rome. He died in 1633.

* **MASSARIA** (Alexander), a celebrated physician, born at Vicenza. He died at Padua in 1598, at an advanced age. His works are, 1. *De Peste*, 4to.; 2. *Disputationes duæ quarum Prima de Scopis mittendi Sanguinem in Febribus, altera de Purgatione in Morborum Principio*, 4to.; 3. *Practica Medica*, folio.

MASSIEU (William), a French writer, was born at Caen in 1665. He became a jesuit, but afterwards quitted the order, and became tutor to the children of M. de Sacy. He was pensionary of the academy of inscriptions, and a member of the French academy. He died in 1722. He published an edition of the Greek Testament; *Tourneil's Demosthenes*; and wrote several papers in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*.

MASSILLON (John Baptiste), a famous French preacher, was born at Hieres in Provence in 1663, and at the age of 18 entered into the congregation of the oratory. His powers as a preacher were of a peculiar cast, and gave him a pre-eminence over all the orators of his time. Louis XIV. once paid him this compliment, "Father, when I hear other preachers I go away much pleased with them, but when I hear you I go away much displeased with myself."

In 1717 he was appointed bishop of

M A T

Clermont, and in 1719 he was admitted a member of the French academy. He died in 1742. His works have been printed in 14 vols.

MASSINGER (Philip), an English dramatic writer, was born at Salisbury in 1585, and was educated at Oxford, but left the university without taking a degree, and devoted himself wholly to the muses. He published 14 plays of his own, and some in which he was assisted by others. His works have been reprinted in 1761, in 4 vols. 8vo. and again in 1779. He died in 1639.

* **MASSOLINO** (da Panicale), a painter, born at Florence in 1413. He painted a grand work representing the history of St. Peter, which procured him great honour. He died in 1450.

MASSON (Papirius), a French writer, born in 1544. He entered among the jesuits, but afterwards left the society, and became a lawyer. He died in 1611. Masson wrote four books of *Annals*, in Latin, 1598, 4to. and several other works.

MASSON (John), a French protestant divine, who died in Holland, whither he had fled on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His works are, 1. *Histoire Critique de la Republique des Lettres*, 15 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Vitæ Horatii Ovidii et Plinii junioris*; 3. *Histoire de Pierre Bayle et de ses Ouvrages*, Amst. 1716, 12mo.

MASSUET (Renatus), a learned benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, born in 1665, and died in 1716. He published an edition of *Irenæus*, 1710, folio; also a fifth volume of the *Acts of Saints* who have been of the order of St. Benedict, and other works.

MATANI (Anthony), an Italian physician, born in 1730. He was professor of medicine at Pisa, and died in 1769. His principal works are, 1. *De Aneurismaticis Præcordiorum morbis Animadversiones*; 2. *Heliiodori Larissæi capita Opticorum è Græco Latine conversa*; 3. *An historical and physical Account of the natural Productions of the Territory of Pistoria*; 4. *De Nosocomiorum Regimine*; 5. *De Remediis Tractatus*.

MATHER (Cotton), an eminent divine of Bolton in New England, was born in 1663; being the son of Dr. Increase Mather, a worthy minister of that place. In 1684 he became an assistant to his father, and distinguished himself by his piety and love of learning. In 1710 the university of Glasgow conferred on

him the degree of D.D. and in 1714 he was chosen a member of the royal society of London. He died in 1728. He wrote a prodigious number of books, among which are an Ecclesiastical History of New England, folio; the Christian Philosopher, 8vo.; the Wonders of the Invisible World, being an Account of the Trials of several Witches, lately executed in New England, &c.

* **MATERNUS DE CILANO** (George Christian), a learned man, born at Presburg, and died at Altena in 1773. His works are, 1. *De Terræ Concussionibus*; 2. *De Causis Lucis Borealis*; 3. *De Motu Humorū progressivo Veteribus non Ignoto*; 4. *De Saturnalium Origine et celebrandi Ritu apud Romanos*, &c.

* **MATHIAS** (St.), one of the twelve apostles, elected after the death of Judas. It is said that he preached the gospel in Ethiopia, and there suffered martyrdom. Some of the ancient hereties had a gospel which they pretended was written by this apostle.

* **MATHIAS**, emperor of Germany, the son of Maximilian II. He succeeded his brother Rodolph II. in 1612. The empire was then at war with the Turks, but Mathias concluded a peace with them in 1615. He died at Vienna in 1619, aged 62.

* **MATHIAS-CORVINUS**, king of Hungary, the second son of John Huniades, acquired by his valour the appellation of Great. Ladislas V. king of Hungary, had thrown him into prison in Bohemia, from whence he was released by George Podiebrack king of that country, after the death of Ladislas. The Hungarian lords opposed the election of Mathias to their throne, and offered it to Frederic IV.; but Mathias forced that prince to deliver up the crown of St. Stephen which he had taken, and which, by the laws of Hungary, was necessary in the coronation. Podiebrack having been excommunicated by the pope, the catholics of Bohemia offered their throne to Mathias, which he accepted, but found a rival in Uladislav VI. son of Casimir king of Poland, who succeeded. Mathias reformed many abuses in his country, particularly with respect to duels and law-suits, and was preparing an expedition against the Turks, when he died of an apoplexy in 1490.

MATIGNON (James de), prince of Mortagne, and count of Thorigni, a famous general of France, was born in 1526. He displayed great courage when young in several battles, and in 1572

commanded the royal army in Lower Normandy. In 1579 he was made a marshal of France, and assisted as constable at the coronation of Henry IV. He died in 1597.

* **MATTEI** (Paolo da), an historical painter, born at Naples in 1661. He became the disciple of Luca Giordano, and acquired an exact method of imitating the works of the greatest masters. He died in 1728.

* **MATSYS** (Quintin), an historical and portrait painter, born at Antwerp in 1460. He was brought up to the trade of a blacksmith, which he abandoned, and became a most excellent artist. A descent from the cross, in the cathedral of Antwerp, is spoken of as his masterpiece. He died in 1529. His son John was also a good painter, but not equal to the father.

* **MATTHEW**, or **LEVI**, the son of Alphaeus, one of the 12 apostles. He was a publican, or tax-gatherer, when called by our Saviour. In what year he wrote his gospel is not agreed among the ancient writers, but the best critics place its date in the year 64. Some think that he wrote it in Hebrew or Syriac, out of which it has been translated into Greek; this, however, appears to be a groundless conjecture. He is said to have preached the gospel in Persia and Parthia, and to have suffered martyrdom in the latter country, but this is uncertain.

* **MATTHEW CANTAUZENUS**, son of John emperor of the East, and his associate in the empire in 1354. John abdicated the throne some time after, on which Matthew remained emperor with John Palæologus. These two princes at length disagreed, and had recourse to arms. A battle was fought between them in Thrace, and Matthew being defeated and taken prisoner, was compelled to make a formal renunciation of the throne to his rival.

MATTHEW of Westminster, an English historian of the 14th century. He was a benedictine monk, and left a chronicle in Latin entitled, *Flores Historiarum*, per Matthæum Westmonasteriensem collecti, præcipuè de Rebus Britannicis ab exordio Mundi, usque ad ann. 1307, published at London in 1567, and at Frankfort in 1601, folio. He is remarkable for his strict attention to veracity.

MATTHIEU (Peter), a French historian, was born in 1583. He was a zealous partisan of the league, and attended

M A T

Louis XIII. to the siege of Montauban, where he fell sick, and died at Toulouse in 1621. He wrote, 1. A History of memorable Events in the Reign of Henry the Great; 2. The History of the Death of that Monarch; 3. The History of St. Louis; 4. The History of France from Francis I. to Louis XIII. 2 vols. folio, &c.

MATTHIOLUS (Peter, Andrew), a famous physician, was born at Siena about 1500, and died of the plague at Trent in 1577. He published Commentaries on Dioscorides, which are full of elegance and learning. He was also the author of several other valuable works.

MATTI (Don Emmanuel), a Spanish poet, born in 1663. Pope Innocent XII. appointed him dean of Alicant, where he died in 1737. His poems were published in 1682, and his Letters and Latin poetry at Madrid in 1735, in 2 vols. 12mo.

* **MATURINO**, an historical painter, born at Florence in 1490. He was the disciple of Raphael, who employed him in executing several of his grand designs. He afterwards associated himself with Polidoro da Caravaggio, and it is hardly possible to distinguish the works of these two great artists. Maturino died in 1527.

MATY (Matthew), an eminent physician, was born in Holland in 1718. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and in 1740 settled in England. In 1750 he commenced a work, which was printed every two months at the Hague, called *Journal Britanique*, which gave an account of the principal productions of the English press. In 1758 he was chosen fellow of the royal society, and in 1765 succeeded Dr. Birch, as secretary to that learned body. He was also librarian of the British museum, and died in 1776. He wrote the *Memoirs of the earl of Chesterfield*, prefixed to that nobleman's miscellaneous works, in 2 vols. 4to.

MATY (Paul Henry), son of the preceding, was born in 1745, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a travelling fellowship. In 1774 he became chaplain to lord Stormont, ambassador at Paris; and might have had preferment in the church, but having some scruples with respect to her doctrines, he left her communion in 1776. He was appointed under-librarian of the British museum, and in 1778 one of the secretaries of the royal society. In 1782 he began a *Review of*

M A U

publications, principally foreign, and continued it till 1786. When the dispute ran high in the royal society in 1784, relating to the dismissal of Dr. Hutton, Mr. Maty resigned his place in disgust. He died in 1787. After his death appeared a volume of his sermons, in which by mistake were inserted two or three which he had transcribed from other authors.

* **MAUCHARD** (Burchard David), a learned physician, born at Marbach in 1696. He became physician to the duke of Wirtemberg, and professor of physic and anatomy at Tubingen, where he died in 1752. He wrote a great number of theses on medical subjects.

MAUCROIX (Francis de), a French ecclesiastic, who was canon of the cathedral of Rheims, and died there in 1708, aged 90. He translated several books from the Greek and Latin, and in 1726 were published, *Les Nouvelles Oeuvres de Maucroix*, among which are some poems.

MAUDUIT (Michael), a learned French divine, was born at Viré in Normandy, and died at Paris in 1709. He published, 1. A treatise on Religion against the Sceptics; 2. A translation of the Psalms into French verse; 3. Excellent analyses of most of the books of the New Testament, 8 vols. 12mo. &c.

MAUDUIT (Israel), an English political writer, was born in 1708, and bred a dissenting minister, which profession he abandoned, and became a merchant. In 1760 he published a famous pamphlet entitled *Considerations on the present German War*; after which he was appointed agent for the province of Massachusetts, and in 1769 published a *Short View of the History of the New England Colonies*. In 1774 he printed a pamphlet entitled, *The Case of the Dissenting Ministers*. He wrote several severe pamphlets during the American war, against administration. He died in 1787.

MAUGIN (John), a French writer of the 16th century, was a native of Angou, whence he is called the Angevin. He wrote a work entitled *The New Tristan, Prince of Leonnois*, printed at Paris in 1554. He also translated Machiavel's Discourses upon Livy into French.

MAUFERTUIS (Peter Louis), a celebrated philosopher, was born at St. Malo in 1698. He was some time in the military service, which he declined, and devoted himself wholly to science. In 1723 he became a member

of the French academy, and about five years after was chosen a fellow of the royal society of London. In 1736 he was sent with other academicians to the North, to determine the figure of the earth, which service they performed with reputation. At the invitation of the prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederic the Great, he went to Berlin, and was appointed president, and director of the academy there. He was of an irritable temper, and had a dispute with Koenig, professor of philosophy at Franeker, and another with Voltaire, who exerted his satirical talents against him. He died at Basil on a visit to the Bernouillis in 1759. His works are, 1. *La Figure de la Terre déterminée*; 2. *La Mesure d'un Degré du Meridien*; 3. *Discours sur la Figure des Astres*; 4. *Elemens de Geographie*; 5. *Astronomie Nautique*; 6. *Elemens d'Astronomie*, &c.

MAUR (Sr.), a disciple of St. Benedict, and abbot of Glaufeuil in Anjou. He died about 584. At the beginning of the 17th century was founded a famous congregation of benedictines of St. Maur, which has produced many learned men.

MAUREPAS (John Frederic Philypeaux, count of), a French statesman, was born in 1701, and at the age of 14 appointed secretary at court. In 1728 he became superintendent of the marine, and in 1738 minister of state; but in 1749 he was banished to Bourges, by the intrigues of a lady who was powerful at court. In 1774 he was recalled to the ministry by Louis XVI. who put the greatest confidence in him. He was a man of profound knowledge, and great liberality; but the advice he gave to the king to meddle in the dispute between England and America is a reflection on him. He died in 1781.

MAURICEAU (Francis), a French surgeon, who stood at the head of his profession in the obstetric line. He wrote several excellent works on that branch of his profession, and died in 1709.

MAUROLICO (Francis), an Italian Mathematician, was born at Messina in 1494. He was abbe of Santa Maria del Porto in Sicily, and taught mathematics with great reputation. He died in 1575. His works are, 1. *An edition of the Spherics of Theodossius*; 2. *Emendatio et restitutio Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi*; 3. *Archimedis Momenta omnia*; 4. *Euclidis phænomena*, &c.

MAURUS (Terentianus), a Latin poet and grammarian, who flourished under

Trajan. He wrote an elegant poem *De Literis, Syllabis, Pedibus, & Metris*, which is extant, and may be found in the *Corpus Poetarum* by Maittaire.

MAUSSAC (Philip James), a counselor in the parliament of Toulouse, and president of the court of aids at Montpellier, died in 1650, aged 70. He wrote notes on Harpocraton, Paris, 1614, 4to. and some miscellaneous tracts, which shew his critical abilities to advantage.

MAUTOUR (Philibert Bernard Moreau de), auditor of the chamber of accounts at Paris, and member of the academy of inscriptions. He was born at Beaune in 1654, and died 1737. He wrote some learned papers in the *Memoirs of the academy of belles lettres*, and also some poems which are not above mediocrity.

* MAXENTIUS (Marcus Aurelius Valerius), Roman emperor, was the son of Maximianus Hercules, and declared himself Augustus in 306. He was opposed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and slew himself. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he became odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber in 312.

MAXIMILIAN I. archduke of Austria, was the son of Frederic IV. created king of the Romans in 1486, and elected emperor on the death of his father in 1493. He had several wars with France, which were mostly successful. He formed the design of making himself pope, and actually endeavoured to prevail on Julius II. to admit him as coadjutor. He was, however, a man of science, and wrote *Memoirs of his own life*, and some poems. He died in 1519.

* MAXIMILIAN II. emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Ferdinand I. and elected king of the Romans in 1562. He was chosen king of Hungary and Bohemia, and succeeded his father in 1564. He died at Ratibon in 1576, aged 50.

* MAXIMIANUS (Hercules Marcus Aurelius Valerius), a Roman emperor, who from being a common soldier, was associated in the government by Diocletian. He distinguished himself by his military skill and bravery against the barbarians, and defeated Aurelius Julius, who had declared himself emperor in Africa. Diocletian having abdicated the diadem in 304, compelled Maximianus, much against his wish, to do the same.

M A Y

About a year afterwards he resumed the dignity, and opposed his son Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied against Maximianus, and he fled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of his son-in-law Constantine, A.D. 310.

* **MAXIMIANUS** (Galerius Valerius), emperor of the East, was originally a shepherd in Dacia; afterwards a soldier, and raised by Diocletian to the imperial dignity. That emperor also gave him his daughter in marriage. He conquered the Goths and Dalmatians, but was defeated by the Persians. He afterwards recovered this disgrace, and gained a complete victory over the enemy. He next forced Diocletian to abdicate the throne, but his cruelty soon rendered him odious to the Romans, who raised Maxentius to the throne. Maximianus died wretchedly A.D. 311. He was a great persecutor of the christians.

* **MAXIMINUS** (Caius Julius Verus), emperor of Rome, was the son of a peasant in Thrace, and having displayed great courage in the Roman armies, he rose to the first offices. On the death of Alexander Severus, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, A.D. 235. He was an odious persecutor, and inflicted horrible cruelties on some of the noblest persons, under a suspicion of their being concerned in a conspiracy against him. His soldiers assassinated him near Aquileia, A.D. 236. He is said to have been of a gigantic stature, not less than eight feet high, and his limbs and strength in proportion.

* **MAXIMUS** (Magnus), a Spaniard, who proclaimed himself emperor A.D. 383. Gratian marched against him, but was defeated, and assassinated shortly after. The emperor Theodosius besieged Maximus in Aquileia, and the people, exasperated against him, struck off his head, A.D. 386.

MAXIMUS of Tyre, a platonic philosopher, who was at Rome in 146, and again in the reign of Commodus. He, however, spent the greatest part of his life, and finished it, in Greece. There are 41 dissertations by this author extant, which have been published several times, the last and best edition is that of Reiske, in 8vo. 1774.

MAY (Thomas), an English poet and historian, was born in Suffex in 1594, and educated at Cambridge, after which he studied the law in Gray's-inn, where he contracted an acquaintance with some of the greatest wits of the age, and wrote some plays. He also

M A Y

distinguished himself by translating several of the Latin authors, particularly Lucan. He was in favour with Charles I. at whose command he wrote a poetical history of Henry II.; and another poem entitled, *The Victorious Reign of Edward III.* But on the breaking out of the civil war, May joined the parliament, and was appointed their secretary and historiographer. He published, by virtue of his office, *The History of the Parliament which began Nov. 3, 1640, folio.*; and a *Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England, 1650, 8vo.* He died in 1650, and was buried in Westminster abbey; but at the restoration his remains were taken up, and interred in St. Margaret's church-yard.

MAY (Louis du), a French historian of the 15th century, was a protestant, and spent the greatest part of his life in Germany. He died in 1681. He wrote 1. *State of the Empire*, or an *Abridgement of the Public Law of Germany*; 2. *Science des Princes*; 3. *The prudent Voyager*, 12mo.

MAYENNE (Charles of Lorraine, duke of), son of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise, was born in 1554. He displayed great courage at the sieges of Poitiers and Rochelle, and in several battles. When his brothers were killed at the meeting of the states at Blois, he declared himself head of the league, and assumed the title of lieutenant-general of France. He declared the cardinal of Bourbon king, by the name of Charles X. but was defeated by Henry IV. at the battle of Angers, and again at Tury. In 1599 he became reconciled to the king, who made him governor of the province called the *Isle of France*. He died in 1611.

MAYER (John Frederic), a lutheran divine, was born at Leipzig in 1650. He became superintendant of the churches of Pomerania, and professor at Stetin. He died in 1712. Mayer wrote some pieces against the Roman church; but his greatest work is a *Bibliotheca Biblica*, printed at Rostock in 1713.

MAYER (Tobias), a celebrated astronomer, was born at Maspach, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1723. He was entirely a self-taught genius, and by his own application acquired a complete knowledge of the Latin language. In 1750 the university of Göttingen appointed him mathematical professor. He died there in 1762. He made several discoveries in geometry and astronomy, and published some excellent works, the

M A Y

chief of which are, his Table of Refractions, his Theory of the Moon, and his Astronomical Tables and Precepts, for which last the English board of longitude gave his widow 3000*l*.

MAYERNE (sir Theodore de), a famous physician, was born at Geneva in 1572, and had for his godfather Theodore Beza. He took his degrees in physic at Montpellier, after which he was appointed physician in ordinary to Henry IV. of France, who promised to do great things for him if he would change his religion. About 1616 he went to England, and became physician to James I. He enjoyed the highest reputation in his profession, and died in 1655 at Chelsea, leaving a large fortune to an only daughter, who married the marquis de Montpouillan. His works were printed in 1 vol. folio, in 1700.

MAYNARD (Francis), a French poet, and one of the forty members of the academy, was born at Toulouse in 1582. He was secretary to queen Margaret, and died in 1646. He wrote songs, odes, epigrams, &c.

MAYNE (Jasper), an English divine and poet, was born at Hatherleigh in Devonshire, in 1604, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. In 1646 he was created D.D. and two years afterwards was deprived of his studentship at Christ church for his loyalty. At the restoration he was restored to all his preferments, and promoted to a canonry of Christ church. He died in 1672. Dr. Mayne was a man of infinite wit and humour. He wrote some poems now obsolete, sundry sermons, and a play called *The City Match*.

MAYNWARING (Arthur), an ingenious English gentleman, was born in Shropshire in 1668. He received his academical education at Christ church, Oxford, after which he entered on public life, and became a commissioner of the customs. At the beginning of the reign of queen Anne he was made auditor of the imposts, and sat in parliament for Preston in Lancashire. He died in 1712, leaving Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, his executrix, by whom he had a son. Maynwarining published several compositions in prose and verse.

MAYOW (John), a learned physician, born in Cornwall in 1645. He was fellow of All Soul's college, Oxford, and took his degrees in civil law, but practised physic. He died in London in

M A Z

1679. Dr. Mayow, though little known in his own age, was one of the greatest chymists this country or any other has produced, and Dr. Beddoes has lately proved, that most of the modern discoveries in chymistry were known to him. His works were collected and published at Oxford, in 8vo. 1674.

MAZARINE (Julius), a Roman cardinal and minister of state, was born at Piscina, in Italy, in 1602. He approved himself a deep politician, and being appointed nuncio-extraordinary to France, he acquired the friendship of Richelieu and the esteem of Louis XIII. In 1641, pope Urban VIII. made him cardinal; and, on the death of Richelieu, Louis appointed him minister of state. He was also nominated one of the executors of that king's will, and had the principal management of affairs during the minority of Louis XIV.; but at length the murmurs of the people rose so much against him, that he found it expedient to quit the kingdom, after which a price was set on his head. However, he recovered his power, and continued to render the state the most important services, the principal of which was the settling a peace between France and Spain in 1659. His perpetual application to business produced a disease, of which he died in 1661. His Letters have been published in 2 vols.

MAZOCHI (Alexis Symmachius), an Italian antiquary, born near Capua in 1684. He was an ecclesiastic, and became theological professor at Naples, where he died in 1771. He wrote some ingenious works, the chief of which is the *Antiquities of Campagna*.

MAZZUCHELLI (Johannes Maria), a Venetian nobleman, who wrote some biographical works of eminent Italians, and died in 1765.

* MAZZUCHELLI (Pier Francisco), an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1571. There are several grand altar-pieces of his painting at Milan. Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1626.

MAZZUOLI (Francisco), commonly called Parmesiano, or the Parmesan, a famous painter, was born at Parma in 1504. He was at Rome when that place was taken by Charles V. and escaped with the loss of some of his pictures. He has been called the inventor of the art of etching with aqua fortis. He had an admirable genius; his invention was

M E D

ready; and he had a peculiar talent in giving beauty, elegance, grace, and sweetness, to his figures. He died 1540.

* **MAZZUOLI** (Jeronimo), an Italian painter of the 16th century, was the cousin of Parmigiano, whose manner he adopted, and became a very excellent historical painter.

MEAD (Richard), a celebrated physician, was the son of the reverend Matthew Mead, a noted non-conformist divine, and born at Stepney in 1673. In 1689 he was sent to study at Utrecht, under Grævius, and removed from thence to Leyden, where he formed an intimacy with Boerhaave. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and took his degree of M.D. at Padua. On his return to England, in 1696, he commenced practice at Stepney, where he resided seven years. In 1702 he published his treatise on Poisons, which procured him much reputation. In 1704 he was admitted a member of the royal society, of which, in 1717, he became vice-president. In 1707 the university of Oxford conferred on him his doctor's degree by diploma. In 1727 he was appointed physician to George II. He died in 1754, and was interred in the Temple church, near the remains of his brother, who was a counsellor. Besides the above work, Dr. Mead wrote several others, as, a Discourse concerning the Plague; a treatise De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ; De Morbis Biblicis; and Monita Medica; all of which were collected into one volume 4to. 1762. Dr. Mead was a very liberal man, and considered as the Mæcenas of his day. He was twice married, and left three children; two daughters, married to Drs. Wilmot and Nichols, and a son, named Richard, who inherited his fortune.

MEADOWCOURT (Richard), an English divine, born in 1697, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He died in 1769, at Worcester, of which cathedral he was canon. He published, in 1732, a Critical Dissertation, with notes, upon Milton's Paradise Regain'd.

MEDE (Joseph), a learned divine, was born in 1586, at Berden in Essex, and in 1602 went to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he studied with intense application, and, on taking his degree of M.A. was chosen fellow. He refused several preferments, particularly the provostship of Trinity college, Cambridge, which was repeatedly offered him by archbishop Usher. He died in 1638. All his works have been collected into

M E D

one volume folio. His Comments on the Apocalypse are by far the best of his writings, and his system in explaining that mysterious book has been followed by some of our greatest modern divines.

* **MEDIA**. This country was probably conquered by Pul, the founder of the Assyrian empire. In 711 B.C. it revolted, and became independent. Some time after the Medes became possessed of Persia, but Cyrus having defeated Darius the Mede in 536 B.C. the Persians gained the pre-eminence, and from that time Media underwent all the revolutions of Persia.

MEDICIS (Cosmo), the founder of an illustrious family at Florence, was a merchant, and born in 1399. He possessed a vast fortune, and managed it in a princely manner; being at a great expence in advancing learning and the sciences. He collected a noble library, and purchased a number of valuable MSS. For some time he was obliged to quit Florence through the intrigues of his enemies; but, after a short absence, he was recalled, and presided over the republic 34 years. He died in 1464. On his tomb was engraved, "Father of the People, and Deliverer of his Country."

MEDICIS (Lorenzo de), surnamed the Magnificent, and Father of Letters, was the grandson of the preceding, whom he followed in all his great qualities. He was born in 1448. The family of Pazzi, which was very powerful at Florence, jealous of the reputation of the Medicis, conspired against them in 1478, and slew Julian as he was attending the mass; Lorenzo escaped, though wounded, and was conducted to his palace by the people, with triumphant acclamations. He drew to him a great number of learned men, and employed John Lascaris to purchase MSS. for him in Greece. He was also himself an elegant writer of Italian poetry, and his works were printed at Venice in 1554, 8vo. He died in 1492. He was the father of Peter de Medicis, who succeeded him at Florence, and of John, who became pope by the name of Leo X. Mr. Roscoe has written an elegant Life of this great man, in 2 vols. 4to.

* **MEDICIS** (Pietro de), an historical painter, was descended from the great family of that name at Florence, where he was born in 1586. He was a disciple of Cigoli, by whose instruction he acquired a strong and pleasing manner of colouring, a correctness of outline, and an expression that was truly natural.

MEL

* **MEDINA** (Giovanni Battista), an eminent painter, born at Brussels in 1660. He studied the works of Rubens with such success, that his pictures were considered as little inferior to those of that great artist. He resided in England and Scotland many years, and it is observable that he was the last person knighted in the latter country, which honour was conferred on him by the duke of Queensberry, high commissioner. He died in 1711.

MEHEGAN (William Alexander), a French historian, but of Irish extraction, was born at Salle, in the Cevennes, in 1721. He wrote, 1. *The Origin of the Guebres*; 2. *Considerations on the Revolutions of Arts*; 3. *The Origin and Progress of Idolatry*; 4. *A Picture of Modern History*, which has been translated into English, and is the best of his works. He died in 1766.

MEIBOMIUS (John Henry), professor of physic at Helmstadt, and first physician at Lubeck. He wrote a work entitled *Mæcenas, sive de C. Cilnii Mæcenatis Vita, Moribus et Rebus gestis*, 1653. He died in 1655, aged 65.

MEIBOMIUS (Henry), son of the above, was born at Lubeck in 1638, and educated at the university of Helmstadt, where, in 1664, he obtained a professorship. He died in 1700. He wrote several medical works, and published, in 3 vols. folio, *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum*.

MEIBOMIUS (Marcus), a learned man of the same family as the preceding, who published, in 1652, a Collection of seven Greek authors, with a Latin version by himself. He also wrote a treatise on Ancient Music, and some other works. He died in 1710.

MEIER (George Frederic), a German writer, born in Saxony in 1718. He wrote wholly in German, not learning any other language. His principal works are, 1. *Instructions how one may become a Modern Philosopher*; 2. *Introduction to the elegant Arts and Sciences*. He died in 1777.

MELA (Pomponius), an old Latin writer, was a native of Spain, and flourished A.D. 45. His geographical work, entitled, *De Situ Orbis*, is extant, and was published by Isaac Vossius in 1658, 4to. James Gronovius also gave an edition of this valuable work in the same year, 12mo.

MELANCTHON (Philip), a famous reformer, was born in 1497 at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The

MEL

family name was Schwarzhherdt, which signifies Blackearth. Reuchlin gave Philip the name of Melancthon, which has the same meaning in Greek. He made a rapid progress in his studies at the university of Heidelberg, from whence he removed to Tübingen, where he stayed six years; and in 1518 obtained the Greek professorship at Wittemberg. Here he formed a close friendship with Luther, whose opinions he defended both in his lectures and by his pen. In 1527 the duke of Saxony appointed him to visit the churches within his duchy; but his greatest labour was in drawing up the confession of faith, called the Augsburg Confession. His learning was so famous, that Francis I. of France, and Henry VIII. of England, invited him to their courts, but he never went to either. Though he was of a pacific temper, he was chiefly employed in conferences and disputes about religion. His moderation sometimes provoked Luther to reprove him severely: yet it is certain that Melancthon was a sound protestant, though he disliked controversy. He died at Wittemberg in 1560, and was buried near Luther. He had two sons and two daughters by his wife, who was the daughter of a burgomaster of Wittemberg. His works were very numerous.

MELCTHAL (Arnold de), one of the founders of the Swiss liberties. He associated himself with Tell, Furst, and others; and shook off the Austrian yoke in 1307.

* **MELITUS**, a Greek orator and poet, who was the accuser of Socrates. The Athenians afterwards, out of compunction for their unjust treatment of that great man, put Melitus to death, B.C. 400.

MELEAGER, a Greek epigrammatist, was the son of Eucrates, and a native of Gadara, in Syria. He flourished about 186 B.C. His epigrams are in the *Anthologia*.

MELETIUS, bishop of Lycopolis in Thebais, who founded a sect called by his name, about A.D. 301.

MELITO, a father of the church, was bishop of Sardis, in Asia, and composed several works, of which only a few fragments remain in Eusebius. He flourished about the year 170.

MELLAN (Claude), a French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1601, and died in 1688. His engravings are capital, and mostly from his own designs. Charles II. invited him to England, but he declined the offer.

MEN

MELMOTH (William), an excellent writer, was born in 1666. He was a benchet of Lincoln's-inn, and, in conjunction with Mr. Peere Williams, edited Vernon's Reports. He was the author of that excellent treatise, entitled, *The Great Importance of a Religious Life*. He died in 1743, and was buried in the cloister of Lincoln's-inn chapel.

* **MELMOTH** (William), son of the preceding, was born in 1710. He published admirable translations of Pliny's and Cicero's Epistles. He was also the author of the Letters which bear the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne, besides some poems in Doddsley's Collection, and Memoirs of his father. He died in 1799.

MELOT (John), a learned Frenchman, born at Dijon in 1697, and died at Paris in 1760. He was librarian to the king, and wrote some papers in the Memoirs of the academy. He also edited Joinville's Life of St. Louis.

MELVIL (Sir James), a Scotch writer, was the son of lord Kaith, and born in 1530. He became page to Mary queen of Scots, and afterwards entered into the service of the duke of Montmorency. On his return to Scotland in 1561, he was appointed privy counsellor, and gentleman of the queen's chamber. He died in 1606. In 1683 appeared his Memoirs of Affairs of State, in 1 vol. folio.

MENAGE (Giles), a learned Frenchman, born at Angers in 1613. He was bred to the bar, and became an eminent pleader. This profession, however, he abandoned and entered into orders. He obtained some preferment, and died in 1692. His principal works are, 1. *Origines de la Langue Françoise*, 4to.; 2. *Miscellanea*, 4to.; 3. *Poemata*, 12mo.; 4. *Origini della Lingua Italiana*, 4to.; 5. *Observationes for la Langue Françoise*, 2. vols. 12mo.

MENANDER, a Greek poet, who flourished 342 B.C. He greatly refined the art of writing comedies, and his fame on this account was spread throughout various countries. All his plays are lost; but the six comedies of Terence are known to have been borrowed from Menander, from which we may form some judgment of his excellence. Some of his fragments have been collected by Stephens and others.

MENANDRINO (Marfilio), or Marfilus of Padua, a lawyer of the 14th century, who wrote an apology for the emperor Louis of Bavaria, entitled,

MEN

Defensor Pacis, in which he maintained, that the imperial was superior to the papal power. For this book he was excommunicated by pope John XXI. He wrote some other works.

MENARD (Claude), a French antiquary and magistrate of Angers, where he died in 1652, aged 72. He published, 1. *Joinville's History of St. Louis*; 2. *Researches concerning the Body of St. James the Great*, which was said to have been buried in the church of Angers.

MENARD (Nicholas Hugues), a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who died in 1644, aged 57. He wrote a Martyrology of the Benedictines; and some other works.

MENARD (Leo), a counsellor, who wrote, 1. *The History of the City of Nismes*, in 7. vols. 4to.; 2. *Mœurs et Usages des Grecs*, &c. He died in 1767, aged 61.

MENCKE (Otto), a learned German, was born at Oldenburg in Westphalia in 1644. He became professor of morality at Leipzig, and rector of that university. He died in 1707. His most considerable work was the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipzig, the first volume of which was entirely by him.

MENCKE (John Burcard), son of the preceding, was born at Leipzig in 1674. In 1699 he was made professor of history, and gained great reputation by his lectures. He died in 1732. His works are numerous, the chief of which is entitled, *De Charlataneria eruditorum declamationes doæ*. 1715, 8vo. He continued the *Acta Eruditorum*, which had been begun by his father.

* **MENDEZ** (Moses), an English poet and dramatic writer, who died in 1758. He was of Jewish extraction, and wrote several poems in Doddsley's Collection. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A.

MENDOZA (Gonzales Peter de), a Spanish cardinal, and archbishop of Toledo, was born in 1428. He became eminent as a statesman, and Sixtus IV. gave him a cardinal's hat. He died in 1495. He is said to have translated Homer's Iliad, also Virgil into Spanish.

MENDOZA (John Gonzales), an Augustine friar, who was sent by the king of Spain as his ambassador to the emperor of China in 1584. After obtaining several preferments, he was made in 1608 bishop of Propagan in the West Indies. He wrote a history of China in Spanish.

M E N

MENEDEMUS, a Greek philosopher of the Cyrenaic sect, born in the island of Eubœa. He was held in high esteem among his countrymen for some time, but at length some persons, out of envy, prejudiced their minds against him on the false charge of his having formed the design of betraying the state. He died in the reign of Alexander the Great.

MENEDEMUS, a cynic philosopher, who lived at a later period than the preceding. He wore a long black gown, a scarlet girdle, a cap on his head whereon were represented the signs of the zodiac. In this fantastic dress he used to perambulate, pretending that he was commissioned by the infernal deities. Menippus was the disciple of this madman.

MENESTRIER (John Baptist le), a learned antiquary, was a native of Dijon, and died in 1634, aged 70. His works are, 1. Medals, Coins, and ancient Monuments of the Roman Emperors; 2. Illustrious Medals of the Ancient Emperors and Emperresses of Rome.

MENESTRIER (Claude François), a French jesuit, born at Lyons in 1633, and died in 1705. His principal works are, 1. History of Louis the Great, by Medals, Emblems, Devices, &c.; 2. Consular History of the City of Lyons; 3. The Art of Heraldry.

MENGES (Anthony Raphael), a celebrated painter, was born at Aussig in Bohemia, in 1726. He studied under his father who was painter to Augustus III. king of Poland, and greatly improved himself at Rome. Charles III. of Spain proved his patron, and provided for his family after his death, which happened in 1779. Menges was an author as well as a painter, and his works, which chiefly relate to the fine arts, have been published in 2 vols. 4to. by the chevalier d'Azara. He combined the peculiar excellencies of Raphael, Correggio, and Titian.

MENINSKI or MENIN (Franciscus a Maignien), a learned orientalist, was born in Lorraine in 1623. He travelled to the East, and for his skill in the oriental languages was made counsellor of war to the emperor, and principal interpreter. He died at Vienna in 1698. His greatest work is entitled, *Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium*, Vienna, 5 vols. folio, 1680, and 1687.

MENIPPUS, a cynic philosopher,

M E R

and the disciple of Menedemus, was born at Gadara in Palestine. He wrote some snarlish satires, for which reason, writings of that stamp have been sometimes called Menippean.

MENZIKOFF (Alexander), a prince of the Russian empire, was the son of a peasant and the servant of a pastry-cook, who employed him to cry pies about the streets. His manner struck Peter the Great, who took him into his service, in which he behaved so as to gain the particular favour of that monarch. He was raised to the rank of major-general, and to the title of prince. He continued in the same degree of favour with the empress Catharine as he had with Peter the Great. Peter II. married the daughter of Menzikoff; but this served only to ruin him, for, intoxicated with the distinctions he had received, his conduct laid him open to the attacks of his enemies, and he fell into disgrace. He died in Siberia, whither he had been banished, in 1729.

MENZINI (Benedict), an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1646, and died in 1704. He wrote a book entitled, *Costruzione irregolare della Lingua Toscana*; and another, *De Arte Poetica*. His Satires are esteemed good productions. All his works were printed after his death, in 4 vols. 8vo.

MERCATOR (Gerard), a famous geographer, was born at Ruremonde, in the Netherlands, in 1512, and died in 1594. He composed a Chronology; Geographical Tables; an Atlas, &c. He engraved and coloured his maps himself.

MERCATOR (Nicholas), a famous mathematician and astronomer, was born at Holstein, in Denmark, at the beginning of the 17th century. He visited England about the time of the Restoration, and was admitted a member of the royal society. He published several mathematical works while in London.

MERCIER (John), a French philosopher, was a native of Languedoc, and died in 1562. He succeeded Varabrus as professor of Hebrew in the royal college of Paris. His works chiefly consist of Commentaries on the Old Testament, and a Chaldean grammar.

MERCURIALIS (Jerome), an Italian physician, was born at Forli in 1530. His countrymen had so high an opinion of him, that they sent him ambassador to pope Pius IV. He obtained several professorships, and died at Forli in 1606. His writings are all on medical subjects.

M E R

He published an edition of Hippocrates's works in Greek and Latin, with notes, in 1588.

MERE (George Broffin, chevalier de), a French writer, who died at his seat in Poitou, in 1690. His works are, 1. *Discoursés on Wit and Conversation*; 2. *The Elegancies of Discourse*; 3. *Treatises on Politeness, Eloquence, and Speech*; 4. *Letters, &c.*

MERIAN (Maria Sibylla), an eminent paintress, was the daughter of an engraver, and born at Frankfort in 1647. Her genius led her to paint reptiles, flowers, and insects, which she designed after nature with a most scrupulous exactness. She even undertook a voyage to Surinam, to paint the insects and reptiles which are peculiar to that climate, and, at her return home, published 2 volumes of engravings after her designs. She died in 1717. Her daughter, Dorothea Henrietta Graff, painted in the same style, and accompanied her mother to Surinam.

MERLIN (Ambrose), a British writer, who lived about the year 480, and was regarded in his time as a wonderful magician and prophet. His whole history is so extremely fabulous, that nothing certain can be asserted respecting him. There is a hill which goes by his name in Caermarthenshire, where the Welch say he was buried.

MERRICK (James), an ingenious divine and poet, was born about 1718, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. He died at Reading in 1769. He published a translation of Tryphiodorus; and poems on sacred subjects; but his principal performance is a version of the Psalms, with annotations.

* **MERRY** (Robert), an English poet, was the son of a tradesman, and educated under Dr. Parr at Harrow school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. He afterwards purchased a commission in the guards, and distinguished himself as a man of fashion and of wit. He produced many pleasing pieces, under the title of *Della Crusca*; and a tragedy by him, called *Lorenzo*, was performed at Covent-Garden. He married Miss Brunton, an actress, with whom he went to America, where he died in 1798.

MERSENNUS (Marin), a learned Frenchman, was born in 1588, and studied divinity at the Sorbonne, after which he entered among the minims. He form-

M E S

ed a close intimacy with Des Cartes, and greatly assisted that philosopher. He died in 1648. Merfennus was the author of many works, the principal of which is entitled, *Quæstiones celeberrimæ in Genesim*, 1623, folio.

MERVILLE (Michael Guyot de), a French journalist and dramatic writer, was born at Versailles in 1696. After travelling into various countries, he settled as a bookseller at the Hague, where he published a literary journal. His affairs becoming embarrassed, he retired to Switzerland, and drowned himself in the lake of Geneva in 1765. He wrote, 1. *Voyage Historique*, 2 vols. 12mo; 2. *Several Comedies, &c.* which were published at Paris in 1766, 3 vols. 12mo.

MERULA (George), a learned Italian, was born in 1420. He taught school at Venice and Milan the best part of his life, and distinguished himself as an excellent grammarian and critic. He died in 1494. He wrote commentaries on several of the ancients.

MERULA (Paul), a learned man, born at Dordt in 1558. He became professor of history at Leyden, and died there in 1607. He was the author and editor of several esteemed works, as, 1. *Q. Ennii Annalium*, lib. xviii. 1595, 4to.; 2. *Urbis Romæ delineatio, et methodica ex variis Authoribus descriptio*, 1599; 3. *Vita D. Erasmi*; 4. *Cosmographiæ generalis libri tres*, 1605, 4to.

MESENGUY (Francis Philip), a French divine, was born at Beauvais in 1677, and died in 1769. He wrote, 1. *Exposition de la Doctrine Chretienne*, 6 vols. 12mo, which was condemned by pope Clement XIII.; 2. *Abregé de l'Histoire et de la Morale de l'Ancien Testament*, 12mo.; 3. *Abregé de l'Histoire de l'Ancien Testament*, 10 vols. 12mo.; 4. *Some pieces on the bull Unigenitus*.

MESNARDIERE (Hippolyte Jules Pilet de la), a French poet, born in 1610, and died in 1663. He was a member of the French academy, and patronized by cardinal Richelieu. His works are, 1. *A treatise on Melancholy*, 8vo.; 2. *Poétique*, 4to.; 3. *The tragedies of Alinde and La Pucelle de Orleans*; 4. *A Collection of Poems, &c.*

MESTON (William), a Scotch poet, born in Aberdeenshire in 1688. In 1714 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the Marischal college of Aberdeen; but taking part in the rebellion, he lost his place, and was obliged to secrete himself till the act of indemnity took place.

MET

He died in 1745. His poems were collected into a small volume in 12mo; at Edinburgh, in 1765, and possess considerable merit. They are chiefly satirical.

METASTASIO (Pietro), an eminent Italian poet, was born at Rome, of poor parents, in 1678. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, and his poems procured him the gift of nobility from the city of Assisi. The emperor Charles VI. appointed him poet-laureat. He died at Vienna in 1782. Metastasio wrote 26 operas, eight oratorios, besides numerous other pieces. His sonnets are very beautiful.

METELLI (Augustino), an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1609. He excelled in painting perspective and architecture; and, in conjunction with Michael Angelo Colonna, produced several great works. They were both employed by Philip IV. of Spain. Metelli died at Madrid in 1660.

* **METELLUS** (Q. Cæcilius), an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself by his successes against Jugurtha the Numidian king, and from thence acquired the name of Numidicus. He had for his lieutenant in this expedition the famous Marius, who raised himself to power by defaming the character of Metellus; in consequence of which the latter was recalled. However, he so well cleared himself that he was acquitted of the charges brought against him. There were several Romans of the same name.

METHODIUS, bishop of Olympus or Patara, in Lycia, and afterwards of Tyre, suffered martyrdom at Chalcis about the year 303. He wrote some able works, of which only a few fragments remain, printed at Paris by Cornabes in 1644, 4to. with notes.

* **METIUS** (James), a Dutchman, born at Alemaer. He invented telescopes about 1609. His brother, Adrian, was professor of mathematics and physic at Franeker, where he died in 1635. He wrote several astronomical and geometrical treatises.

* **METON**, an Athenian mathematician, who invented what is called in chronology the golden number. He flourished B.C. 432.

* **METRODORUS**, a disciple of Democritus, and master of Anaxarchus and Hippocrates. He was a physician of Chios, and held the eternity of the universe.

* **METRODORUS**, a famous painter and philosopher of Stratonice, B.C. 171. He was sent to Paulus Æmilius, who,

MEY

after the defeat of Perseus, demanded of the Athenians a painter and philosopher; the former to paint his temples, and the latter to instruct his children. Metrodorus fully satisfied him in both capacities.

METTRIE (Julien Offray de la), a French physician, born at St. Maloes in 1709. He wrote the *Natural History of the Soul*, in which he denied its immateriality. This book occasioned much noise, and the author some trouble. He afterwards wrote against the faculty with such virulence, that by their means he was obliged to quit France. He then retired to Leyden, where he wrote an atheistical book, called *L'Homme Machine*, which was publicly burnt. He next went to Berlin, where Frederick the Great patronized him. He died in 1751. His works were published at Berlin in 1 vol. 4to. and 2 vols. 12mo.

METZU (Gabriel), a Dutch painter, was born at Leyden in 1615. His colouring is beautiful, and he took uncommon pains in finishing his pictures. He took delight in representing women selling fish, fowls, or game; physicians attending the sick; chymical shops, &c. He died in 1658.

MEURSIUS (John), a learned Dutchman, born in 1579. He received his academical education at Leyden, where he wrote, when only sixteen, a Commentary on Lycophron. In 1610 he was appointed professor of history, and afterwards of Greek. He was also chosen historiographer of the United States. Meursius suffered much persecution in consequence of his connection with Barneveldt; on which he left his country, and went to Denmark, where he died in 1639. He excelled in his knowledge of the Greek language, and antiquities. His works are very numerous and valuable; the best is his *Eleusinia sive de Cæreris, Eleusiniæ sacro et festo*.

MEUSNIER (Philip), a French painter of architecture, was the pupil of James Rousseau. He was a member of the French academy, and patronized by Louis XIV. and XV. He died at Paris in 1734, aged 79.

MEYER (James), a Flemish historian, born in 1491, near Bailleul, whence he is sometimes called Babilianus. He was rector of Blankenberg, and died in 1552. His works are, 1. *Annales Rerum Flandricarum*, folio; 2. *Flandricarum Rerum Decas*, 4to.

MEYER (Felix), a German painter, born in 1653. He cultivated his call

for landscape painting in Italy, but more in Switzerland. He died in 1713.

MEZERAI (Francis Eudes de), a French historian, was born in Lower Normandy in 1660, and educated at the university of Caen; on leaving which he obtained a military employment, and served two or three campaigns in Flanders. On his return to Paris he commenced satirist against the ministry, and thereby got a good deal of money. At the age of 26 he set about writing the History of France, which he completed in 1651, in 3 vols. folio. This work gained him a pension from the king. He published an abridgment of his history in 1668, in 3 vols. 4to. In 1649 he was chosen a member of the academy, of which, in 1675, he was appointed perpetual secretary. He published several other works besides the above-mentioned, and died in 1683.

MEZIRIAC (Claude Gaspard Bachet, sieur de), a French writer, born at Bresse, of a noble family. In 1621 he published Latin and French Poems. He was likewise a good mathematician, and published the six books of Diophantus, with a commentary. He died in 1638, leaving behind him several works unpublished.

* **MICAH**, the sixth of the lesser prophets, lived in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. He prophesied the captivity of two tribes by the Chaldeans, and that of the others by the Assyrians, and their deliverance by Cyrus. He speaks also of the coming of the Messiah, and the establishment of the gospel.

* **MICHAEL I.** emperor of the East, succeeded his father-in-law Nicephorus, in 811. He distinguished himself in all respects as a great prince and the father of his people; but was deprived of his throne by Leo his general in 813. He then retired to a monastery, where he took the habit, spending the remainder of his days in devotion.

* **MICHAEL II.** or the Stammerer, was born in Upper Phrygia of an obscure family, but ennobled by the emperor Leo the Armenian. That monarch soon afterwards sent him to prison, and condemned him to death; but the night previous to his execution Leo was assassinated, and Michael, being released from confinement, was placed on the throne, A.D. 820. He endeavoured to force his subjects to celebrate the Jewish sabbath and the passover, and acted in a most despotic manner. Euphemius his general revolted, and proclaimed himself emperor,

but was slain near Syracuse in Sicily. Michael died in 829 of a disease brought on by intemperance.

* **MICHAEL III.** succeeded Theophilus his father in 842, under the regency of his mother Theodora. He forced his mother to go into a monastery, and abandoned himself to debauchery. He took Basil the Macedonian to be his associate, who assassinated him in 867.

* **MICHAEL IV.** or the Paphlagonian, from the country where he was born of obscure parents. He obtained the imperial throne in 1034, through the empress Zoe who was enamoured of him, and to gain her ends, murdered Argyrus her husband. He made war with success against the Saracens and Bulgarians; and after defeating those barbarians, retired to a monastery, where he died in 1041.

* **MICHAEL V.** succeeded his uncle the preceding emperor in 1041 after having been adopted by the empress Zoe whom he exiled a few months afterwards, which so irritated the people that they rose against him and deprived him of his eyes, and sent him to a monastery. Zoe and her sister Theodora then reigned in conjunction.

* **MICHAEL VI.** or the Warrior, reigned after the empress Theodora in 1056, but the year following he was compelled to relinquish the sceptre to Isaac Comnenus, and then retired to a monastery.

* **MICHAEL VII.** emperor of the East, was the eldest son of Constantine Ducas and of Eudoxia. That princess a few months after the death of her husband married Diogenes a Roman, whom she caused to be proclaimed emperor; but in 1071 the usurper was taken prisoner by the Turks, and Michael regained the throne. In 1078 Nicephorus took Constantinople with the help of the Turks, and Michael was obliged to retire to a monastery. He afterwards took orders, and became archbishop of Ephesus.

* **MICHAEL VIII.** Palaeologus, regent of the empire during the minority of John Lascaris, whom he deprived of his throne and his eyes in 1260. The year following retook Constantinople; and then endeavoured to effect a reunion of the Eastern and Western churches. He signed an act for this purpose in 1277, and sent to the pope a formula of his faith, and a declaration of his obedience. The pope, however, not

MID

believing him sincere, excommunicated him. He died the year following.

* **MICHAEL** (Fædorowitz), czar of Russia, was elected in 1613, in times of great difficulty. He was descended from the czar John Basilowitz; and distinguished himself by his pacific spirit and generosity. He died in 1645.

MICHAELIS (John David), a learned professor in the university of Gottingen, who died in 1791, aged 75. His works are very numerous, and are chiefly designed to clear up the difficulties attending the study of the sacred writings. That by which he is best known in this country is his Introduction to the New Testament, a translation of which into English appeared in 1761. The learned author afterwards greatly enlarged and enriched this valuable performance, part of which has been well translated by Mr. Marsh.

MICKLE (William Julius), a Scotch poet, born at Langholm in Dumfriesshire, in 1734. He was educated at the high school, Edinburgh, after which he became a weaver in that city. Not succeeding in that business he came to England, and was for some time corrector at the Clarendon press, Oxford, where he produced several poems. His greatest work was his translation of the Lusiad, from the Portuguese of Camoens, 4to. Oxford, 1775. A second edition appeared in 1778, and procured the author more reputation than profit. In 1781 he went to Lisbon as secretary to governor Johnstone, and while there wrote his poem entitled, Almada Hill. The patronage of the governor rendered his circumstances comfortable, and on his return to England he entered into the marriage state. He died in 1789. His poems were published in 1794 in one volume, 4to.

MICRELIUS (John), professor of divinity at Stettin, was born in Pomerania in 1597, and died in 1658. He wrote several learned works.

MIDDLETON (Sir Hugh), an English projector, was a native of Denbigh in North Wales, and a citizen of London. He undertook to conduct the new river, consisting of the union of two streams in Middlesex and Hertfordshire, to London, which work was begun in 1608. In this great scheme he spent his whole fortune, and impoverished himself. James I. who greatly patronized the plan, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in the reign of Charles I.

MIE

MIDDLETON (Conyers), a famous English divine, was the son of a clergyman, and born at York in 1683. He was bred at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1706. In 1717 he was created D.D. by mandamus, on which occasion happened the famous law-suit with Dr. Bentley, respecting his right to fees. Of this affair Dr. Middleton, who was a zealous stickler against Bentley, published an account. He afterwards attacked that learned critic's proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament in such a manner, that the design was laid aside. In 1724 Middleton travelled to Italy, which occasioned his well-known letter from Rome, shewing the exact conformity between popery and paganism. In 1730 he published a letter to Dr. Waterland, containing remarks on his Vindication of Scripture, which was attacked by Dr. Pearce and others, who charged Middleton with being an infidel in disguise, and he had some difficulty to escape academical censures. The year following he was appointed Woodwardian professor, but resigned the place in 1734. In 1735 he published a Dissertation concerning the Origin of Printing in England, 4to. In 1741 appeared his capital performance, the History of the Life of M. Tullius Cicero, in 2 vols. 4to.; perhaps one of the completest pieces of biography ever written. In 1743 he published the Epistles of Cicero to M. Brutus, and those of Brutus to Cicero, in Latin and English, with a vindication of their authenticity. In 1747 he printed a work which produced a flaming controversy, it was entitled, A Discourse concerning the Miraculous Powers which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest Ages. This performance gave great alarm to the clergy, and numerous answers were published to it. He died in 1750; and in 1752 appeared all his works, except the Life of Cicero, in 4 vols. 4to.

* **MIDDLETON** (Thomas), a dramatic writer, who wrote in conjunction with Jonson, Fletcher, and Massinger. He died about 1630.

MIEL (Jan), a Flemish painter, born in 1599. He was the disciple of Gerard Segers, after which he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself. His pictures of huntings are greatly admired, the figures and the animals being accurately drawn, and with much spirit. He died in 1664.

MIERIS (Francis), or the Elder, was

a disciple of Gerard Douw, and born at Leyden in 1635. He imitated his master with great exactness, and his pictures are now extremely scarce and valuable. He died in 1681.

MIERIS (William), the son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1662. He painted historical subjects, and also landscapes with animals, in an excellent style. He was likewise a good modeller in clay and wax. He died in 1747. His son Francis was a good artist, and painted in the same manner as his father.

MIGNARD (Nicholas), a French painter, born at Troyes about 1608. He became rector of the academy of painting at Paris. He excelled in painting historical subjects and portraits. He died in 1668.

MIGNARD (Peter), called the Roman from his long residence at Rome, was the brother of the preceding, and born in 1640. He is allowed to have been a superior artist to Nicholas, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. whose portrait he painted several times. He died in 1695.

MIGNON (Abraham), a painter, born at Frankfort in 1639. He painted flowers, insects, fruit, and still life, after nature with wonderful exactness. He died in 1679.

MILBOURNE (Luke), an English divine, was A.M. and rector of St. Ethelburga in London. He published several single sermons, a poetical version of the Psalms, and several poems and pamphlets, for which Pope gives him a place in the Dunciad. He died in 1720.

MILL (John), a learned English divine, born at Shap in Westmoreland about 1645. In 1661 he was entered a servitor of Queen's college, Oxford, of which he afterwards became fellow. In 1681 he took his degree of D.D. and about the same time was appointed chaplain to the king. In 1685 he was elected principal of Edmund hall. His edition of the Greek Testament, which will carry his name down to the latest posterity, was published about a fortnight before his death, an event that happened in 1707.

MILL (Henry), principal engineer to the new river company, was born in London about 1680, and educated at one of the universities. His skill in mechanics recommended him to the new river company, in whose service he was for many years before his death in 1780. He was employed in various other works, particularly in supplying the town of

Northampton with water, for which he received the freedom of that corporation.

MILLER (James), an English dramatic writer, was born in Dorsetshire in 1703. He was designed for trade, but not liking that employment he went to Wadham college, Oxford, and entered into orders. While at the university he wrote a famous comedy called, *The Humours of Oxford*, performed in 1719. He wrote several other pieces, the last of which was *Mahomer a tragedy*, during the run of which the author died in 1743. He also published a volume of sermons, and some poems.

MILLER (Philip), a famous gardener, was born in Scotland in 1691. His father was gardener to the apothecaries' company at Chelsea, to which place Philip succeeded in 1722. He was a fellow of the royal society, and published several works, the greatest of which is his *Gardener's Dictionary*, in folio. He died in 1771.

* MILLER (lady), an English lady of some literary talents, who published *Letters from Italy*, 3 vols. 8vo. She resided at Bath Easton near Bath, where she entertained several ingenious persons, who composed a collection of poems, which was afterwards published. She died in 1781.

* MILLES (Jeremiah), a learned divine and antiquary, was born in Hampshire in 1713. He succeeded Dr. Lyttelton as dean of Exeter, and also as president of the antiquarian society, to which he was a great contributor. He published a pompous edition of Rowley's *Poems* with a glossary, and died in 1784.

MILLETIERE (Theophilus Brachet, *sieur de la*), a protestant advocate, who turned divine, and wrote a book encouraging the reformed at Rochelle to take up arms in defence of their religion. In 1645 he renounced the protestant religion and embraced popery. He wrote several polemical books, and earnestly recommended a reunion between the catholics and calvinists. He died in 1665, hated by both parties.

MILLOT (Claude Francis Xavier), a French historian, was born at Besancon in 1726, and for some time belonged to the order of jesuits. He was appointed professor of history at Parma, which office he discharged with great reputation for several years. On his return to Paris he became tutor to the duke of Enghein. He died in 1785. He wrote

Elements of the History of France, 3 vols. 12mo.; Elements of the History of England; Elements of Universal History, 9 vols. 12mo.; History of the Troubadours, 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

* **MILLO**, a famous athlete of Crotona in Italy, who is said to have carried on his shoulders a young bullock four years old above 40 yards, and then killed it with one blow of his fist, after which he made a meal of it in one day. He received the prize seven times at the Pythian games, and six at Olympia. Many more marvellous things are related of him, void of probability. He was devoured by wild beasts about 500 B.C.

* **MILTIADES**, an Athenian general, who was chosen by the Thracian Dolonci to be their king. He cleared that country of the Abgathians, who had invaded it, and then turned his arms against Lamp-facus, but was unsuccessful, and was taken prisoner. Croesus king of Lydia obtained his release. He lived a few years after he had recovered his liberty, and left his dominions to his brother Stéfagoras; after whom Miltiades, another brother of the deceased, made himself absolute in the Chersonesus. He was present at the battle of Marathon, and by his superior abilities obtained a decisive victory there. He afterwards fell into disgrace at Athens, and died there of his wounds, in prison, 487 B.C.

MILTON (John), an illustrious English poet, was the son of a scrivener in London, and born in Bread-street in 1608. From St. Paul's school he went to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, being designed for the church, but not having much inclination to that calling, he returned to his father, who had retired from business with a good fortune, and settled himself at Horton in Buckinghamshire. Here the son resided five years, and wrote his *Comus*, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, and *Lycidas*, pieces which, if he had written nothing else, would have immortalized his name. In 1638 he went on his travels into France and Italy, meeting with the most honourable entertainment from the learned of both countries. On his return to England he settled in London, where he became a schoolmaster. In 1641 he published some bitter tracts against the church and bishops. In 1643 he married the daughter of a gentleman in Oxfordshire, but about a month afterwards his wife left him, and returned to her friends, the cause of which is no otherwise ac-

counted for than her extreme aversion to his political principles. On this he wrote his tracts upon the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce, and actually paid his addresses to a young lady with a design to marry her, which coming to the ears of his wife she returned to her duty, and a reconciliation took place between them. He was a strenuous defender of republican principles, and published a vindication of the murder of Charles I.; and when that monarch's *Εικων Βασιλικη* came out, Milton wrote an answer to it, under the title of *Iconoclastes*. In 1651 appeared his famous book entitled, *Pro Populo Anglicano defensio*, against Salmasius, for which the parliament rewarded him with 1000l. While he was writing this work he lost his eye-sight, which had been failing him for several years. The year following he lost his wife, but he soon married a second; and in 1654 published his second *Defence of the People of England*. As great a republican as Milton was, he occupied the post of Latin secretary to Cromwell, but was removed from that place just before the restoration. On that event he went to reside at a friend's house in private, not knowing what might be his fate, considering the part he had taken in the rebellion. However the storm blew over without affecting him, through the kindness of Andrew Marvel, sir William Davenant, and others, and he again came abroad. Having lost his second wife he took a third, and when the plague raged in London removed to the parish of St. Giles Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, where he finished his *Paradise Lost*, which was published in 1667. In 1669 appeared his *History of Britain*, which was followed by several other works, for this great man was as industrious as he was learned and ingenious. He died at his house near Bunhill-fields in 1674, and was buried in the chancel of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where the late Mr. Whitbread has erected a monument to his memory. There is another in Westminster abbey, placed there at the expense of the late auditor Benson. His prose works were printed at London in 1698, in 3 vols. folio; and a more complete edition appeared in 1738, in 2 vols. folio. His poems have passed through various editions, and are admired by persons of taste in all countries. Milton in his person was very handsome, and while at Cambridge was called, "The Lady of Christ college." He died worth 1500l. besides his household goods. He

had no children except by his first wife. She brought him three daughters, two of whom used to read to him in eight languages, though they understood none but their mother tongue.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek poet and physician of Colophon, who flourished in the time of Solon. He excelled in elegiac poetry, whence some have ascribed the invention of it to him. Some fragments of his may be found in the collections of Stobæus.

* **MINOT** (Lawrence), an English poet, who is supposed to have died about 1352. Mr. Tyrwhit first discovered his MSS. in the Cotton library, and they were published in 8vo. in 1795.

MINELLIUS (John), a Dutch grammarian, born at Rotterdam about 1625, and died in 1683. He published editions of several of the Latin classics with notes, for schools.

* **MINUTIUS-FELIX**, a famous Roman orator in the 3d century. He was an African, and has left us a dialogue entituled, *Octavius*, in which are introduced a christian and a heathen; the former disputes with the greatest strength, and exposes the superstition of the latter in a masterly manner. The best editions are that of Cambridge, 1707, 8vo.; and that of Leyden, 1709, 8vo.

MIRABAUD (John Baptiste), a learned Frenchman, who was perpetual secretary to the academy, and died in 1760, aged 86. He published translations of Tasso's *Jerusalem*, and Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, into French.

* **MIRABEAU** (the marquis de), a celebrated French nobleman, and founder of the political sect called economists. He wrote a famous book entituled, *L'Ami des Hommes*, and other works, and died in 1789.

MIRABEAU (Honoré Gabriel, comte de), a celebrated French nobleman, was born in 1749. His spirit was so ungovernable, that his father was obliged to have recourse to government to put him in confinement, and it is said that no less than 67 lettres-de-cachet were obtained by the old Mirabeau against him. Disliking the system of his own country, he went to Berlin, where he wrote several of his works. When the states-general of France were convened he returned to Provence, and about the same time published the *Secret History* of the Court of Berlin, which was condemned by the parliament of Paris. As the elections went on he was chosen for Marseilles and for Aix, and gave the prefer-

ence to the latter. Mirabeau entered with violence into the new order of things, and was accused of having hired the mob which attacked Versailles, October 6, 1789, but was acquitted of the charge. In January 1791 he became president of the national assembly, but died of a fever in April following. He wrote several political pamphlets, and treatises on the Democratic System.

MIRANDULA (John Picus, earl of), a celebrated genius, was born in 1463. His progress in learning was so great, that at the age of 23 he published in all the schools of Italy 900 propositions in the sciences, which he engaged to defend publicly. Pope Innocent VII. however, condemned some of these as heretical, and Picus was prohibited from reading upon them. In 1491 he renounced profane learning, and devoted himself entirely to the study of divinity. This promising young man died in 1494. Though his life was short he composed several works, which were printed together at Bologna in 1496, and since at other places.

MIRANDULA (John Francis Picus, prince of), nephew of the preceding, was born about 1469. In 1499 he succeeded to the estates of his father, but his two brothers combining against him, with the assistance of the emperor Maximilian I. and the duke of Ferrara, drove him from his principality in 1502. Pope Julius II. re-established him in 1511, but he was again expelled by the French in 1512. However he recovered his estates in 1515, and continued in the quiet possession of them till 1533, when Galeotti Picus, his nephew, entered his castle in the night, and assassinated him with his eldest son. He was a lover of learning, and wrote more books than his uncle.

MIRÆUS (Aubertus), a learned divine, was born at Brussels in 1573. He was first almoner and librarian to Albert duke of Austria, and died in 1640. He wrote some esteemed works, the chief of which is that entituled, *Opera Historica et Diplomatica*, 2 vols. folio.

MISSON (Francis Maximilian), an eminent French lawyer, who distinguished himself by his pleadings before the parliament of Paris in behalf of the protestants. He retired to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and afterwards travelled as tutor to an English nobleman. He died at London in 1707. He published a *New Voyage* to Italy, 3 vols. 12mo. and some other pieces.

MITCHELL (Joseph), a dramatic writer, was born in Scotland in 1684. He was patronized by sir Robert Walpole, but died poor owing to his extravagance in 1738. His works are, 1. *The Fatal Extravagance*, a tragedy; 2. *The Highland Fair*, a ballad opera, 8vo.; 3. *Poems*, 2 vols. 8vo.

* **MITHRIDATES** king of Pontus, furnished the Great, succeeded his father at the age of 11 years, B.C. 123. He murdered his mother who had been left coheir of the kingdom; and also his two nephews. His treachery provoked the Roman senate to declare war against him, and in revenge he ordered all the Romans in his dominions to be massacred. He then marched with a powerful army against Aquilius, whom he defeated; but his generals were beat by Sylla, who forced Mithridates himself to sue for peace, which was conceded to him. He, however, commenced hostilities again, but met with a terrible overthrow near the Euphrates. Mithridates took refuge among the Scythians, and put an end to himself about 63 B.C.

MODREVIUS (Andreas Fricius), secretary to Sigismund Augustus king of Poland. He wrote several works, of which the best is his treatise *De Emendanda Republica*, printed in 1554.

MOINE (Stephen la), a learned French divine of the protestant persuasion, was born at Caen in 1624. He was professor of divinity at Leyden, and died in 1689. He wrote several esteemed theological treatises.

MOINE (Peter le), a French poet, born at Chaumon in Bassigny in 1602. He was a jesuit, and wrote an epic poem, entitled, *Saint Louis, ou la Couronne reconquise sur les Infidelles*. He died in 1672.

MOINE (Francis le), a French painter, born at Paris in 1688. He painted the apotheosis of Hercules in the saloon at Versailles, for which the king made him his first painter, and gave him a large pension. He stabbed himself in a fit of lunacy in 1737.

MOLA (Pietro Francisco), an eminent painter, born at Lugano in the Swiss territories in 1609. He was the disciple first of Giuseppe d'Arpino, and afterwards of Albano; but by studying the works of other masters, he acquired a style of his own. He painted history and landscape, and died in 1665.

MOLA (Giovanni Battista), a painter, was born about 1620. He excelled in history and landscape painting.

MOLESWORTH (Robert), an Irish nobleman and writer, was born at Dublin in 1656. His father was a merchant, and left him a considerable fortune. He married a sister of the earl of Bellamont, and concurred so heartily in the revolution, that king William made him one of his privy-council, and in 1692 sent him envoy-extraordinary to Denmark, but his behaviour proving disagreeable to the Danish monarch, he was forbidden the court, after residing there three years. On this he returned to England, where he wrote his *Account of Denmark*, which was well received by the public, but gave great offence to the government of that country. George I. made him a commissioner of trade and plantations, and advanced him to the peerage of Ireland in 1716. He died in 1725.

MOLIERE (Jean Baptiste, Pocquelin de), a French comic writer, whose real name was Pocquelin, was born at Paris about 1620. He was intended for the business of a tapestry-maker, which was his father's occupation; but his grandfather often taking him to the theatre, the boy conceived so great a disgust to trade, that his father allowed him to follow his studies, which he did under the jesuits. When cardinal Richelieu gave his protection to dramatic poets, there were set up several private theatres at Paris, to one of which Moliere attached himself, and then it was that he changed his name. In 1653 he formed a theatrical company, in conjunction with La Bejart, an actress of promising talents, and went to Lyons, where he produced his first play, called *L'Etourdi*, or the Blunderer. After visiting several places, this company came to Paris, and exhibited before the court in 1658, and were so well approved, that the king took them into his service, and Moliere obtained a pension. His last comedy was, *Le Malade Imaginaire*, or the Hypochondriac. This piece was acted the fourth time Feb. 17, 1673, and on that day Moliere died. The circumstance of his death was very extraordinary: The chief character in the play, is a sick man, who on a certain occasion pretends to be dead. Moliere performed this part, and is said to have died in the exhibition of it. Voltaire says of Moliere, that "he retrieved comedy out of chaos, as Corneille did tragedy."

MOLINEUS (Carolus), or Charles du Moulin, a celebrated French lawyer, born at Paris of a noble family in 1500.

He was a learned man, and wrote several books, which were collected into 3 vols. folio. He was called the French Papi-
nian, and died at Paris in 1566.

MOLINÆUS, or DU MOULIN (Peter), a French protestant divine, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Vexin in 1568. He was educated at Sedan, and afterwards came to England, where he became a member of Christ college, Cambridge. After four years' residence there, he went to Holland, and obtained the professorship of philosophy at Leyden, which he held about six years, and had Grotius for one of his auditors. In 1591 he returned to France, and became minister of Charenton, and chaplain to Catherine of Bourbon, who was married to Henry of Lorraine duke of Bar, which lady he preserved in the reformed religion, against all the attempts which were made to convert her to popery. In 1615 James I. who had long corresponded with him by letters, sent him an invitation to come to England, which he accepted. The king gave him a very gracious reception, and at his departure gave him a prebend in the church of Canterbury. He died at Sedan in 1658. His works are numerous, but chiefly polemical.

MOLINET (John), librarian to Margaret of Austria, and author of several pieces in prose and verse. He died in 1607.

MOLINET (Claude du), a learned Frenchman, born at Chalons in 1620, and died in 1687. He wrote several treatises on the subject of antiquities.

MOLINOS (Michael), a Spanish divine, born at Saragossa in 1527. He published a book called the Spiritual Guide, in which he maintained that man must annihilate himself, or reduce his mind to an absolute quiescence, to enjoy God. It is the very essence of mysticism. Molinos was confined in prison for writing this book, and died there in 1696. His system, however, met with many advocates in different countries.

* **MOLL (Herman)**, an eminent English geographer, whose maps are held in great esteem. He died in 1732.

MOLLER (Daniel William), a famous traveller, and professor of history and metaphysics at Altdorf, where he died in 1712. He was author of several works, which shew his learning.

MOLLER (John), a learned man, born at Flerisbourg in the duchy of Sleiswic in 1661. He had a philosophic turn, and produced some ingenious performances.

MOLLOY (Charles), a dramatic writer, was a native of Dublin, and educated at Trinity college, in that city. He afterwards entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a well-known paper, called Common Sense. He died in 1767. His plays are, 1. Perplexed Couple; 2. The Coquet; 3. Half-pay Officers.

MOLO, a philosopher of Rhodes, who was preceptor both to Cicero and Julius Cæsar. The former speaks of him in terms of great respect.

MOLSA (Francis Maria), an Italian poet of the 16th century. He was a native of Modena, and a man of great learning, but his manners were licentious. He died in 1544. He wrote some Latin poems of great merit.

MOLSA (Tarquina), grand-daughter of the preceding, was one of the most accomplished women of her time. She was well learned in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; and an extraordinary proficient in music. The Roman senate honoured her with the title of Singular, and bestowed the rights of citizenship upon her, and her whole family. She translated several pieces from the Greek and Latin. Molsa married when young, but losing her husband she would never enter again into the connubial state.

MOLYNEUX (William), an ingenious mathematician, was born at Dublin in 1656, and educated at that university, after which he went to London, and entered himself of the Middle Temple. The philosophical society, which was established at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavours, and he became the first secretary. The year following he was appointed surveyor-general of his majesty's works, and chief engineer. In 1685 he was chosen a member of the royal society of London. In 1689 he left Ireland, and settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his Dioptrics, which book was published in 1692, in 4to. The same year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representatives for that city. He died in 1698. Besides the above work, he wrote The Case of Ireland stated, in Relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament made in England; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

MOLYNEUX (Samuel), son of the preceding, was born at Chester in 1689. He became secretary to George II. when prince of Wales, and distinguished himself by his skill in mathematics, par-

ticularly astronomy. He left his papers to Dr. Smith, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, who published them in his *Treatise of Optics*.

MOLYNEUX (sir William), a gallant Englishman in the reign of Henry VIII. who displayed great bravery at the battle of Flodden-field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his son: "Let the underwood grow; the tenants are the support of a family, and the commonalty are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly; but force not violently, either your bounds or rents, above your forefathers."

MONBRITIOUS (Moninus), a writer of Milan, whose curious work, entitled *The Lives of the Saints*, is very scarce, and much sought for. It was printed about 1479.

MONAMY (Peter), a painter of sea-pieces, was born at Jersey. There is a large picture painted by him in painters' hall. He died in Westminster in 1749.

MONANTHEIUL (Henry de), professor of mathematics at Paris in 1577. He was also dean of the faculty of physic at that university, and published there a Latin translation of Aristotle's *Mechanics*, with a Commentary.

MONARDES (Nicolas), a Spanish physician, born at Seville in Spain. His work entitled, *De las Drogas de las Indias*, procured him a great reputation. He was also the author of some other medical performances, and died about 1578.

MONCEAUX (Francis de), a native of Arras, who was sent ambassador to Henry IV. from Alexander Farnese. He wrote several amusing books in Latin.

MONCONYS (Balthasar de), the author of *Travels to the East*, in 3 vols. 4to. was a native of Lyons. His work is valuable.

MONCRIE (Francis Augustin Paradis de), a member of the French academy, was born at Paris in 1687. His chief works are, 1. *An Essay on the Necessity and Means of Pleasing*; 2. *The Friendly Rivals*, a romance. He died in 1770.

MONCAULT (Nicholas Hubert), a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1674. He was an ecclesiastic, and had the abbey of Chartreuve given him. He died in 1746. He published an edition of Tully's *Letters to Atticus*, 6 vols. 12mo. with a translation; also a translation of Herodian, and other works.

MONK (George), duke of Albemarle, was born of an ancient family at

Botheridge, near Torrington in Devonshire, in 1608. Being a younger son, he entered as a volunteer with his relation sir Richard Grenville, and obtained a pair of colours at the age of 18. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scotch, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended his majesty in both his expeditions to the north. When the Irish rebellion began in 1641, he was sent thither, and did such service there, that the lords justices appointed him governor of Dublin. On his return to England he was sent to relieve Nantwich in Cheshire, where he was taken prisoner by the parliament army, and conveyed to the Tower of London. He remained in confinement till 1646, when, on entering into the service of the parliament, he obtained his liberty. He had then a command given him in Ireland, where he concluded an advantageous peace with the rebels, but which was by no means acceptable to the parliament, who passed a censure thereon. He was afterwards employed under Cromwell, against the Scots, by whom he was made lieutenant-general. However, Oliver was very jealous of him, and not long before his death wrote him a letter, to which he added this singular postscript, "There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart: I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him and send him up to me." This suspicion was not without grounds, for Monk was attached to monarchy, and no sooner was Cromwell dead than he set himself about restoring it in this kingdom. He succeeded, and Charles II. created him duke of Albemarle, to which was added a pension of 7000l. a-year. In 1664 he was appointed joint-admiral of the fleet with prince Rupert, and distinguished himself with great bravery against the Dutch. This great man died of a dropsy, equally beloved by his prince and the people, in 1670. His corpse lay in state many weeks at Somerset-house, and was then interred in Henry VIIIth's chapel, Westminster. Monk wrote a treatise, entitled, *Observations upon Military and Political Affairs*, 1671, folio. His *Letters* were also printed in 1715.

* **MONK** (Nicholas), bishop of Hereford, was the brother of the above, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford. In 1634 he entered into orders, and was benefited in his own country. He was also rector of Kilkhampton in

Cornwall, and in 1659 waited on his brother to recommend the restoring of the king. Soon after that event Mr. Monk was made provost of Eton, and bishop of Hereford. He died in 1661.

MONK (the honourable Mrs.), was the daughter of lord Moleworth, and wife of George Monk, esq. She was skilled in the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, and had a fine turn for poetry. She died in 1715. Her poems were published the year following, under the title of *Miranda*.

MONNOYE (Barnard de la), an ingenious Frenchman, was born at Dijon in 1641. In 1671 he gained the prize of poetry founded by the French academy, and again in 1675 and 1677. He also wrote some excellent pieces in prose, as, *Remarks on the Meniagrina*; a *Dissertation on the famous book De Tribus Impostoribus*; a *Dissertation on Pomponius Latius*, &c. He died in 1728.

MONNOYER (John Baptist), an eminent flower-painter, born at Lisle in 1635, and educated at Antwerp. He was received into the academy of painting at Paris in 1663. The duke of Montague brought him to England, where he ornamented Montague-house, and several other mansions. He died in London in 1669. His son, called young Baptist, was an excellent artist in the same line.

* **MONMOUTH** (James duke of), a natural son of Charles II. was born at Rotterdam in 1649. At the restoration of his father he was brought to court and created earl of Orkney; and afterwards duke of Monmouth and knight of the garter. He was for some time in the service of France with an English regiment, and displayed courage against the Dutch. On his return to England he was sent as general to quell an insurrection in Scotland, in which he succeeded. After this he fell into disgrace, by conspiring against his father and the duke of York, but received a pardon. He then retired to Holland, and as soon as James II. came to the throne he returned to England, and appeared openly in arms against him; but he was soon defeated, and beheaded on Tower-hill in 1685.

MONRO (Alexander), a celebrated physician, was born in Scotland in 1697. He studied at Leyden, and contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave. In 1719 he returned to Edinburgh, where he read lectures on anatomy. He died in 1767, after publishing some valuable works; as, 1. *Osteology*; 2. *Anatomy of the Nerves*; 3. *Several papers in the*

Medical Essays of Edinburgh; 4. *On the Success of Inoculation in Edinburgh*.

MONRO (John), an eminent physician, was born at Greenwich in Kent, of a Scotch family, in 1715, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, London, from whence he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He studied physic at various universities, and was honoured with his doctor's degree by that of Oxford while he was abroad. In 1757 he was appointed joint physician with his father to Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals. He published an excellent answer to Dr. Battie's treatise on Madnefs. He died in 1791.

MONRO (Alexander), an episcopal divine, was born in Rosshire in 1648, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen, where he was chosen professor of philosophy. In 1686 he was appointed principal of Edinburgh, and died in 1713. He wrote several pieces against the presbyterians.

* **MONSEY** (Messenger), an English physician, was a man of great originality of manners, but of considerable talents. He was for many years physician of Chelsea hospital, and died in 1788, at the age of 96. He ordered by will that his body should be anatomized, and the skeleton kept in Chelsea hospital.

* **MONSIGNORI** (Francesco), an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1455. He was the disciple of Andrea Mantegna, and had for a patron the marquis of Mantua. He painted historical subjects, and also portraits. He died in 1519.

MONSON (sir William), a gallant English admiral, was born in Lincolnshire in 1569. He served in several expeditions in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In 1604 he was appointed admiral in the North sea, and honourably supported the English flag. In 1616 he fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned in the Tower, from whence he was soon after released. He died in 1643. His *Naval Tracts* are well known.

MONT (Deodate del), a painter born at St. Tron in 1581. He became the disciple of Rubens, with whom he lived in strict friendship, and travelled with him to Italy. His style resembled that of his master. He died in 1634.

MONTAGUE (Richard), a learned English prelate, was born in Buckinghamshire about 1577, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1616 he was made dean of Hereford; and in 1621 published

ed an answer to Selden's History of Tithes. He was afterwards engaged in a controversy with the papists, on which occasion he wrote his *Appello Cæsarem*, for which he was ordered to appear at the bar of the house of commons in the first parliament of Charles I. That monarch, however, raised him to the bishopric of Chichester, from whence he was afterwards translated to Norwich. He died in 1641. He wrote several polemical treatises, full of learning and sharpness.

MONTAGUE (Charles), earl of Halifax, was born of an ancient family in Northamptonshire in 1661. He received his education at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1687 he wrote, in conjunction with Prior, a piece called the *Hind and Panther*, transversed to the story of the Country and City Mouse, which ridiculed Dryden's poem so effectually, that, at the revolution, Mr. Halifax received a pension. In 1691 he was made one of the commissioners of the treasury, and three years after chancellor of the exchequer. In 1698 he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, and in 1700 made a peer, by the title of baron Halifax. He was, however, twice impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the accusations were resisted by the house of lords. At the accession of George I. he was created earl of Halifax, and installed knight of the garter. This accomplished nobleman died in 1715. He was the Mæcenas of his age, and not an indifferent writer.

MONTAGUE (Edward), earl of Sandwich, who perished in the great Dutch fight in which the duke of York commanded in 1672. He translated the *Art of Metals*, in which is declared the manner of their generation, and the concomitants of them, from the Spanish, 8vo. His *Letters* have also been published, in 2 vols. 8vo.

MONTAGUE (lady Mary Wortley), an ingenious English lady. She accompanied her husband, who was appointed ambassador, to Constantinople; and wrote an account of her travels, which is very entertaining. She is also celebrated for having introduced the practice of inoculation into England.

MONTAGUE (Edward Wortley), son of the preceding lady. He was an extraordinary character. When a boy at Westminster school he eloped, and was found in the disguise of a chimney-sweeper; afterwards he connected him-

self with a fisherman; and next he went as a cabin-boy on board a vessel to Spain, in which country he became servant to a mule-driver. In this situation he was discovered and restored to his friends, who sent him to the West Indies; on his return from whence he became a member of parliament, and behaved himself for some time in a manner suited to his rank. At length the fit of rambling returned, and he went to the East, where he adopted all the manners of the Turks, and died in 1776. He wrote, 1. *Observations on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire*; 2. *An Examination into the Causes of Earthquakes*.

MONTAIGNE (Michael de), a French writer, was born at Perigord, of a noble family, in 1533. He was made knight of the order of St. Michael, and became mayor of Bourdeaux. He died in 1592. His *Essays* are universally known, and admired by those who are fond of contemplating the dark side of human nature.

MONTALBANI (Ovid), a learned medical professor and writer, born in 1602, and died in 1672. He wrote an *Index Plantarum*, and other works, published at Bologna.

MONTANUS, the founder of a sect in the 2d century called by his name. He pretended to inspiration, and uttered many wild predictions. He denied the doctrine of the Trinity, the lawfulness of second marriages, and maintained besides many strange conceits. Two of his principal disciples were Priscilla and Maximilla, ladies of considerable property. Tertullian, in his latter years, was also led away after these heretics.

MONTANUS (Benedict Arias), a learned Spanish divine, born about 1528. Philip II. employed him to publish a new Polyglot Bible, after the Complutensian edition, which prodigious work he executed with great reputation. The king offered him a bishopric as a recompence; but he refused it, and accepted only a pension. He died about 1600.

MONTANUS (John Baptist), an Italian physician, born at Verona in 1488. He studied at Padua, and obtained a professorship in that university, where he died in 1551. He wrote several medical pieces, and also some poems.

MONTARRAGO (Mascarenhas), a native of Lisbon, who wrote, 1. *A natural, astrological, and political History of the World*; 2. *An Account of Oudenarde and Peterwaradin*; and other works. He died in 1730, aged 60.

MONTAUSIER (Julie, duchess of), an ingenious French lady, was the daughter of the marchioness de Rambouillet. She was highly esteemed by the greatest wits of her age, and was governess to the dauphin. She died in 1671, aged 64. Her Life was published at Paris in 1731.

MONTBELLIARD (Philibert Gue-neau de), a French naturalist, was born in 1720. He assisted Buffon in his history of birds, and also in an account of insects. He died in 1785.

MONTECUCULI (Raynard de), a celebrated general, was born at Modena in 1608 of a noble family. He passed through all the degrees of a military life; and in 1657 was made by the emperor a marshal de camp, and sent to the assistance of Casimir king of Poland. Here he gained great glory by obtaining many victories. In 1673 he was employed against the French, and though opposed to Turenne and Condé, was never defeated by either of them. He died at Lintz in 1680, leaving behind some Memoirs, which were published in 1735.

MONTMAYER (George de), a poet of Castile, who flourished in the reign of Philip II. and died about 1560. His poems have been printed in 2 vols. 8vo.

MONTENAU (Charles. Philip), a French writer, born at Paris. He wrote, *The History of the Kings of the two Sicilies*, who were of the House of France, in 4 vols.

MONTESPAN (madame de), a celebrated French lady, who was wife of the marquis of that title, and mistress of Louis XIV. over whom she gained a complete ascendancy, which she maintained till the year 1675, when she retired from court, that monarch being attached to madame de Maintenon. She died in 1717. Madame de Montespan had three children by the king, a son, the duke of Maine, and two daughters who were nobly married.

MONTESQUIEU (Charles de Secon-dat, baron of), an eminent French writer, was born of a noble family near Bourdeaux in 1689. He became a counsellor in the parliament of that city in 1714, and member of the academy three years afterwards. In 1721 he published *Persian Letters*, which excited considerable notice. In 1728 he was admitted a member of the academy; and in 1734 gave the world an excellent work *On the Causes of the Grandeur and De-*

clension of the Romans. His greatest performance, however, is the *Spirit of Laws*, which will carry his name down to posterity as one of the most philosophical politicians that ever existed. He died in 1755.

MONTZUMA, the last emperor of Mexico, was a prince of noble qualities. He opposed the invaders of his country with firmness; but at last was seized by Cortes, who forced him to acknowledge himself a vassal of Spain. An insurrection taking place among the Mexicans, Cortes brought forth Montezuma dressed in his royal robes with a view to appease them. The unhappy monarch received two mortal wounds from arrows, of which he shortly after died. He left two sons who embraced the christian religion, and Charles V. made the eldest count de Montezuma, and gave him a considerable estate.

MONTFAUCON (Bernard de), a learned benedictine of St. Maur, born in 1655, and died in 1741. He published an edition of St. Athanasius's works, and those of St. Chrysostom; but perhaps his greatest performance is that entitled, *Antiquité Expliquée*, 15 vols. folio.

MONTFORT (Simon, count de), a famous French general, who in 1209 conducted the crusade against the Albigenses, on which occasion he tarnished his reputation by great cruelties. In 1213 he gained a complete victory over Peter king of Arragon. He was killed at the siege of Toulouse in 1218. His younger son came to England, and was created earl of Leicester.

MONTGAILLARD (Bernard de), called the Petit Feuillant of the league, was a mendicant friar, and became a famous preacher. He bore a distinguished part in the atrocities committed by the leaguers, and suborned an assassin to murder Henry IV. He died abbé of Orveil in 1628, after having refused two bishoprics.

MONTGERON (Louis Basile Cerre de), a French fanatic, who pretended to be converted from infidelity by the miracles wrought at the tomb of the deacon Paris. His zeal for that imposture procured him a prison, and he died in the castle of Valence in 1754.

MONTGOMERY (Gabriel de, count of), a gallant Frenchman, was a native of Normandy. He had the misfortune to kill Henry II. at a tournament by wounding him in the eye. In the civil wars of France he joined the reformers.

party against the catholics; and was at Paris at the time of the massacre on the eve of St. Bartholomew, from which he luckily escaped. After this he got to Jersey, and from thence to England. However, he again visited his own country, but was taken prisoner and conveyed to Paris, where he was first tortured, and then beheaded in 1574.

MONTGON (Charles Alexander), a French memoir writer, who was employed by the duke of Bourbon on some political services in Spain. His Memoirs were published in 8 vols. 8vo.

MONTI (Joseph) professor of botany and natural history at Bologna, where he published several good works, as, 1. *Prodromus Catalogi Stirpium agri Bononiensis*, 1719, 4to.; 2. *Plantarum Varii Indices*, 1724, 4to.; 3. *Exoticorum simplicium Medicamentorum Varii Indices*, 1724, 4to.

* **MONTICELLI** (Andre), an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1641. He painted fruit, vases, carpets, flowers, and landscapes, in an excellent taste. He died in 1716. There was another artist of the same name who excelled in painting landscapes and battles.

MONTJOSSIEU (Louis de), author of a curious book on the painting and sculpture of the ancients, entitled, *Gallus Romæ hospes*, published at Rome in 1585.

MONTMAUR (Peter de), professor of Greek at Paris in the reign of Louis XIII. He was a native of Limousin. His enemies, of whom he had many, have represented him in a most contemptible light, on account of his writing anagrams, and such low pieces of poetry, which from him obtained the name of montmorism. However, he was a man of vivacity and considerable talents. He died in 1648.

MONTMORENCY (Anne de), constable of France, and one of the greatest generals of his age. He defended Menziens against Charles V. in 1512, and compelled the count of Nassau to raise the siege. He was taken prisoner with Francis I. at the battle of Pavia; and was mortally wounded in that of St. Dennis in 1567.

MONTMORENCY (Charles de), third son of the preceding, was made admiral of France by Henry IV. for his bravery. He died in 1612, aged 75. This illustrious house produced more great men than any family in France.

MONTROSE (James Graham, marquis of), generalissimo for Charles I. in

Scotland, whose cause he zealously supported in that kingdom, where he defeated Argyle and took Edinburgh; but when Charles fell into the hands of the Scotch, he gave orders to Montrose to disarm. He then retired to Germany, but was recalled by Charles II. and landed in Scotland with a small army, which was defeated and himself taken prisoner. Being conveyed to Edinburgh, he was there hung and quartered in a most cruel and ignominious manner in 1630.

MOORE (Sir Jonas), an eminent mathematician, was born in Yorkshire in 1620. He was appointed by Charles I. mathematical tutor to the duke of York, after James II. Charles II. appointed him surveyor-general of the ordnance; and, by his interest, a mathematical school was founded at Christ's hospital, for the use of which he compiled a course of mathematics. He died in 1681.

MOORE (Robert), an English penman and philologist, who succeeded John Ayres as a writing-master in St. Paul's Church-yard, which was about 1708. He published the *Writing-master's Assistant*; the *General Penman*, &c.

MOORE (Philip), rector of Kirkbridge, and chaplain of Douglas in the Isle of Man, was the intimate friend of the apostolic Dr. Wilson, bishop of that see, whose funeral sermon he preached. He revised the translation of the Bible into the Manks language: and died universally beloved in 1783.

* **MOORE** (Edward), an English poet, who died in 1757. He wrote *Fables for the Female Sex*; and the *Gamester*, a tragedy.

MOORE (James), a dramatic writer, who having provoked Pope, was distinguished by that satirist with a place in his *Dunciad*. He died in 1734.

* **MOORE** (Francis), an ingenious mechanic, who contrived and brought to effect some admirable machines, which have been of great service in assisting the manufactures of England. He died in 1787.

MORABIN (James), a learned Frenchman, who died at Paris in 1762. He published a life of Cicero, and translated some of that writer's works, also those of Boetius.

MORALES (Ambrose), a Spanish divine, who was historiographer to Philip II. and professor in the university of Alcalá. He was author of an *Universal Spanish Chronicle*, and other works. He died in 1590.

* **MORANDI** (Giovanni Maria), an Ita-

MOR

lian painter, born at Florence in 1625. He was greatly patronized by the imperial family at Vienna, and painted the portraits of most of the princes of Germany. He was also excellent in history painting. He died in 1715.

MORANT (Philip), an ingenious antiquary, was born in the island of Jersey, and educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He became rector of Aldham, in Essex, and was appointed by the House of Peers to prepare for the press the votes of parliament. He was employed in this work at the time of his death, which happened in 1770. He edited several works, and wrote a History of Colchester; the History of Essex; and all the Lives in the *Biographia Britannica* marked C.

MORATA (Olympia Fulvia), an Italian lady, born at Ferrara in 1526. Her father was a learned professor, and gave her an excellent education. She became tutress to the princess of Ferrara, and declaimed publicly in Latin and Greek, to astonished and delighted audienices. She married a German physician, named Grunthlerus; whom she accompanied to Germany. She died at Heidelberg in 1555. Her works were published at Basil in 1558, in 8vo. and consist of orations, letters, dialogues, and translations.

MORDAUNT (Charles), earl of Peterborough, was born about 1658, and succeeded his father, John lord Mordaunt, in 1675. He entered into the navy, and distinguished himself at Tangier when it was besieged by the Moors. In the reign of James II. he went to Holland, and accompanied William prince of Orange on his expedition to England in 1688, and the year following was created earl of Monmouth, and appointed first commissioner of the treasury, from which post he was removed in 1690. In 1697, on the death of his uncle the earl of Peterborough, he succeeded to that title. In the reign of queen Anne he greatly signalized his bravery and skill as commander of the forces sent to Spain, and took Barcelona with a handful of men. He afterwards drove the French army out of Spain, and made himself master of the most capital provinces; for all which services he was made general by Charles III. but in 1710 he was recalled home. He was afterwards employed in several embassies, and in 1714 made governor of Minorca. He died in 1735. Some of his familiar letters are to be found in the works of Pope, with whom he was very intimate.

MOR

MORE (sir Thomas), chancellor of England, was the son of sir John More, judge of the King's-bench, and born in London in 1480. He received his education at Oxford, where he made a great proficiency in learning; and afterwards became a student at Lincoln's-inn. At the age of 21, he was returned member of parliament, and opposed a subsidy, demanded by Henry VII. with such force, that it was actually refused by the house, which had like to have proved a serious matter to him. On the accession of Henry VIII. he was called to the bar, and read a public lecture on *Austin de Civitate Dei* in St. Lawrence's church, in the Old Jewry. In 1508 he was appointed judge of the sheriff's court, in London, which was a considerable and lucrative post at that time. By the interest of Wolsey he was knighted, and appointed one of the privy-council. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the exchequer, and by this time was got so much into the good graces of Henry VIII. as hardly to be permitted to leave the court. In 1523 he was chosen speaker of the house of commons, where he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, which gave great offence to Wolsey, who resented his conduct in high terms. In 1530 he obtained the great seal, and was the first layman who ever held that place. This important station he resigned in 1533; not being willing to sanction, by a public act, the king's divorce from Catherine of Arragon, a measure which he entirely disapproved. This was enough to prove his ruin; and accordingly the capricious tyrant, forgetful of his eminent services, caused the chancellor to be tried for high treason, and as his will was a law, sentence of death was passed upon him. He suffered decapitation with firmness, on Tower-hill, July 5, 1535, and his head was placed on London-bridge. He was the author of several English and Latin works; the former of which were published at London in 1557, and the latter at Basil in 1563. His *Utopia* is the only one now read. By his first wife he had four children, who all survived him, three daughters and a son. His eldest daughter, Margaret, was a very learned and accomplished woman, and understood well the Latin and Greek tongues. She wrote a treatise on the Four Last Things. She married a gentleman of the name of Roper, and died in 1544.

MORE (Henry), an ingenious English divine, was born at Grantham in Lin-

colnshire in 1614, and educated first at Eton school, and next at Christ college, Cambridge; where he applied himself to the study of the platonic writers, whose sentiments he strongly imbibed. In 1675, being then D.D. he accepted a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester, but would never take any higher preferment, though a bishopric was offered him of considerable value. He died in 1687, and was buried in the chapel of Christ college. His philosophical works have been published in one volume folio; and his theological works in another volume folio.

MORE (Alexander), a French protestant divine, was the son of a Scotchman, who was principal of the college at Castrès in Languedoc, where this son was born in 1616. He studied at Geneva, and became professor of divinity, and minister at Middleburg, in 1649. He afterwards removed to Amsterdam, where he was chosen professor of history. From Holland he went to France, and was ordained pastor of the reformed church at Paris, where he died in 1670. He published some works, as a *Treatise De Gratia et Literis Arbitra*; a Reply to Milton's second Defence of the People of England, &c.

MORE (sir Francis), a learned English lawyer, was a member of the Middle Temple, and died in 1621. His works are, 1. Cases collected and reported, Lond. 1693, fol. 2. Readings upon 4 Jac. I. in the Middle Temple, fol. 1676.

MORE (John), an English prelate, was born in Leicestershire, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1681. After different church preferments, he was consecrated bishop of Norwich in 1691; and translated to Ely in 1707. He died in 1714. His Sermons were published by Dr. Samuel Clarke, who was his chaplain. His magnificent library was purchased by George II. for 6000 guineas, and given to the university of Cambridge.

MORE (St. Anthonio), a celebrated painter, was a native of Utrecht, and a disciple of John Schorel. He drew the portraits of several crowned heads, particularly Mary queen of England, wife of Philip II. of Spain. He died at Antwerp in 1575, aged 56.

*MOREAU (James), a French physician, who wrote some esteemed works on the rheumatism, dropsy, and fevers. He died in 1729.

*MOREELSE (Paul), a famous painter, born at Utrecht in 1575. He was a pu-

pil of Michael Mirévelt, and died in 1638. Some wood-cuts by him in chiaro-scuro, are held in great esteem.

MOREL, the name of several learned printers in France. William Morel died at Paris in 1564. Frederic, who was interpreter of the Greek and Latin tongues, and also printer to the king, died in 1583. His son, Frederic Morel, was also a very learned man, and died in 1630, after having printed a great number of valuable authors.

MOREL (Andreas), a famous antiquary, was a native of Bern in Switzerland. He studied medals with intense application, and in 1683 published at Paris a work, entitled *Specimen universæ rei nummariæ antiquæ*, a second edition of which came out in 1695; but he never completed the work itself. Louis XIV. appointed him to a place in his cabinet, but for some offence or other he was sent to the Bastille, where he remained three years. On his release, he returned to Switzerland, and died there in 1703. In 1734 was published, in 2 vols. folio, *Thesaurus Morellianus, sive Familiarum Romanarum Numismata omnia, &c.* This was part of his grand design above mentioned.

*MORELL (Thomas), a learned English divine and lexicographer, was born in 1701, and died in 1784. He edited Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Hedericus's Greek Lexicon, and published an useful abridgement of the former work. After his death appeared, Annotations on Locke's Essay, by Dr. Morell, who also selected the scriptures for Handel's Oratorios.

MORELY (lord), an ingenious nobleman, was the son of sir Thomas Parker, in the county of Essex, and a great favourite with Henry VIII. who raised him to the peerage. He contrived to secure that monarch's favour by concurring heartily in his divorce from Catharine, and marriage with Anne Boleyn. He died in 1547. This nobleman wrote several Latin poems.

MORERI (Lewis), a French divine, born in 1643, and died in 1680. He sacrificed his life in compiling his great Historical Dictionary, a work of immense labour and usefulness.

MORES (Edward Rowe), an English antiquary, was born in 1730 at Tunstall in Kent, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he published a curious remainder of antiquity, entitled, *Nomina et Insignia*

Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo primo Rege Militantium, 4to. 1748. In 1752 he was chosen a fellow of the society of antiquaries; and he projected the equitable society for insurance on lives and survivorship by annuities. He was the author of several pieces, particularly the History and Antiquities of Tunstall in Kent, and a Dissertation on Founders and Founderies. He died in 1778.

MORETT, an ingenious artist in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a goldsmith, and executed several curious works after the designs of Holbein.

MORGAGNI (John Baptist), a celebrated anatomist, was born at Forli in Italy, in 1682. He took his doctor's degree in physic at Bologna, and became professor in medicine there. He afterwards was appointed professor of anatomy at Padua, where he died in 1771. His works are, 1. *Adversaria Anatomica*; 2. *Nova Institutionum Medicarum Idea*; 3. *De Causis et Sedibus Morborum per Anatomem indagatis*.

MORGUES (Matthew de), fleur de St. Germain, preacher to Louis XIII. and almoner to Mary de Medicis, was born in Languedoc in 1582. He wrote several severe pieces against cardinal Richelieu, and one in particular in defence of Mary de Medicis, whom he followed out of the kingdom, and did not think it safe to return till after the death of the cardinal. He died in 1670. He was also the author of the Life of Louis the Just.

MORHOFF (Daniel George), a learned German, born in the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1639. In 1660 he was chosen professor of poetry, at Rostock, from whence he removed, in 1665, to the university of Kiel, where he discharged the same office, but afterwards became professor of history and librarian. He died in 1691. His greatest work is his *Polyhistor*, five de *Notitia Auctorum et Rerum Commentarii* first published at Lubeck in 1688; the best edition is that of 1747, in 2 vols. 4to.

MORICE (sir William), an English gentleman, memorable for the share which he had in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. He was the kinsman of general Monk, who procured him the place of secretary of state, which he resigned in 1668, and died in 1676. He wrote a book, called, *The Common Right of the Lord's Supper asserted*, printed in 4to. 1651, and in folio, 1660.

MORILLO (Bartholomew), a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1613. He studied in Italy, where he was greatly admired, and compared to Paul Veronese. On his return home he was taken into favour by Charles II. He died in 1685.

MORIN (John Baptist), king's professor of mathematics at Paris, was born in 1583. He studied physic, and took his doctor's degree in 1613. In 1630 he was appointed professor royal of mathematics, though he seems to have had little other qualification for the office than a pretended skill in astrology. There never was a bolder adept in that way than Morin; and though many of his predictions proved false, yet some of them happening to hit, brought him into wonderful credit. The cardinals, Richelieu and Mazarine, were both duped by him, and allowed him a considerable pension. He died at Paris in 1656. His *Astrologica Gallica* was printed at the Hague in 1661, folio, and contains a curious letter from the author to Jesus Christ.

MORIN (John) a learned Frenchman, was born at Blois in 1591, and was brought up in the protestant religion, which he abjured through the arguments of cardinal du Perron, or from other motives. He then entered into the congregation of the oratory, and published many learned works, particularly *Exercitations upon the Samaritan Pentateuch*, and an edition of the Septuagint. He died in 1659.

MORIN (Simon), a famous fanatic, was born at Richemont, and in 1647 published a strange book, in which he called himself Jesus Christ, and the second Messiah. Notwithstanding his extreme ignorance and evident madness, he obtained numerous followers. To the disgrace of the government, however, instead of sending him to an asylum for lunatics, they burnt him at the stake at Paris in 1663.

MORIN (Stephen), a learned French protestant, was born at Caen, in 1625, and intended for trade, which profession he declined, and studied divinity under du Moulin. He afterwards became minister at his native place; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and was chosen professor of the oriental languages. He died there in 1700. He wrote several very learned works, chiefly on the scriptures and the Hebrew language.

MORIN (Henry), son of the above, died at Caen in 1728. He was a member

MOR

of the academy of inscriptions at Paris; and in the *Memoirs* of that academy are several dissertations written by him.

MORIN (Peter), a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1531. He taught Greek at Vicenza, and was employed at Rome to superintend the edition of the Septuagint, published in 1587, and the Vulgate, printed in 1590. He died in 1608.

MORIN (Louis), a French physician, was born at Mans in 1635, and died in 1715. He made a valuable index to the works of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin.

MORIN (John), professor of philosophy at Chartres, was the author of a piece, entitled, *Mechanisme Universel*, and a treatise on Eternity. He died in 1764, aged 59.

MORINIERE (Adrian Claude le Fort de la), a French writer, born at Paris in 1606, and died in 1768. He was the author of some elegant works; the chief of which are, 1. *Choix des Poésies Morales*; 2. *Bibliothèque Poétique*; 3. *Passé Temps Poétiques, Historiques, et Critiques*, &c.

MORISON (Robert), physician and professor of botany at Oxford, was born at Aberdeen in 1620. He travelled into France, and took his degree of M.D. at Angus in 1648. The duke of Orleans appointed him director of the royal gardens at Blois. On the death of that prince he came to England, and was nominated by Charles II. regius professor of botany, with a pension. The university of Oxford also chose him their professor of botany. He died in 1683. He published only a part of his History of Plants, a work which took him many years.

MORISOT (Claude Bartholomew), a French writer, born at Dijon in 1592. He wrote *Peruviana*; or the Secret History of Cardinal Richelieu, Mary of Medicis, and the Duke of Orleans, and other works. He died in 1661.

MORLAND (sir Samuel), an English statesman, was born in Berkshire. He was under secretary to Thurlow, and employed by Cromwell in several embassies. The services he rendered to Charles I. obtained for him the title of baronet. He wrote a book in 8vo. entitled, *Urim of Conscience*. His son was master of mechanics to Charles II. and invented the speaking trumpet, and the engine for quenching fires.

MORLEY (George), an English prelate, was born in London in 1597, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church,

MOR

Oxford. He was appointed by Charles I., to whom he was chaplain, canon of Christ church, and was one of the divines who assisted his majesty at the treaty of Newport. In 1649 he left England, and resided abroad till the restoration, when he was first made dean of Christ church, and soon afterwards bishop of Worcester. In 1662 he was translated to Winchester, to which see he was a great benefactor. He died in 1684. He was a very munificent prelate, and gave many large benefactions to several institutions. He wrote some tracts and sermons.

MORLIN (Joachim), a lutheran divine, who was made bishop of Sambia, in Poland, by Sigismund Augustus, king of that country, in 1566. He was the author of several theological books.

MORNAC (Anthony), a French advocate, who was the author of four folio volumes on the subject of law; and also of an octavo volume of poems. He died in 1619.

MORNAY (Philip de), lord of Plessis Marlay, a celebrated French nobleman, was born in 1549, of a noble family. He was bred up by his mother in the protestant persuasion, and studied in several universities, both in France and other countries. In 1576 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. who received him very courteously, and made him a minister of his council. In 1578 he published a treatise on the church; and in the year following began his famous work on the Truth of the Christian Religion. In 1598 he published his book on the Eucharist, which occasioned a conference between him and Du Perron; the result of which was so much in his favour that he was called by many the Protestant Pope. In 1607 he printed a famous book against popery, entitled, *The Mystery of Iniquity*, or the History of the Papacy. This great man died at his seat in Poitou, in 1623. He wrote many pieces besides those here mentioned.

MORTIMER (John Hamilton), an English painter, was born at East Bourne, in Sussex, in 1739. He received his first instructions from his uncle, who was an itinerant painter; but afterwards he became a pupil of Hudson, and for some months resided with sir Joshua Reynolds. When the society for the encouragement of arts gave premiums for historical pictures, Mortimer carried away the prize of 100 guineas for a piece representing St. Paul converting the Britons. In 1779

M O S

he was appointed by his majesty a royal academician, without any solicitation; but that honour was hardly enjoyed by him, for he died the same year at his house in Norfolk-street.

* **MORTIMER** (John), an English agricultural writer, known by a good treatise on Husbandry. He died in 1736.

MORTON (Thomas), a learned English bishop, was born at York in 1564, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. In 1603 he attended lord Eure, ambassador to the emperor of Germany, as his chaplain, and in 1607 was appointed dean of Gloucester. In 1609 he was made dean of Winchester, and in 1615 advanced to the see of Chester; from whence he was translated to Litchfield and Coventry in 1618. In 1632 he was removed to Durham. He suffered many hardships in the great rebellion, notwithstanding his age and exemplary character. He died in 1659. This worthy bishop has some small pieces in print.

MORTON (James earl of), regent of Scotland, was born at Dalkeith in 1530, and educated under the famous Buchanan, at Paris. He returned to Scotland in 1554, and greatly promoted the reformation; but having been accused of the murder of lord Darnley, he fled to England. Afterwards he returned home, and was made chancellor of Scotland. In 1574 he succeeded the earl of Mar as regent, but resigned in 1579. He was condemned for high treason in 1581, and beheaded by a machine which he brought himself from England for the accommodation of his enemies, somewhat similar to the guillotine of France.

MORTON (William), a counsellor, who in the reign of Charles I. entered into the king's army, and became a lieutenant-colonel. In 1663 he was made a serjeant at law; and in 1665 a judge in the court of king's bench.

* **MORTON** (John), archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Dorchester, and became so eminent for his skill in jurisprudence, that Henry VI. and Edward IV. both made him a privy counsellor. He was also raised to the see of Ely, and lastly to the metropolitan seat of Canterbury. Henry VII. appointed him chancellor, and obtained for him a cardinal's hat. He died in 1500.

MOSCHOPULUS (Emanuel) a Greek grammarian of the 14th century, who was a native of Crete, and wrote a treatise on Grammar, which is extant.

MOSCHOPULUS (Emanuel), nephew

M O T

of the above. He was an eminent mathematician, and came into Italy about the year 1455.

MOSCHUS and **BION**, two Greek poets of antiquity, who were cotemporaries, and whose works are usually printed together in the *Poetae Minores*. No authentic particulars are known of them.

* **MOSES**, the celebrated Jewish legislator, was born in Egypt, of Hebrew parents, 1571 B.C. and bred up in the court of Pharaoh, but having slain an Egyptian, he fled into Midian, where he received a divine commission. He then returned to Egypt, and after performing a number of miracles before Pharaoh, conducted the Israelites through the Red Sea, and gave them laws and ordinances during their journey through the wilderness. He died there at the age of 120. His writings have been quoted and praised even by heathen authors themselves.

MOSES (Mendelsohn), a Prussian Jew, born at Berlin. He is commonly called, from his philosophical turn, the Jewish Socrates. He wrote a treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, and died in 1785.

MOSES (Miconti), a Spanish rabbi of the 14th century, who published at Venice a folio volume, entitled, *The Great Book of Precepts*, which is explanatory of the Jewish law.

MOSHEIM (John Lawrence), a learned German divine, was born in 1695, and acquired so much fame by his talents as to be invited to several universities. He settled at Gottingen, of which he was chosen chancellor, and died there in 1755. He translated Cudworth's *Intellectual System* into Latin; but his greatest work is his *Ecclesiastical History*, which has been translated into English by Dr. MacLaine.

Moss (Robert), an English divine, was born at Gillingham, in Norfolk, in 1666, and educated at Norwich school, from whence he removed to Bennet college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1685. In 1698 he became preacher to the society of Grey's-inn. He was created D.D. when queen Anne visited Cambridge in 1707, at which time he was one of her chaplains. In 1712 he was preferred to the deanery of Ely. He died in 1729. Dr. Moss was the author of eight volumes of sermons, and some tracts.

* **MOSSOP** (Henry), an eminent English tragedian, who died in 1774.

MOTHE LE VAYER (Francis de la), counsellor of state, and preceptor to the

duke of Anjou, was born at Paris in 1588. He was one of the best members of the French academy, and had several advantageous posts conferred on him. He died in 1672. His works consist of 15 volumes in 12mo.

MOTHE LE VAYER DE BOUTIGNI (Francis de la), master of requests, and of the same family with the preceding, died in 1585. He wrote a popular romance, called, *Therfis et Zélie*, and other works.

***MOTHERBY** (George), an English physician, who compiled a new Medical Dictionary, in one vol. folio, a work of great merit. He died in 1793, at the age of 62.

MOTTE (Antoine Houdart de la), an ingenious French writer, born at Paris 1672. At the age of 20 he produced a play, called, *Les Originaux*, which met with a bad reception. His succeeding pieces had better success. His *Discours sur Homere* is a masterly production, but it was nevertheless attacked by madame Dacier. He died in 1731. All his works were published in 11 vols. 8vo. in 1754, and consist of pieces in prose and verse.

MOTTEUX (Peter Antony), a Frenchman, born in Normandy in 1660. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to England, and turned merchant. He translated *Don Quixote* into English, and wrote several pieces. He died in 1718, at a disorderly house near the Strand.

MOTTEVILL (Francis Bertrand dame de), a French lady, was born in Normandy about 1615. She became an attendant on Ann of Austria, whose history she wrote, in 5 vols. which has been frequently printed. She died in 1689.

MOTTLEY (John), an English gentleman, born in London in 1692. He had a hand in the farce of the *Devil to Pay*, and wrote five dramatic pieces, also a *Life of the czar Peter the Great*. He died in 1750.

MOUCHERON (Isaac), an eminent landscape painter, born at Amsterdam in 1670. He spent some time in Italy, where he sketched a number of fine views after nature. He then returned to his own country, and died at Amsterdam in 1744. His pictures are greatly valued all over Europe.

MOUFET (Thomas), an English medical writer, the first who introduced chymical remedies into this country. He took his doctor's degree abroad, and settled at Ipswich, but spent the latter part of his life near Wilton, in Wiltshire.

He died about 1600. His principal work is entitled, *Theatrum Infectorum*.

MOULIN (Peter du), son of the great Molinæus or du Moulin. He became chaplain to Charles II. and prebendary of Canterbury. He was the author of some polemical pieces, and died in 1684.

MOULIN (Gabriel du), a French ecclesiastic, who wrote, 1. *Histoire Generale de Normandie sous les Ducs*, Rouen, 1631, folio. 2. *Histoire des Conquetes des Normans dans les Royaumes de Naples et de Sicilie*, folio.

MOUNTFORT (William), an English actor and dramatic writer, was born in Staffordshire in 1659. Cibber describes him as an excellent performer in the comic line. He was murdered by captain Hill and lord Mohun in Norfolk-street, in the Strand, in the winter of 1692. Hill made his escape, and lord Mohun, for want of sufficient evidence, was acquitted. Mr. Mountfort wrote six dramatic pieces, which are enumerated in the *Biographia Dramatica*.

MOURET (John Joseph), a French musician, born at Avignon in 1682. He composed several elegant works, and died in 1738.

MOURGUES (Matthew de), a learned jesuit, who was employed by cardinal Richelieu in defending his administration and the conduct of the queen mother. But at last he lost the favour of that prelate, and died in the hospital of incurables in 1670.

MOURGUES (Michael), another French jesuit, and a man of considerable parts. He wrote a treatise on French poetry, a treatise on Geometry, and other works. He died in 1713.

MOUVANS (Paul Richard), surnamed the Brave, a protestant officer, who greatly distinguished himself in the civil wars of France in the 16th century, and died in battle.

MOYLE (Walter), an ingenious writer, was born in Cornwall in 1672. He received his academical education at Oxford, and removed from thence to the Temple, where he studied the law with great application. He was for some years a member of parliament, and resided wholly in London. At length he retired to his family seat, and devoted his time to study. He died there in 1721. His works were published in 3 vols. 8vo. after his death. The principal piece in these curious volumes is a *Dissertation on the Miracle of the Thundering Legion*.

MOYSE (Henry), a Scottish gentleman, who was page to king James, and

afterwards one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber. He wrote a diary of what passed at court, an edition of which was printed in 1753. He died in 1630, aged 57.

* **MOZART** (Wolfgang), a famous German musician, was born at Salzburg in 1756. He received his instructions in music from his father, who was master of the chapel at Salzburg; and his proficiency was so great, that when a child he played before the emperor, who called him the "little forcerer." In 1763 he went with his father and sister to Paris, and from thence to London, where he performed before the king, and published six sonatas for the harpsichord. In 1766 this musical family returned to Salzburg. In 1769 young Mozart went to Italy, where his talents excited great admiration; the pope conferred on him the order of the golden spur, and at Bologna he was admitted a member of the philo-harmonic society. In his twenty-fifth year he settled at Vienna, where he was held in great esteem by the emperor Joseph II. and there he composed his principal works. This ingenious man died in 1791, leaving a family unprovided for; but the cities of Vienna and Prague strove for the honour of relieving their distress in the loss of so valuable a friend.

* **MUDGE** (John), an English physician, and an excellent mechanic, was the son of a clergyman at Plymouth, in Devonshire. He wrote a treatise on the catarrhus cough, and improved the formation of reflecting telescopes. He died in 1793.

* **MUDO** (Hernandez), a Spanish painter, who was both deaf and dumb. He was the disciple of Titian, and was employed many years by Philip II. of Spain in the Escorial: his performances in which palace procured him a noble recompence and distinguished honour.

MUET (Peter le), a French architect, born at Dijon in 1591. He superintended the fortifications of several towns in Picardy, and was employed by Anne of Austria in building the church of Val de Grace in Paris. He wrote some treatises on architecture, and died in 1669.

MUGGLETON (Lodowick), an English taylor and fanatic, who wrote several books full of nonsense and blasphemy, which were burnt by the hangman, and the author pilloried; however, he obtained some followers, and it is said that his sect is not quite extinct to this day. He died in 1697, aged 90.

MUIS (Simeon de), professor of He-

brew at Paris, who wrote a valuable commentary on the Psalms in Latin. He died in 1664.

MULLER (John), a famous astronomer, was born in Franconia in 1436. Pope Sixtus IV. appointed him archbishop of Ratibon, and invited him to Rome; but on his journey thither he was assassinated, though others say he died of the plague. He was also called Regiomontanus, and wrote several esteemed works.

MULLER (John), a celebrated engraver, who flourished about the year 1600. He was brought up under Goltzius, whose manner he imitated with success.

MUMMIUS (Lucius), a Roman consul, who, for his victories over the Achæans, was called Achaicus. He destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, and sent the works of the ancient artists which he found to Rome.

MUNCER (Thomas), a furious German anabaptist, who committed dreadful ravages, and headed 40,000 men, but was defeated by the landgrave of Hesse, and taken prisoner. He was beheaded at Mulhausen in 1525.

MUNCKER (Thomas), a learned German, who published, 1. *Mythographi Latini*; 2. An edition of Hyginus, with notes. He died in 1680.

MUNDAY (Anthony), an English comic poet and performer, who lived at the beginning of the seventeenth century, but none of his works are extant. He was a servant to the earl of Oxford, and messenger of the queen's bed-chamber.

MUNDINUS, a celebrated anatomist, born at Florence. His treatise on anatomy was printed at Paris in 1478.

MUNICH (Burchard Christopher), a marshal in the service of Russia, was a native of Oldenburgh. He served with great glory against the Turks in 1737; but in 1741, by order of the empress Elizabeth, he was sent to Siberia, where he remained twenty years. At the accession of Peter III. he was recalled, and appeared at court in the sheep-skin dress which he wore in his exile. The emperor restored him to his former rank, and he enjoyed the favour of Peter and Catherine till his death, which happened in 1764.

MUNNICKS (John), professor of anatomy, botany, and physic, at Utrecht, was the author of several works on anatomical and medical subjects. He died in 1711, aged 59.

MUNSTER (Sebastian), a learned German divine, was born at Ingelheim in

1489. He entered among the cordeliers, but afterwards attached himself to Luther. He died of the plague at Basil in 1552. Munster was the first who published a Chaldic grammar. He also gave the world a Talmudic Dictionary; a Latin Version of the Old Testament; and an Universal Cosmography. He was professor of Hebrew at Basil.

MUNTING (Abraham), an excellent botanist, who published several works, the chief of which was his *Phitographia Curiosa*, printed at Amsterdam in 1727. He died in 1683.

MURATORI (Louis Anthony), an Italian writer, was born near Bologna in 1672. The duke of Modena made him his librarian, and keeper of the archives of his duchy. He died in 1750, leaving several learned works behind him, the chief of which are, 1. *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores ab Ann. 500 ad 1500*, 27 vols. fol.; 2. *Antiquitates Italicae mediæ ævi*, five Dissertationes de moribus Italici Populi, ab inclinatione Romani imperii, usque ad An. 1500, 6 vols. fol.

MURETUS (Marc Anthony), a learned critic, was born at Muret near Limoges, in France, in 1526. He recited in 1552, in the church of the bernardines at Paris, an oration *De dignitate ac præstantia studii theologici*, but, the year following, was thrown into prison for an unnatural crime. However he was released, and went to Toulouse, where he read lectures in civil law; but was there guilty of the same offence, on which he fled into Italy, and in 1576 entered into orders. He died in 1585. His works have been printed in several volumes: they consist of orations, poems, epistles, and translations of Greek authors.

MURILLO (Bartholomew), a Spanish painter, born at Piles, near Seville, in 1610, and died at Madrid in 1685. Though he painted historical pieces and landscapes, yet his favourite subjects were beggar boys in different actions and amusements. He was equal to Paul Veronese; and the king of Spain had so great an admiration of his talents, as to give him a patent of nobility.

MURRAY (James), a Scotch divine, born at Dunkeld, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A. He refused a living in his own country, and came to London, where he officiated to a congregation in Swallow-street. He wrote a work, entitled, *Aletheia, or a System of Moral Truths*, 4 vols. 12mo. He died in 1758, aged 55.

MURRAY (James), a minister of the

church of Scotland, who wrote a *History of the American War*, 4 vols. 8vo.; *Sermons to Asses*; and a *History of the Churches in England and Scotland*, 3 vols. 8vo. He died in 1782.

MURRAY (James earl of), a natural son of James V. king of Scotland, by a daughter of the earl of Mar, and born in 1529. He was created earl of Murray by queen Mary, whom he treated in the most ungrateful manner. In 1567 he was appointed regent of Scotland, during the minority of James VI; but was shot in the town of Linlithgow, in 1571, by one Hamilton, whose wife he had ill used.

* MURRAY (Thomas), a portrait painter, born in Scotland about 1666. He was employed by the royal family and several of the nobility. He died in 1724.

MURRAY (William), a dissenting minister, was a native of Scotland, and settled as pastor of a congregation at Birmingham, where he died in 1753, aged 62. He wrote a good work, entitled, *Closet Devotions*.

MURRAY (William, earl of Mansfield), was fourth son of David earl of Stormont, and born at Perth in 1705. He received his education at Westminster school, and was elected off for Christchurch in 1723. Here he took his degrees in arts, and then went abroad. On returning from his travels he became a member of Lincoln's-inn, and in due course was called to the bar. He soon distinguished himself as an advocate, and in 1742 was appointed solicitor-general, and chosen into parliament for Boroughbridge. In 1754 he was made attorney-general, and in 1756 chief justice of the King's-bench. He was soon after created baron of Mansfield. The year following he accepted the office of chancellor of the exchequer, which was done merely to effect a coalition of parties; and thereby an administration was formed, which carried the glory of the British arms to an unrivalled pitch. At the commencement of the present-reign lord Mansfield was shamefully insulted in numerous libels, and in the affair of Mr. Wilkes he was exposed to the malicious attacks of party and faction. In 1776 he was created earl of Mansfield, with remainder to Louisa viscountess Stormont, and her heirs male. In 1780, when the metropolis was a scene of lawless riot, his lordship's house in Bloomsbury-square was burnt down by the mob, and he escaped with difficulty. A vote of the house of commons was passed to make him a compensation for his loss, but he generously refused to

M U S

cept of any reparation. In June, 1788, age and infirmities compelled him to resign his office, on which occasion he was addressed in a most respectful letter by the bar, which was transmitted to him by Mr. Erskine. This great man died in 1793, and was buried in Westminster abbey. As he left no children, his earldom descended to his nephew, lord Stormont.

MUSA (Antonius), a Greek physician, who cured Augustus of a dangerous fit of illness by bathing. He was the first who advised the use of the cold bath. The Romans erected a statue to his honour. He is said to have wrote two tracts, one *De Herba Botanica*, and the other *De tuenda Valetudine*, both extant.

MUSEUS, an ancient Greek poet, who flourished before Homer. All his works are lost; but there passes under his name a piece, entitled, *The Loves of Hero and Leander*.

MUSCHENBROECK (Peter de), an eminent natural philosopher and mathematician, born at Urrecht about 1700. He died professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Leyden in 1761. His course of philosophy is an excellent work, and has been translated into English in 2 vols. 8vo.

MUSCULUS (Wolfgangus), a learned protestant divine, was born at Dieuze upon Lorrain in 1497. He entered among the benedictines, and became a good preacher; but, having embraced Luther's principles, he was obliged to fly to Strasburg, where he married. He suffered considerable hardships, and was reduced to work for his bread. At length he was made minister deacon in the principal church of Strasburg, from whence he removed to Augsburg in 1527, and by degrees prevailed upon the magistrates to abolish the popish worship in their city. When that place was taken by Charles V. he retired to Switzerland, and in 1549 was appointed professor of divinity at Bern, where he died in 1563. He was a man of deep learning, and translated several pieces from the Greek fathers into Latin. He also published *Comments on the Scriptures*.

MUSCULUS (Andrew), a lutheran divine, and professor of divinity at Frankfurt on the Oder. He died in 1580. He wrote several books which are now sunk into oblivion.

MUSGRAVE (William), an English physician and antiquary, was born at Charlton in Somersethire, in 1657. He was probationer fellow of New college,

M U T

Oxford, and in 1684 was chosen secretary to the royal society. He took his doctor's degree in 1689, and in 1691 went to reside at Exeter, where he died in 1721. He wrote some pieces in the line of his profession, but more on the subject of antiquities.

MUSIUS (Cornelius), a learned Dutchman, born at Delft in 1503. He wrote several religious poems, which are distinguished by their purity and elegance of style. He was put to death by William de la Marck at Leyden, in 1572.

MUSSATI (Albertin), an historian and poet of Padua, and minister to the emperor Henry VII. His historical works have been commended by good judges. He died in 1329.

MUSO (Cornelius), a celebrated preaching friar, who wrote sermons on the Creed, printed at Venice, in Italian, in 1590. He was bishop of Bitonto, and assisted at the council of Trent. He died in 1574, aged 63.

* **MUSTAPHA I.** emperor of the Turks, succeeded his brother Achmet in 1617; but the same year he was deposed by the Janisaries, and thrown into prison. He was afterwards released, and placed again on the throne, but deposed once more by the Janisaries, and sent to the seven towers, where he was strangled in 1623.

* **MUSTAPHA II.** son of Mahomet IV. succeeded Achmet II. his uncle, in 1695. He defeated the imperialists at Temeswar, and made war, with success, against the Venetians, Poles, and the Russians; but, at length, fortune turned against him, and he was forced to make peace. His subjects deposed him in 1703, and he died the same year.

* **MUSTAPHA III.** the son of Achmet III. ascended the throne in 1757. He was a weak minded prince, and drained the treasury by his extravagancies. He died in 1774.

MUSURUS (Marcus), a native of Candia, who came into Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and taught Greek with great reputation at Padua. Pope Leo X. made him archbishop of Malvazia in the Morea. He died soon after obtaining it in 1517. He published editions of Aristophanes and Athenæus.

MUTIANO (Girolamo), an eminent painter, was born at Brescia in 1528, and died at Rome in 1590. He studied the manner of Titian, and painted landscapes in an excellent style. He also painted historical subjects.

MUTIVUS (Cælius), first named Codrus,

N A N

and afterwards Scævola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself greatly in the war with Porfenna. When that prince besieged Rome, Mutius entered his camp in order to assassinate him, but, by mistake, stabbed one of his attendants. On being seized and brought before Porfenna, he said that he was one of 300 youths who had engaged, by oath, to take away his life. He added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer." Then, without hesitation, he thrust it into some coals which were burning on the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porfenna, struck with this intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scævola, which means left-handed, was afterwards annexed to all of this family.

MUTIUS (Hubric), professor at Basil, who published a History of Germany in 1539.

* **MYN** (Herbert van der), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1684. He was excellent in painting fruits and flowers, but afterwards applied himself to history and portrait. His most capital picture is one representing the denial of St. Peter. He died in 1741.

N A N

MYREPSUS (Nicolas), a physician of Alexandria, who published a Pharmacopœia collected from the Greek and Arabic writers about the close of the thirteenth century. It has been often printed.

MYSON, one of the seven wise men of Greece. Anacharsis the Scythian having enquired of Apollo, who was the wisest man in Greece, was answered, "He who is now plowing his fields."—This man was Myson.

* **MYTENS** (Arnold), a painter, born at Brussels in 1541. He formed his style in the taste of the Roman school, and painted several capital pictures for churches in Italy. He died in 1602.

* **MYTENS** (Martin), a Swedish painter, born at Stockholm in 1695, and died in 1755. He visited various countries, and had the honour to paint the portraits of several princes, particularly the czar Peter, who pressed him to settle at Petersburg; but being bent on a journey to Italy he declined the offer. At length he settled at Vienna, where he was held in great esteem by the emperor Charles VI. His best performance is a representation of the story of Esther and Ahasuerus.

N.

* **NABONASSAR** king of Babylon. He is celebrated by the famous epoch which bears his name, and which commenced in the year 747 B.C.

NÆVIUS (Cneius), a Latin poet who served originally in the army, but quitted that profession, and devoted himself to letters. He wrote several comedies, one of which was so displeasing to Metellus, the consul, on account of its satirical strokes, that he got him banished to Utica, where he died 203 B.C. Some fragments of his are extant.

NAHUM, the 7th of the minor prophets. He was a native of Galilee, and prophesied in the reign of Hezekiah.

NALTON (James), an English non-conformist divine, who was preacher at St. Leonard's, Foster-lane. He died in 1662. Many of his sermons are in print.

NANI (John Baptist), a noble Venetian, and professor of St. Mark, was born in 1616. In 1641 he was admitted of the college of senators, and shortly after was sent ambassador to France. He returned home in 1648, having obtained

from Louis XIII. considerable succours for carrying on the war against the Turks. In 1654 he was sent ambassador to Germany, where he rendered considerable services to the republic. He continued to serve his country on many great occasions, and was appointed by the senate to write the History of Venice, of which he only published a part; but left the rest in a state fit for the press when he died in 1678.

NANNIUS (Peter), a learned Dutchman, was born at Alcmæer in 1500. The work by which he is best known is entitled, Dialogues of Heroines. He translated many of the Greek classics, and died in 1557.

NANTUEIL (Robert), a celebrated miniature painter and engraver, was born at Rheims in 1630. He drew the portrait of Louis XIV. in crayons, with so much elegance, that the king made him designer and engraver to his cabinet, with a considerable salary. He died at Paris in 1678. His engravings of portraits are highly valued.

NAOGEORGUS (Thomas), a native of Bavaria, who wrote satirical verses against the Romish clergy, for which he was severely persecuted. He died in 1578.

NAPIER, or **NEPER** (John), baron of Kerchefton in Scotland, distinguished himself by the invention of logarithms. He also discovered the arithmetical rods which go by his name. His lordship was not only an able mathematician but a learned theologian, and wrote a curious book on the Revelations. He died in 1617.

NARES (James), doctor of music, and an eminent composer in that science, was born at Stanwell, in Middlesex, in 1715. He was first placed under Mr. Gates, master of the royal choristers; and then under Dr. Pepusch. In 1734 he became organist of York cathedral. In 1753 he succeeded Dr. Green as organist and composer to his majesty; and about the same time was created doctor of music at Cambridge. In 1757 he was appointed master of the choristers, which place he held till 1780, and then resigned it. He died in 1783. His works are very respectable.

NASH (Richard), an extraordinary character, was born at Swansea in South Wales in 1674, and received his education at Caermarthen school, from whence he was sent to Jesus college, Oxford; but was sent back to his friends on account of an intrigue. He then entered into the army as an ensign, but soon becoming disgusted with that profession, he became a student at the Temple, where he had the honour of conducting a pageant for the entertainment of king William. In 1704 Nash went to Bath, which he contrived to make a fashionable place of resort by instituting public amusements. He was chosen master of the ceremonies, a situation for which he was admirably qualified, and which he discharged with so much propriety as to be regarded there the father of the city. His generosity was unbounded, and many stories are told of his excessive good nature. By his means a noble hospital was erected there; and in the severe winter of 1739 his charities were great and incredible. Though he was extremely given to gaming, he amassed no riches, and was reduced at the last to a state of poverty. He died in 1761, and his remains were interred in the abbey church at Bath.

NASH (Thomas), an ingenious English writer, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He entered into the church, but it does not appear that he

met with any preferment. He wrote a poem called *Pierce Pennyless*, and some other works. He died about 1600.

* **NASINI** (Giuseppe Nicola), an historical painter, born near Siena in 1660 and studied under his father, after which he became a disciple of *Ciro Ferri*, at whose recommendation he was employed by the grand duke of Tuscany. His chief works are, the Death of Cato, and a *Lucretia*. He died in 1736.

* **NATHAN**, the prophet who lived in the reigns of David and Solomon. He denounced the anger of the Lord to the former king in a beautiful parable, which brought him to repentance.

NATHAN (Isaac, or Mordecai), was the first who compiled a Hebrew concordance, which he began in 1438, and ended it in 1448. It was printed first at Venice in 1523.

NATTIER (John Marc), a French painter, born in 1685. His designs for the Luxembourg gallery were engraved in 1 vol. fol. 1710. He died in 1766.

NATTIER (Laurence), an engraver of intaglios, who published a book of ancient gems, and died at Petersburg in 1763.

NAVAGIERO (Andrew), a noble Venetian of the 16th century, who undertook the history of Venice; but died without completing it. His other works were printed at Padua in 1718. He died in 1529.

NAVAGIERO (Bernard), bishop of Verona, and a relation of the preceding. He was employed on several embassies, and wrote a life of pope Paul IV.

NAVARETTA (Balthazar), a Spanish writer of the order of St. Dominic, who flourished at the close of the 16th century; but his works are not esteemed.

NAUDE (Gabriel), a French physician, was born at Paris in 1600. His reputation was so great that the faculty of physic appointed him in 1628 to make the customary discourse on the reception of licentiates; and in 1631 cardinal Bagni made him his librarian and Latin secretary. Louis XIII. appointed him his physician; and cardinal Mazarine made him his librarian. That minister gave him a canonry of Verdun, and the priory of Artige in the Limosin. When Mazarine fell into disgrace, Naude accepted an invitation from Christina queen of Sweden, and went to be her library-keeper; but he soon grew tired of that situation, and returned to his own country, where he died in 1653. His principal work is an *Apology for the Great Men who have been accused of Magic*.

NEC

NAUDE (Philip), a French protestant, born at Metz in 1654. On the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he went to Berlin, where he died in 1729. He wrote a treatise on Geometry, and some other works.

NAYLER (James), a famous quaker, born in Yorkshire about 1616. He was a soldier in the parliament army; but being converted by George Fox, he commenced preacher, and became popular among the quakers. In 1656 he was committed to prison in Exeter, and while there received a letter from some of the friends, who applied to him the appellations of the prince of peace, and the only begotten son of God. After his release he went to Bristol, where the deluded fanatics ushered him in with the same ceremonies as Christ entered Jerusalem, singing before him, "Holy is the Lord God of Hosts, hosanna in the highest!" For this Nayler was apprehended and sent to London, where he was sentenced to stand in the pillory with a label expressing the nature of his offence, to have his tongue bored through with a hot iron, to be publicly whipped, and branded in the forehead with the letter B. After this he was confined about two years, and on his release in 1660 he set out for Yorkshire, but was robbed and left bound on the road, near King's Ripon in Huntingdonshire, and died a few days afterwards.

* **NEAL** (Daniel), an English divine and historian, was born in London in 1678, and educated first at Merchant-taylor's-school, and then at a dissenting academy kept by Mr. Rowe; after which he went to Utrecht and Leyden. In 1706 he was chosen pastor of a congregation of independents, in Aldersgate-street, which afterwards removed to Jewin-street. He wrote a history of New England, 2 vols. 8vo.; a history of the Puritans, 4 vols. 8vo. and some other works. He died in 1743.

NEANDER (Michael), a protestant divine, was born in Silesia in 1513. His learning procured him the place of rector of the academy of Ilfeldt in Germany, which was afterwards removed to Pforzheim. He died in 1595. He wrote several works for the use of schools.

NEARCHUS, one of Alexander's captains, who navigated the Indian ocean. An account of his voyage is extant, and has lately been published in English, with learned notes and dissertations by Dr. Vincent. Nearchus, after the death of Alexander, was appointed governor of Lycia and Pamphylia.

* **NECHO**, king of Egypt, called in scripture Pharaoh Necho. He made a com-

NEE

munication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, which undertaking cost him 12,000 men. Herodotus says that in his reign Africa was first circumnavigated.

* **NECK** (John Van), a Dutch painter, born at Naarden in 1635. He excelled in designing naked figures; but his capital performance is a picture representing Simeon with Christ in his arms, in a church at Amsterdam. He died in 1714.

NECKAM (Alexander), a canon of Exeter, and abbot of St. Mary's, Cirencester. He was a good poet, and a man of considerable learning for his age, particularly in the sciences. He died in 1217.

* **NECTARIUS**, patriarch of Constantinople, was born at Tarsus, and appointed to the patriarchate in 381, by Theodosius the Younger. He was a man of great piety, and died in 397.

NEEDHAM (Marchamont), a satirical English writer, was born at Benford in Oxfordshire in 1620, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford. He afterwards became a lawyer's clerk in London, and at length turned physician. In the civil war he distinguished himself by his political writings, first against the parliament, and afterwards against monarchy. At the restoration he obtained his pardon with difficulty, after which he exercised physic among the dissenters. He died in 1678. His principal performances were a kind of newspapers called *Mercuries*, as the *Mercurius Britannicus*, *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, and *Mercurius Politicus*.

NEEDHAM (John Tuberville), a Roman catholic divine, was born at London in 1713, and educated at Douay, where he entered into orders. His superiors appointed him professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon. He afterwards became travelling tutor to a nobleman; and, finally, settled in London, where he was chosen fellow of the royal society. He died in 1781. He wrote several papers on experimental philosophy in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

NEEDLER (Benjamin), a nonconformist minister, was born at Lalam, in Middlesex, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow. He died in 1682.

NEEDLER (Thomas), an English writer, had a place in the navy-office, and died in 1718, aged 28. His works in verse and prose were printed in 1 vol. 12mo. by Dr. Duncombe, in 1724, and were well received.

NEEFS (Peter), a Flemish painter, who was a disciple of Steenwick, and attached himself to painting perspective, and the insides of churches, in which he

N E M

was hardly ever equalled. His son was also a good painter, but not equal to the father.

* **NEER** (Arnold van der), a painter of landscapes and moonlight scenes, was born at Amsterdam in 1619, and died in 1683. His pictures are still in good esteem. His son Hendrick was an excellent artist in history, portrait, and landscape. He died in 1703.

NEHEMIAH, a celebrated Jew, was the son of Hachaliah, and born in Babylon during the captivity. He became cup-bearer to Artaxerxes Longomanus, who gave him leave to go to Judea, and rebuild Jerusalem. He returned to that prince again in 3363, but made a second journey to Jerusalem, where he died, A.M. 3580.

NELSON (Robert), an excellent English writer, was born in London in 1656, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1680, he was chosen F.R.S. and the same year went on his travels, accompanied by Dr. Halley. In 1682 he married lady Lucy, widow of sir Kingsmill Lucy, who added considerably to his fortune. After the revolution, he joined the nonjurors in their worship; but continued to keep up an intimacy with Tillotson, and other great men of the opposite persuasion. However, in 1709, he returned to the communion of the church of England, and died at Kensington in 1714. Mr. Nelson wrote several esteemed works of a religious kind, the best known of which are, 1. *The Practice of True Devotion*, 1708, 8vo.; 2. *A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts*, 1704, 8vo. He also wrote the *Life of bishop Bull*, prefixed to his sermons.

NELSON (Valentine), an English divine, was born at Malton in Yorkshire, in 1671, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Rippon, and the living of St. Martin's, in York, where he died in 1724. He was the author of a volume of sermons.

NEMESIANUS (Aurelius Olympius), a Latin poet of the 3d century, who wrote a poem, entitled *Cynegeticon*, still extant, and also four eclogues, the whole of which were published by Paul Manutius, in 1538; and at Leyden in 1653.

NEMESIUS, a Greek philosopher, who embraced the christian religion, and was made bishop of Emessa, in Phoenicia. He flourished in the 5th century. We have by him a piece, entitled, *De Na-*

N E R

tura Hominis, an edition of which appeared at Oxford in 1671.

NEMOURS (Marie d'Orleans), an eminent French lady, was daughter of the duke of Longueville, and born in 1625, wrote a lively work, entitled, *Memoirs of the War of the Fronde*; usually printed with those of Joli. She died in 1707.

NENNIUS, an ancient British writer of the 9th century, who wrote the *History of Britain*; a Latin MS. of which is among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum.

NEPOS (Cornelius), a Latin historian in the reign of Augustus, whose patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works, we have only his lives of illustrious Greek and Roman generals; the best editions of which are, that of Lugd. Bat. 1773; and that of Glasgow, 12mo. 1761.

NERI (Philip de), an Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1485, of a noble family. In 1532 he was chosen by duke Alexander to be one of the 48 magistrates, who were afterwards denominated senators. He was great with the family of Medicis, and died at Florence in 1556. His *Commentari de fatti Civili*, or a history of affairs transacted in Florence, from 1215 to 1537, was printed at Augsburg in 1728.

NERO (Claudius Domitius Cæsar), a Roman emperor, was the son of Caius Domitius, and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He succeeded Claudius, whom Agrippina murdered to make way for his accession. The beginning of his reign was attended with circumstances that made him popular. But this fair appearance did not last long. He soon shewed the baseness of his disposition; and committed a series of cruelties and extravagancies unparalleled in the history of mankind. He murdered his own mother; his tutor Seneca; and a vast number of other persons. He turned actor on the Roman stage, and wrestled at the Olympic games. He committed unnatural crimes in the most public manner, and having caused Rome to be set on fire, beheld the spectacle from a high tower with delight, playing on his lyre. Several conspiracies were formed against him, none of which succeeded but that of Galba. Nero fearing to fall into the hands of the people, put an end to himself, A.D. 68, and of his age 32.

NERVA (Coceius), a Roman emperor who succeeded Domitian. His character was very gentle, and he shewed his wisdom in chusing Trajan to be his successor. He studied in all things the good of his subjects, and died in 98, aged 72.

NEW

Nerva was the first Roman emperor of foreign extraction. He was a native of Crete.

NESBIT (Thomas), a Scotch antiquary, was the son of the lord-president Nesbit, and born at Edinburgh in 1672. He wrote an excellent book on heraldry, and a vindication of Scottish antiquities, which is in MS. in the advocates' library at Edinburgh. He died in 1725.

NESTOR, a Russian monk, born in 1056, and died about 1115. He wrote a description of Russia, and the annals of that country from 858 to about 1113; a German translation of which was published by Muller in 1732.

NESTORIUS, a bishop of Constantinople, in 431. He was a native of Syria; and was deposed from his bishopric for denying the doctrine of the incarnation, or the two natures of Christ. His opinions spread widely over the East, and still have followers in those parts.

NETSCHER (Gaspard), an eminent painter, was born at Prague in 1636. He studied his art in Holland, and then went to Bourdeaux, where he married. He afterwards returned to Holland, where he became greatly celebrated as a portrait painter. He died at the Hague in 1684.

NEVE (Timothy), an English divine, was born in Shropshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and rector of Alwalton, in Huntingdonshire, where he died, and was buried about 1740. He communicated to the Spalding society an essay on the Invention of Printing, and on our first Printers.

NEWCOMB (Thomas), an ingenious English clergyman, was born in Herefordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1734 he became rector of Stopham in Sussex. He kept an excellent seminary for youth at Hackney. Mr. Newcomb wrote a number of excellent poems, and turned Hervey's Meditations into blank verse, in the manner of Young's Night Thoughts.

NEWTON (John), an English divine and mathematician, was born at Oundle in Northamptonshire in 1622, and brought up at Edmund-hall, Oxford. In 1661 he was created D.D. made king's chaplain, and rector of Rofs in Herefordshire, where he died in 1678. His works are, 1. *Astronomia Britannica*, 1656, 4to. 2. *Help to Calculation*; with tables of declination, ascension, &c. 3. *Trigonometria Britannica*, folio. 5. *Geometrical Trigonometry*, 1659. 6. *Mathematical Elements*, &c. &c.

NEW

NEWTON (sir Isaac), an illustrious philosopher, was born at Woolstrop, in Lincolnshire in 1642. His father left him, while an infant, to the care of his mother, who, though she took a second husband, did by no means neglect the education of her son. She first sent him to Grantham school, and next to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he had for a tutor Mr. Isaac Barrow. He took up Euclid, but soon dismissed that author as too easy for him. As the analytical method of Des Cartes was then become popular, he applied himself to it, and made several improvements. In 1664 he took his degree of B.A. and about the same time invented his method of infinite series and fluxions. Shortly after this, he set about grinding optic glasses, in which employment he made that discovery which produced his theory of light and colours. While he was in the country in 1665, he started the hint which gave rise to his system of the world, and laid the foundation of his Principia. The occasion was this: he was sitting in his garden, and observing an apple to fall from a tree, he began to reflect on the power of gravitation. He thought pretty much upon the matter at the time, but laid it aside till a more convenient opportunity. In 1667 he took his degree of M.A. and about this time was deeply engaged in perfecting his newly-invented reflecting telescope. Two years afterwards, he was chosen a fellow of the royal society; and succeeded Dr. Barrow in the mathematical professorship at Cambridge. In 1687 appeared his immortal work, entitled, *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. The year following he was chosen a member for the university in the convention parliament; and in 1696 was made master of the mint. The same year he was appointed president of the royal society, in which honourable station he sat till his death. In 1704 he published his discovery of fluxions, to which honour Leibnitz artfully laid claim; and this occasioned some dispute between him and our great philosopher. In 1705 queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He enjoyed a remarkable share of health till the period of his dissolution, owing to his great temperance, and, perhaps, to the equanimity of his temper, which was never known to be ruffled, even on the most provoking occasions. He died at the age of 85, March 20, 1726-7; and his remains were interred, after lying in state in the Jerusalem chamber, in Westminster abbey, where a noble monument has been erected to his me-

mory. His countenance was pleasing and venerable, especially when he took off his peruke, and shewed his silver locks, which were pretty thick. He never made use of spectacles, and lost but one tooth in his whole life. His genius is best seen in his works, a complete and elegant edition of which was given by bishop Horsley, in 5 vols. 4to. 1784. Sir Isaac added to his other great qualities a thorough belief in revelation, and spent a good part of his time in studying and explaining the prophetic scriptures. One anecdote of this great man may be useful, and therefore merits a place here. Dr. Halley was an unbeliever, and was once speaking rather freely on the subject of revelation, in company with Sir Isaac, who pointedly said to him—"Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of mathematics, because that is a subject which you have studied, and well understand; but you should not talk of christianity, for you have *not* studied it; *I have*, and know you know nothing of the matter." Sir Isaac was never married, and perhaps had never time to think of it, being constantly immersed in the profoundest studies, and not being willing to have them broken by domestic concerns.

NEWTON (Richard), a worthy English divine, was born in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Westminster school, and elected from thence to Christ-church, Oxford; where he became eminent as a tutor, and took his degrees. In 1710 he was appointed principal of Hart-hall, but obtained scarcely any other preferment, except a canonry of Christ-church just before his death, which happened in 1753. Dr. Newton, in 1740, obtained a charter for converting Harthall, into Hertford college. He published a masterly performance, entitled, *Pluralities Indefensible*, and an edition of *Theophrastus*, with English notes.

NEWTON (Thomas), a learned writer of the 16th century, eminent for his Latin poetry. He practised physic, though he was in orders, and kept a school. He died in 1607.

NEWTON (Thomas), a learned English bishop, was born at Litchfield in Staffordshire, in 1703. He received part of his education at his native place, and partly at Westminster school; from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and was chosen fellow. On entering into orders, he became curate of St. George, Hanover-square; and in 1738, morning-preacher at the chapel in Spring-garden.

In 1744 he was preferred to the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, Cheap-side; and the year following took his degree of D.D. In 1747 he was chosen lecturer of St. George, Hanover-square; and the same year married the daughter of Dr. Trebeck, the rector. In 1749 appeared his edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, with notes, variorum. In 1756 he was made chaplain to the king; and afterwards prebendary of Westminster, and precentor of York. In 1761 he obtained the bishopric of Bristol, to which was added, in 1768, the deanery of St. Paul's. He died at his deanery in 1782. Dr. Newton will principally be known as the author of some valuable *Dissertations on the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament*, in 2 vols. 8vo.

NICAISE (Claude), a French antiquary, born at Dijon. He entered into orders, and obtained a canonry, which he resigned, and went to Rome, where he resided several years. He died in 1701, aged 78. He published, 1. *De Nummo Pantheo*; 2. *A Discourse on the Form and Figure of the Syrenes*; 3. *A Dissertation on the Schools of Athens and Parnassus*, which were two of Raphael's pictures.

NICANDER of Colophon, a grammarian, poet, and physician, who flourished B.C. 140. Of all the writings he composed, two only are extant; one entitled, *Theriaca*, describing in verse the accidents resulting from wounds made by venomous animals, and their remedies; 2. *Alexipharmaca*, or a poem on poisons, and their antidotes.

NICAUSIS, or, according to the Arabians, **BALKIS**, queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon upon the report which had reached her of his wisdom. Her country was probably that part of Arabia Felix which was inhabited by the Sabeans; but Josephus pretends that she reigned over Egypt and Ethiopia.

* **NICOLLS (Richard)**, an English poet, born in 1584. He wrote additions to the *Mirror for Magistrates*; *England's Eliza*; and other poems.

* **NICEPHORUS I.** emperor of the east, was chancellor of the empire, but took the throne, in 802, from the empress Irene, whom he sent to the isle of Myrene. The first part of his reign was commendable; but at length he gave way to a cruel disposition, and committed such crimes that the people revolted, and proclaimed Bardanes the Turk emperor, who was defeated. Nicephorus afterwards reigned worse than ever; but marching against the Bulgarians, his ar-

my met with an overthrow, and he was slain, in 811.

* **NICEPHORUS II.** (Phocas), a nobleman of Constantinople, whose character was so popular, that he was raised to the imperial seat in 963, and married the widow of his predecessor, Romanus the Younger. He drove the Saracens out of a great part of Asia. But to his subjects he proved a tyrant. He was assassinated by John Zimisces, and other conspirators, in 969.

* **NICEPHORUS III.** was invested with the purple by the army which he commanded in 1077. He was deprived of this dignity by his general, Alexis Comnenus, who sent him to a convent in 1081, where he died shortly after.

NICEPHORUS (Gregorius), a Greek historian of the 14th century, who compiled a history of the Eastern empire from 1204 to 1341; which was printed in France in 1702, in 2 vols. He is the author of some other works.

NICEPHORUS (Calistus), a Greek historian of the same age with the preceding, who wrote an ecclesiastical history from the birth of Christ to A.D. 610, dedicated to the emperor Andronicus Paleologus the Elder. The best edition of this work is that of Paris in 1630.

NICEPHORUS (Blemmidas), a monk of Mount Athos, in the 13th century. He refused the patriarchate of Constantinople from his partiality to the Roman church. He wrote two treatises concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost, in favour of the opinion of the Western church.

NICERON (John Francis), an ingenious French ecclesiastic and mathematician, born at Paris, in 1613. He distinguished himself by his skill in optics, on which subject he wrote some curious works, the best of which is that entitled, *Thaumaturgus Opticus*: five, *Admiranda Optices, Catoptrices, et Dioptrices*. He died in 1646.

NICERON (John Peter), an eminent biographer, was born at Paris in 1625. He entered among the bernabite jesuits at the age of nineteen, and became a celebrated preacher as well as professor. He died in 1738. He translated several pieces from the English; and wrote some of his own. His greatest performance is entitled, *Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters*, with a critical Account of their Works, 40 vols. Since his death two more volumes have been added.

NICETAS (David), a Greek historian of the 9th century, who wrote the Lives

of several primitive saints, particularly St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, of which a Latin translation was printed at Ingoldstadt in 1604.

NICETAS (surnamed Serron), bishop of Heraclea in the 11th century, who wrote panegyrics on St. Gregory Nazianzen; and Commentaries on the Scriptures; and other works.

NICETAS (Arhominates), a Greek historian of the 13th century, who died at Nice in 1206. He wrote a history, or annals from 1118 to 1205, of which a Latin version appeared at Basil in 1557, and at Geneva in 1593.

NICHOLAS (Abraham), an English penman, was born in London in 1692. He published various Examples of Penmanship; the Penman's Assistant; and the Complete Writing-master. He died about 1744.

NICHOLS (William), an English divine, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1664, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He afterwards became fellow of Merton college, and took his degree of D.D. in 1695, at which time he was rector of Selsey in Suffex. He died about 1712. Dr. Nichols published several valuable works: the principal of which were, 1. *A Conference with Theist*, in 5 parts, 1703; reprinted in 1723, in 2 vols. 8vo. 2. *Defensio Ecclesie Anglicanæ*, 1707, 12mo; this work he afterwards rendered into English. 3. *A Commentary on the Book of Common-prayer*, 8vo.

NICHOLLS (Frank), an eminent English physician, was born in London in 1699, and educated at Westminster school, and afterwards at Oxford, where he was chosen reader of anatomy. In 1729 he took his degree of M.D.; and in 1743, married a daughter of Dr. Mead, by whom he had five children. He succeeded sir Hans Sloane as physician to George II. He died at the age of 80. He was the author of a tract, *De Anima Medica*, and a dissertation annexed, *De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Homine nato et non nato*.

* **NICIAS**, an Athenian general, who was sent with Alcibiades against Sicily, where he met with ill success from the want of supplies, and was obliged to surrender to the enemy, who put him to death, about 413 years B.C.

NICOLAS, one of the seven deacons mentioned in Acts viii. He was a proselyte of Antioch; but afterwards founded a sect which went by his name, and which allowed adultery, and to eat of meats offered to idols. They are men-

tioned in the Revelations with abhorrence. Some writers distinguish the author of this heresy, and Nicolas the deacon.

* **NICOLAS I.** pope, called the Great, was a native of Rome; and succeeded Benedict III. in 858. He had a contest with Photius, the intruding patriarch of Constantinople, and the two pontiffs thundered their anathemas against each other with great fury. Nicolas died in 867.

* **Nicolas II.** was archbishop of Florence, and elected pope in 1058. He was opposed by a rival who called himself Benedict X. but he was soon deposed. He died in 1061.

* **NICOLAS III.** an Italian of noble family, obtained the tiara in 1277. He sent out many missionaries to convert heathen countries, and died in 1280, of an apoplexy.

* **NICOLAS IV.** general of the order of friars minors, was chosen pope in 1288, on the death of Honorius IV. He endeavoured to stir up the princes of christendom to a new croisade, but without success. This disappointment hastened his death, which happened in 1292. He composed some commentaries on the Scriptures, and on the sentences of Peter Lombard.

* **NICOLAS V.** cardinal bishop of Bologna, was elected pope after Eugenius IV. in 1447. He restored peace to the church, and to Europe, and celebrated on that account a grand jubilee at Rome in 1450. The misfortunes experienced by the christians in the east oppressed him with grief, and he died broken-hearted in 1445.

NICOLE (John), a French advocate, whose speeches were remarkable for their being filled with scraps of verse, and quotations from romances. He died at Chartres in 1678, aged 78.

NICOLE (Claude), cousin of the preceding, was born in 1611, and became king's counsel. He died in 1685. He published a collection of his poems, in 2 vols. 4to. 1660.

NICOLE (Peter), son of John Nicole just mentioned, and born in 1625. He received a liberal education, and attached himself to the jansenists of Port Royal; on which account he was so greatly persecuted, as to be obliged to quit the kingdom. He afterwards obtained leave to return to Paris, where he died in 1693. His works are numerous, but are chiefly controversial.

NICOLSON (William), a learned prelate, was born at Orton in Cumberland, about 1655, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he was chosen

fellow in 1679. In 1682, being then chaplain to bishop Rainbow, he was made archdeacon of Carlisle. In 1702 the degree of D.D. was presented to him by diploma, just after he was preferred to the see of Carlisle. In 1717 he was translated to the bishopric of Londonderry in Ireland; and in 1727, raised to the archbishopric of Cashell, but before he could take possession of this dignity he died suddenly at his palace in Derry. He was a very learned antiquary, and published several curious works, the chief of which is his *English Historical Library*, folio, 1714.

NICON, a Russian monk, who was made archbishop of Novogorod, and, finally, patriarch of Russia, on account of his extraordinary austerities. He afterwards discovered great powers as a statesman; but hereby he procured his own disgrace, and was degraded in 1658. He was also committed to prison, but was at length released, and on his journey to his former cell expired in his 66th year.

NICOT (John), master of requests to the household of the French king, and ambassador from that monarch to Portugal, in 1559. He brought to his native country the first tobacco ever introduced into that kingdom, which, on that account, has been called *Nicotiana*. He wrote a treatise on Navigation; a *French and Latin Dictionary*; and other works. He died in 1603.

NIEUHOFF (John de), a Dutch voyager in the middle of the 17th century. He wrote a curious account of his embassy in behalf of the Dutch East-India company to the emperor of China.

NIEUWENTYT (Bernard), an eminent Dutch philosopher, was born in 1654, and died in 1730. He wrote several esteemed works in natural philosophy and mathematics, one of which has been translated into English, under the title of *The Religious Philosopher*, in 3 vols. 8vo.

NIGER (C. Pescennius Justus), emperor of Rome after Pertinax. He was a man of great virtues and talents, but the severity of his discipline not suiting his soldiers, Severus was opposed to him, and Niger lost his head.

NRGIDUS FIGULUS (Publius), a learned Roman of the Pythagorean sect, in the time of Cicero, whom he assisted in defeating the conspiracy of Catiline. His skill in astronomy brought upon him the charge of being a necromancer; however, his reputation as an astrologer is reported to have been great. Some fragments by

him are extant, and have been collected by Rurterfius.

* **NINUS**, a son of Belus, who built a city to which he gave his own name, and founded the Assyrian monarchy B.C. 2059. He extended his conquests into Asia, and married Semiramis, the wife of one of his officers, by whom he had a son. The rest of his story is enveloped in obscurity. He was succeeded by Semiramis, and she by her son Ninias.

NIPHUS (Augustin), an Italian philosopher of the 16th century, was born in Calabria. Pope Leo X. had so high an esteem for him as to create him count palatin. He died about the year 1550. His principal works are, Commentaries on Aristotle; and treatises de Amore, and De Polchro.

NISBET (sir John), lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of Charles II. who distinguished himself by pleading against the standing militia in that country. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with those of England, concerning the union of the two kingdoms.

NIZOLIUS (Marius), an Italian grammarian, who published in 1553, Lib. 4, De veris Principiis et vera Ratione Philosophandi contra Pseudo-philosophos, in which work he attacks the schoolmen with great shrewdness. He also published a Latin dictionary of the words and expressions found in Cicero.

* **NOAH**, the son of Lamech, born 2978 B.C. The Almighty being resolved to punish the wickedness of the earth, commanded Noah to build an ark for himself and his family, which being completed, a deluge of waters overwhelmed the globe, and all perished, except those who were in the ark. Seven months after the commencement of the flood, the ark rested on Mount Ararat; and Noah having landed, offered a sacrifice unto the Lord, who made a covenant with him that the earth should no more suffer in that manner. After this, Noah cultivated the land, and planted the vine. Having drank freely of the juice of the grape one day, he lay in an indecent posture, and was discovered by his son Ham, who exposed him to his brothers, Shem and Japhet; but they taking a mantle, covered their father therewith. Noah being informed of this, pronounced, in the spirit of prophecy, a curse upon Ham and his posterity. Noah died 2029 B.C.

NOAILLES (Lewis Antony de), cardinal and archbishop of Paris, a prelate of great piety, was the second son of the duke of Noailles, and born in 1651. His serious disposition led him

to take orders, and in 1680, he obtained the bishopric of Chalons; from whence he was translated to Paris in 1695. He laboured in reforming the abuses of his diocese, and opposed the errors of the quietists with zeal mixed with charity. He also opposed the jansenists, and published an ordinance against them. However, he refused to accept the bull Unigenitus, unless it should be so explained as not to infringe on the liberties of the Gallican church. He died in 1729.

NOLDIUS (Christian), a Danish divine, born in 1626. He was made rector of the college at Landskroon, and afterwards professor of divinity at Copenhagen, where he died in 1673. His Concordantiæ particularum Hebræo Chaldaicæ Veteris Testamenti is an excellent work.

NOLLET (John Antony), a French philosopher, born in 1700. He was professor-royal of experimental philosophy in the college of Navarre, and died in 1770. Many of his works have been translated into English.

* **NOLLET** (Dominique), a painter of history, landscape, and battles, born at Bruges in 1640, and died in 1736.

NOLLIKINS (Joseph Francis), a painter, was born at Antwerp, and settled in England. His subjects were landscapes, conversations, and children playing. He died in 1748.

NONNIUS (Marcellus), a grammarian and peripatetic, whose treatise De varia significatione verborum, was published by Mercier, 8vo. at Paris, in 1614.

NONNIUS (Louis), a learned physician of Antwerp in the 17th century. He wrote a famous book, entitled, Dieteticon, sive de Re Cibaria, which is full of learning and curious disquisition. He also printed a commentary in 1620 on the Greek medals.

NONNIUS (Peter), a Portuguese mathematician, was born in 1497 at Alcazar, and taught mathematics at Coimbra. He died in 1577. He wrote several esteemed works, particularly on the subject of navigation.

NONNIUS, a Greek poet, who was a native of Panopolis in Egypt in the 5th century. He wrote two books, one entitled, Dionysiacorum libri xlviii, printed at Antwerp, in 1569; and the other is a paraphrase in Greek verse, on the gospel of St. John, edited by Aldus Manutius in 1501.

NOODT (Gerard), a famous civilian, was born in 1647 at Nimeguen, where he was chosen professor of law in 1671. He afterwards accepted the professorship

at Franeker, from whence he removed in 1684 to Utrecht; but in 1686, he settled at Leyden, of which university he became rector. He died in 1725. He published a collection of his works in 1713, 4to; they are wholly on subjects of law.

NORDBERG (J. A.), chaplain to Charles XII. of Sweden, whom he accompanied in all his campaigns, and whose history he wrote in Swedish.

NORDEN (Frederic Lewis), a Danish traveller, was born in 1708. He was an officer in the naval service, and sent by the king of Denmark to study the construction of foreign ships. While he was in Italy, the king directed him to visit Egypt to examine the wonders of that country. This he accomplished so much to the satisfaction of his royal master, that on his return to Denmark he was made captain in the navy, and one of the commissioners for building ships. In the war between England and Spain in 1740, capt. Norden served in the English fleet, commanded by sir John Norris; and afterwards under sir Chaloner Ogle. He was admitted a member of the royal society, to which he presented drawings of some ruins and colossal statues at Thebes. He died at Paris in 1742.

NORDEN (John), an English topographer and surveyor of the crown-lands in the reign of James I. He wrote the Surveyor's Guide, the Description of Middlesex, and several other works.

NORES (Jason de), a native of Nicosia in the isle of Cyprus, on the taking of which place by the Turks he escaped to Padua, where he became teacher of moral philosophy. His Interpretatio in Artem Poeticam Horatii, is very scarce. He died in 1590.

NORGATE (Edward), an eminent illuminator, who died in 1641. In the initial letters of an old patent done by him, are the portraits of the king sitting on his throne, delivering the patent to Earl Stirling, and round the border, representations in miniature of huntings, fishings, &c.

NORIS (Henry), a celebrated cardinal, was born at Verona in 1631, and educated by his father, who was a native of Ireland. He afterwards entered among the monks of St. Augustine, and acquired great reputation on account of his learning. In 1673, he published his History of Pelagianism, which gave great offence to several persons, who accused him to the pope of being heterodox, but with so little success, that Clement X.

made him under-librarian of the Vatican; and in 1695 he obtained a cardinal's hat. He died in 1704. His works are numerous, and were published at Verona in 1750, in 5 vols. folio.

NORRIS (John), an English divine, was born at Collingbourne-Kingston in Wiltshire, in 1657, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to Exeter college, Oxford. In 1680 he was chosen fellow of All Souls, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1684. In 1689 he was presented to the rectory of Newton St. Loo in Somersetshire; and in 1691 he obtained that of Bemerton near Salisbury. He died in 1711. Mr. Norris had so strongly imbibed the platonic principles, as to become nearly a mystic. His works are, however, very valuable, and shew an excellent heart, and a most refined understanding.

NORTH (Francis), lord Guildford, and keeper of the great seal in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. was the third son of Dudley lord North, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he removed to the Middle Temple. He succeeded sir Edward Turner as solicitor-general, and soon after was made attorney-general, and on the death of chief-justice Vaughan he was appointed to the vacant seat. In 1683 he was created lord Guildford, at which time the great seal was given to him. He died in 1685. He wrote, 1. An Index of Verbs neuter, printed with Lilly's Grammar; 2. A paper on the Gravitation of Fluids, considered in the Bladders of Fishes, printed in the Philosophical Transactions; 4. A philosophical Essay on Music; 5. Several Concertos, &c. &c.

NORTH (Dr. John), brother of the preceding, was born in 1645. He became fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, and Greek professor in that university. In 1673 he was installed a prebendary of Westminster, having been for some time clerk of the closet to the king. He succeeded Dr. Barrow as master of Trinity college, and died in 1683. He published some of the pieces of Plato.

NORTH (Frederic), earl of Guildford, an eminent English statesman, was born in 1732. He succeeded Mr. Charles Townshend as chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770 was made first lord of the treasury, in which office he continued till the close of the American war, a contest which brought upon him considerable odium. He was a man of strong powers, an excellent orator, and his pri-

vate life very amiable. Before his death he became wholly blind. He died in 1792.

NORTH (George), a learned divine, was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's school; from whence he removed to Bene't college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. About 1741 he was chosen a fellow of the antiquarian society, and soon after presented to the vicarage of Codicote in Herefordshire, where he died in 1771. He wrote a table of English silver coins, from the conquest to the commonwealth, with remarks.

NORTON (Thomas), an English lawyer and poet, was a native of Bedfordshire, and assisted Sternhold and Hopkins in translating David's Psalms into English metre. He also joined with Thomas Sackville, esq; in writing a dramatic piece, called *Ferrex and Porrex*, afterwards reprinted under the title of *Gorboduc*. He died about the year 1584.

NORTON (John), a writer in the reign of Charles II. who published a curious book, called, *The Scholar's Vade-mecum*, in which he endeavoured to alter the orthography of our language.

NOSTRADAMUS (Michael), a French astrologer and physician, was born in Provence in 1503. He took his degree of doctor of physic, at Montpellier, in 1529; and in 1546 went to Aix, at the solicitation of the inhabitants, the place then being greatly afflicted with the plague; and for his services on that occasion he received a considerable pension for many years. In 1555 he published his quatrains of prophecies, which excited considerable notice, and though many looked upon him as a visionary, there were more who regarded him as a conjuror. He was well received at court, and under the royal patronage published an enlarged edition of his work. He died in 1566, leaving three sons and three daughters.

NOVATUS, a priest of the church of Carthage in the 3d century, and the author of a remarkable schism. He was a man of scandalous life, and to escape punishment entered into a cabal against St. Cyprian. He procured Novatian, a Roman priest, to be irregularly chosen bishop of Rome. These two heresiarchs broached a number of errors, particularly disallowing second marriages, and asserting the necessity of rebaptising those who fell into any grievous sin after baptism.

NOVATIAN, the person mentioned in the preceding article, who assumed to

himself the title of bishop of Rome, though he had been illegally ordained priest. St. Jerome ascribes to him several treatises, which were well written.

NOUE (Francis de la), a brave soldier under Henry IV. of France, who obtained a great reputation in several battles and sieges. He lost his life before Lamballe, and left behind him a volume of political and military essays, which have been often printed.

NOWEL (Alexander), dean of St. Paul's in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He wrote two catechisms, one of which is in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He died in 1603.

NOY (William), attorney-general in the reign of Charles I. was a native of Cornwall, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he became eminent as a lawyer. He was chosen to represent the borough of Helston in two parliaments, in which he opposed the king's prerogative. In 1631 he was made attorney-general, and then endeavoured to stretch the power of the king as much as he had before done to retrench it. The project for ship money was of his contrivance, and some other measures equally offensive. He died in 1634. Noy was undoubtedly a great lawyer, and left some books of reputation, particularly a treatise of the principal Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England, 4to.

NUCK (Antony), a Dutch physician, and professor of anatomy at Leyden. His principal works are, *Adenographia*, *Sedlographia*, et *operationes et experimenta Chirurgica*, 3 vols. 1722.

* **NUMA-POMPILIUS**, a philosopher, who was chosen by the Romans to succeed their first king Romulus. He was not, like his predecessor, fond of war, but applied himself to improve the manners of his subjects and regulating the government. He introduced religious festivals among them; and encouraged the report of his holding a secret intercourse with the nymph Egeria. He instituted the college of the Vestals, and dedicated a temple to Janus. He died after a reign of 43 years, B. C. 672. He forbade his body to be burnt, according to the Roman custom; but ordered that it should be interred near mount Jarriculum, with many of the books which he had written. These were accidentally found about 400 years afterwards, but were burnt by order of the senate.

* **NUMERIANUS** (Marcus Aurelius), son of the emperor Carus, by whom he

was honoured with the title of Cæsar, and succeeded him with his brother Carinus in 284. He was murdered shortly after by his father-in-law Arrius Aper, who fell a sacrifice to the irritated soldiers.

NYE (Philip), an English nonconformist, was born in Suffex about 1596, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, after which he entered into orders, and in 1620 was curate of St. Michael's, Cornhill; but on turning puritan he went to Holland, and did not return till the civil wars, when he became a member of the assembly of divines, and a zealous champion for the solemn league

and covenant. Nye afterwards turned independent, and in 1647 was appointed one of the parliament's commissioners to confer with the king in the isle of Wight. At the restoration he narrowly escaped being exempted from the act of indemnity. He died in 1672, and was buried in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill. He wrote several sermons and tracts.

NYE (Nathanael), an English mathematician in the reign of Charles II. who was master-gunner of Worcester. He wrote a treatise called the Art of Gunnery, 1670.

O.

OATES (Titus), a man of infamous character, born about 1619. He was bred an anabaptist, but conformed and entered into orders. He became chaplain of a man-of-war, but was dismissed for an unnatural crime. His story is related in every history of England, and therefore little need be said here, but that for the pretended discoveries which he made in the reign of Charles II. he obtained a pension of 1200*l.* a year, and lodgings in Whitehall. In the reign of James II. he was convicted of perjury, sentenced to pay a fine of 2000 marks, to be stripped of his canonicals, to be whipped twice in three days by the common hangman, to stand in the pillory, and to be imprisoned for life. He died at the beginning of the revolution.

* **OBADIAH**, the fourth of the minor prophets, who is said to have imitated and copied Jeremiah. Some have placed him as cotemporary with Hosea. St. Jerome again maintains that he is the same Obadiah who was an attendant of Ahab, and was respected by Elijah.

OBRECHT (Ulric), a learned German, born of a noble family at Strasburg in 1646. He succeeded his father-in-law, Boecler, as professor of eloquence and history, and composed several erudite works, chiefly on the history and laws of the empire. In 1684 he renounced the protestant religion, and Louis XIV. nominated him to preside in the senate of Strasburg, with the title of prætor-royal. That prince also appointed him his commissary, and envoy to determine at Frankfort the succession of the dukes of Orleans. This lawsuit took him much time

and trouble, which brought on a slow fever, of which he died at Strasburgh in 1701. His works are numerous.

OBSEQUENS (Julius), a Latin author, who flourished about the year 395, and wrote a treatise *De Prodigis*, which was published by Aldus Manutius in 1508; but the best edition is that of Scheffer in 1679.

OCCAM, or **OCCHAM** (William), a scholastic divine of the 14th century. He was an Englishman, and a disciple of Duns Scotus. According to the custom of that age, his talents procured him the name of invincible doctor. He entered among the cordeliers, and at the request of Cefena, general of the order, wrote against the court of Rome with such sharpness, that both of them were excommunicated. Occam, on submitting himself to the pope, obtained absolution a little before his death, which happened in 1347.

OCELLUS, a Greek philosopher of the school of Pythagoras, and called Lucanus from being of Lucania. He wrote a piece concerning Kings, or of Laws and Kingdoms, of which only some fragments remain; but his work on the Universe is extant and entire. It has been often published.

OCHINUS (Bernardin), an Italian monk of the order of cordeliers, which habit he threw off, and turned physician; but in 1534 he became a capuchin, and was greatly followed as a preacher. Pope Paul III. made him his confessor and preacher; but Ochinus falling in company with a Spaniard, learnt from him the principles of Luther, which so pleased

him that he preached them openly. This brought him into so much danger that he was glad to make his escape out of Italy. In 1547 he went to England with Peter Martyr, and was made a prebendary of Canterbury; but on the death of Edward VI. he retired to Strasburg, and afterwards became minister of the Italian church at Zurich. He was banished from thence in 1563, on account of some pieces which he had published in favour of polygamy. He then went into Moravia, where he joined the socinians. He died at Slakow in 1564. His writings are numerous.

OCKLEY (Simon), a learned divine, was born at Exeter in 1678, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of B.D. and in 1705 was presented to the vicarage of Swavesey, in Cambridgeshire. In 1711 he was chosen professor of Arabic, and died greatly distressed in 1720. He published, 1. *Introductio ad Linguas Orientales in qua iis discendis via numeritur et earum usus ostenditur, &c.*; 2. *The History of the present Jews throughout the World*, 12mo. 1707; 3. *The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Imai Ebn Yokhdan*, written above 500 years ago, by Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail, 8vo. 1708. But his most considerable work is, 4. *The History of the Saracens*, 2 vols 8vo.

OCTAVIA, daughter of Caius Octavius, and sister to Augustus Cæsar. She was first married to Claudius Marcellus, by whom she had two children: before his death, which happened a little after the war of Persia, when she was pregnant of a third child. She then married Antony, to whom she behaved with the greatest respect and tenderness. His conduct to her was so infamous, as to estrange the minds of the people wholly from him. The loss of her son Marcellus, who was an accomplished and amiable youth, proved more distressing than all her other misfortunes. Her grief on this occasion is represented as almost romantic. She died B.C. 40, leaving two daughters she had by Antony.

ODAZZI (John), a celebrated painter and engraver, born at Rome in 1663. He was mostly employed in decorating churches, and gained a good fortune by his labours.

OBELL (Thomas), a dramatic writer, was born in Buckinghamshire. He erected a theatre in Goodman's-fields, which was opened in 1729; which he was afterwards obliged to dispose of to Mr. Gifford.

In 1738 he was appointed deputy-master of the revels, which he held to his death in 1749. He was the author of four dramatic pieces, which met with tolerable success.

ODENATUS, prince of Palmyra, who opposed the king of Persia to ingratiate himself with the Romans, for which the emperor Gallienus named him his colleague. He was slain by a relation at Emessa, A.D. 267.

ODIN, a northern hero, who lived about 70 years B.C. in Denmark. He was monarch, priest, and a poet; and after his death was regarded by his countrymen as a god.

ODO (St.), abbot of Clugni, in France, was born at Tours in 879. His piety greatly contributed to increase the congregation of Clugni, and his talents were also respectable. He wrote several religious pieces, and died about 943.

ODO of Kent, a benedictine monk in the 12th century, of which order he became abbot. He composed several theological works, one of which is on the miracles of Thomas à Becket.

ODORAN, a monk of Sens, who flourished about 1045. He wrote a chronicle entitled, *Chronica rerum in orbe gestarum*, which ends in 1032.

OECOLAMPADIUS (John), a German divine and reformer, was born in Franconia in 1482. He studied at Heidelberg, and afterwards at Tübingen. Being invited to Basil, he was there honoured with the degree of D.D. From thence he removed to Augsburg, where he embraced the sentiments of Luther. In 1522 he returned to Basil, and was made professor of divinity and city preacher. When the dispute commenced between Luther and Zuinglius on the subject of the Eucharist, Oecolampadius took part with the latter, and defended his opinion in a book which was very well written. In 1528 he entered into the matrimonial state, on which Erasmus thus writes, "Oecolampadius hath taken to himself a wife, a pretty girl. He wants, I suppose, to mortify the flesh. Some call Lutheranism a tragedy, I call it a comedy, where distress commonly ends in a wedding." The same year he entirely completed the reformation of the church at Basil, where he died in 1531. His works are numerous and respectable.

OECUMENIVS, a Greek writer of the 10th century, whose works were printed at Paris, with those of Aretas, in 2 vols. folio.

OFFA king of Mercia, succeeded

Ethelbald in 755. He treacherously murdered Ethelbert king of the East Angles, and took possession of his kingdom. To make an atonement for his guilt he gave the tenth of his goods to the church, made a journey to Rome, and instituted the tax called peter-pence. He also built the monastery at St. Alban's. Offa died in 794.

OGDEN (Samuel), an English divine, was born at Manchester in 1716, and bred at Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow of St. John's college in 1740. In 1744 he was appointed master of the free-school at Halifax in Yorkshire, which he resigned in 1753. In 1755 he took his degree of D.D. In 1764 he obtained the Woodwardian professorship, and in 1766 was presented to the rectory of Lanford in Essex, and that of Stansfield in Suffolk. He died in 1778. Two volumes of his sermons have been printed.

OGILBY (John), a voluminous writer, was born near Edinburgh in 1600. He served his time to a dancing-master, in which profession he acquired great credit, so that when Wentworth earl of Strafford went to Ireland as lord deputy, he took him to instruct his children. While there he was appointed deputy-master of the revels, and built a theatre in Dublin, which was much encouraged till the rebellion broke out, and then he was obliged to return to England. He resided some time at Cambridge, and there acquired such a knowledge of Latin as to publish an entire translation of the works of Virgil. He afterwards learnt Greek, and gave a translation in verse of Homer, magnificently printed. He also published a splendid edition of the Bible, adorned with cuts, for which he was rewarded by the house of lords. In 1661 he had the honour to manage the king's coronation, of which he published a pompous account. He printed many other large works, and was appointed his majesty's cosmographic and geographic printer. He died in 1676.

OISEL (James), professor of civil law at Groningen, was the author of a treatise entitled, *Thesaurus selectorum numismatum antiquorum ære expressorum*, and other works. He died in 1686, aged 55.

OKOLSKI (Simon), the author of a History of Poland, in 3 vols. folio, called *Orbis Polonus*, which is curious and worth perusal.

* **OLAF**, king of Norway in the 10th age. He sent missionaries into Greenland to convert the inhabitants of that country to christianity.

OLATRUS (Nicolas), a native of Her-

monstadt, who was made archbishop of Stugonira, and chancellor of Hungary. He died in 1563. Olatus wrote a chronicle of his own time; a History of Antila; and a Description of Hungary.

OLDCASTLE (Sir John), or the good lord Cobham, was born in the reign of Edward III. He became a peer by marrying the heiress of lord Cobham; and took great pains, and spared no expence, in circulating the works of Wickliffe. In the reign of Henry IV. he commanded an English army in France, and compelled the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris. In the reign of Henry V. he was accused of heresy, and committed to the Tower, from whence he made his escape, and being tried in Wales, where he was at last discovered, and brought to London, was hung alive upon a gallows, and a fire being placed under him, was burned to death. He wrote Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the parliament of England.

OLDENBURG (Henry), a native of Germany, who was appointed consul for the town of Bremen, in which post he resided in London, during Cromwell's usurpation. He afterwards became tutor to some English gentlemen, and resided at Oxford, where he was admitted a member of the philosophical society, of which he was appointed secretary, and published their Transactions from the beginning to No. 36. He was a man of considerable abilities, and died in 1678.

OLDENBURGEN (Philip Andrew), professor of history and law at Genoa, where he died in 1678. His most curious work is entitled, *Thesaurus Rerum Publicarum totius Orbis*, 4 vols. 8vo.

OLDERMAN (John), a learned German writer, born in 1686. He studied at Helmstadt, and became Greek professor in that university, where he died in 1723. He wrote several ingenious dissertations, as *De Imperfectionis Sermonis humani*; *De Phraate fluvijs*, &c.

OLDFIELD (Ann), a famous actress, was born in London, in 1683. Sir John Vanburgh recommended her to Mr. Rich, patentee of the king's theatre, who gave her an engagement, soon after which she formed a connection with Arthur Maynwaring, esq. after whose death she attached herself to general Churchill. She had one son by the former of these gentlemen; and another by the general. Mrs. Oldfield long continued the favourite of the town in genteel comedy, and at her death, in 1730, her corpse lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, from

whence it was conveyed to Westminster-abbey.

OLDHAM (John), an English poet, was born at Shipton in Gloucestershire, in 1658. He received his academical education at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. and afterwards became usher to the free-school at Croyden in Surrey. Some of his poems falling in the way of the earls of Rochester and Dorset, they quickly released him from that situation, and he was appointed tutor to the grandsons of sir Edmund Thurland, and afterwards to a son of sir William Hickes. He next resided with the earl of Kingston, at whose seat he died of the small-pox, in 1683, aged 30. His works have been printed in 3 vols. 12mo.

OLDISWORTH (William), an English writer, who was one of the authors of the Examiner. He also published a volume, called *State Tracts*, and another entitled *State and Miscellany Poems*, 8vo. &c. He died in 1734.

OLDMIXON (John), a political writer, and historian, was born near Bridgwater in Somersetshire. He became a violent opponent of the Stuart family, in the reign of queen Anne, and attacked the best writers of that period with so much violence, that Pope has given him a conspicuous place in his *Dunciad*. He obtained a place in the Custom-house at Bridgwater, where he died in 1742. He wrote, 1. *A History of the Stuarts*, folio. 2. *A Volume of Poems*, 8vo. 3. *The Life of Queen Anne*, and other works.

OLDYS (William) norroy king-at arms, and a good antiquary, was born about the year 1687, and died at the herald's-office in 1761. He was the author of, 1. *The British Librarian*, 8vo. 1737; 2. *The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, prefixed to his *History of the World*; 3. various Lives in the *Biographia Britannica*.

OLEARIUS (Godfrey), a learned German, was born at Hall in Saxony, in 1639. In 1664 he was made professor of Greek at Leipzig, and in 1677, professor of divinity. He died in 1713. His works are numerous, but mostly theological.

OLEARIUS (Godfrey), son of the above, was born at Leipzig in 1672. On finishing his academical studies he went to England; and soon after his return to Leipzig was chosen professor of the Greek and Latin languages, which he resigned in 1708, for the divinity chair. He died in 1715. He translated Stanley's *History*

of Philosophy into Latin with notes, and published an edition of the work of Philostratus.

OLEARIUS (Adam), minister to the duke of Holstein, who appointed him secretary to the embassy which he sent to the great duke of Muscovy, and the duke of Persia. He was six years in this employment, and on return home drew up an account of his Journeys, which was published in 1656, folio. He also wrote an Abridgment of the *Chronicles of Holstein* from 1448 to 1663. He died about 1680.

OLEN, a Greek poet, of an older date than Orpheus. He composed hymns, which were sung upon solemn festivals, but which are wholly lost.

OLIVIA (Alexander), a famous cardinal and general of the monks of St. Augustin, was born at Saxocero in 1408. He became celebrated as a preacher, and pope Pius gave him a cardinal's hat in 1560. He died in 1463. His works are *De Christi ortu Sermones centum*; *De Cæna cum apostolis facta*; *De peccato in Spiritum sanctum*; *Orationes elegantes*.

OLIVA (John), a learned Italian, and professor of morality at Azolo. He was patronized by pope Clement XI. but his works are not worth enumerating.

OLIVER (Isaac), an English painter in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He derived some instruction from Frederigo Yucchero, who was in England at that time. He painted historical pieces; also portraits in miniature; and died in 1617.

OLIVER (Peter), the oldest son of the preceding. He was an excellent painter of portraits in miniature, and died in 1661, aged 59.

OLIVER of Malmsbury, a benedictine monk, who was well skilled, but in attempting to fly from a tower with wings of his own contrivance, he fell and broke his legs. He died 1060.

OLIVER (William), an eminent physician, who resided many years at Bath, and wrote a treatise on the virtues of the Bath waters. He was a zealous infidel till a short time before his death, and then became a penitential convert to christianity; such is the influence of a death-bed. He died in 1764.

OLIVET (Joseph) a learned Frenchman, who published an excellent edition of Cicero's works in 9 vols. 4to. He had been a jesuit, which order he quitted, and resided at Paris till his death, which

happened in 1768. He wrote *Histoire de l'Academie Française*, and some other works.

OLIVEIRA (Chevalier Francis de), an ingenious Portuguese, who was employed by his court in several embassies, and other state affairs, till becoming a protestant, he thought it prudent to quit his country, and retire to Holland, from whence he removed to England, where he died in 1783, aged above 80. When Lisbon was overthrown by an earthquake he wrote a consolatory pamphlet, entitled *Discours pathétiques adressée à mes Compatriotes*, &c. He was the author of some other pieces in French.

OLYBRIUS (Flavius Anicius), emperor of the East after Anthemius, and son-in-law of the emperor Leo. He was soon after his accession slain by the Goths, who placed Glycerius on the throne, A.D. 472.

OLYMPEDORUS, a peripatetic philosopher of Ægypt, who lived in the time of Theodosius II. and wrote a history of Honorius in Greek; also Commentaries on the Meteors of Aristotle, and a Life of Plato.

OLZOFFSKI (Andrew), archbishop of Guesne in Poland, and grand chancellor of the crown, was born in 1618. He was a man of great learning, and an accomplished statesman. He refused a cardinal's hat, and died generally regretted in 1678.

* **OMAR I.** second caliph of the musulmans after Mahomet. He defeated Ali, whom the impostor had designed for his successor. He made rapid conquests in the east, and committed the greatest violences to establish mahometanism. This barbarian after taking Alexandria burnt the famous library which had been founded there by Ptolemy Philadelphus. In 638 he took Jerusalem, after a siege of two years. He was assassinated in that city in 644, by a Persian slave.

* **OMAR II.** the 13th caliph of the race of the Omniades, succeeded his cousin Solymán, in 717. He laid siege to Constantinople, but was forced to withdraw, after which his fleet suffered from a violent tempest. He was poisoned at Emesa in Syria, in 720.

ONESICRITUS, a cynic philosopher, who attended Alexander the Great to Asia, and wrote a history of that monarch.

ONKELOS, surnamed the Profelyte, a Jewish rabbi in the time of our Saviour. He is the author of the Chaldee Targum, on the Pentateuch, which is held in high esteem among the Jews.

ONOMOCRITUS, a Greek poet, to

whom has been attributed by some the poems, which go under the names of Orpheus and Musæus. He flourished B.C. 516.

ONOPHRIUS (Parvinus), an Augustin monk of Verona, born in 1529. He continued the Lives of the Popes, which had been begun by Platina. He died in 1568. Onuphrius was the author of several other works.

OORT (Adam), a painter of perspective and architecture, was born at Antwerp in 1557. He had the honour of instructing Rubens and Jordaens, and died in 1641.

OOST (James van), an historical painter, born at Bruges in 1600. He studied the manners of Annibal Caracci with so much success as to astonish the first Italian connoisseurs. His capital performance is a descent from the cross in the Jesuit's church at Bruges. He died in 1671.

* **OOST** (James van), son of the preceding, was a good historical and portrait painter, and died in 1713, aged 76.

OPITIUS (Henry), a protestant divine, born at Altemberg, in Misnia in 1642, and professor of the oriental languages and theology at Kiel, where he died in 1712. He wrote several works on Hebrew antiquities.

OPITIUS (Martin), a modern Latin poet, was a native of Brellaw. A volume of his Latin poems, and another of German have been printed, and are held in esteem. He died in 1639.

OPERINIUS (John), a German painter, was born at Basil in 1507. He was a man of considerable learning, particularly in Greek, and died in 1568. He wrote notes upon various ancient authors, and other works.

OPPIAN, a Greek poet and grammarian, who lived A.D. 200. He was a native of Cilicia, and wrote a poem on fishing, entitled *Haliectics*, which is still extant; also some works on painting. He died at the age of 30. The best edition of Oppian is that of Ritterhusius, Leyden, 1597, 8vo.

OPSOPÆUS (John), a German critic, and physician. He was professor of physic at Heidelberg, and published some pieces of Hippocrates, and an edition of the Sibylline oracles. He died in 1596, aged 40. His brother Simon Opsopæus was also a learned man, and professor at Heidelberg. He died in 1619, aged 44.

OPTATUS, an African bishop in the 4th century, who wrote a piece on the schism of the donatists, which has been printed. He died in 384.

ORIELANA (Francis), a Spaniard, who deserted his commander Pizarro, and discovered the river of the Amazons. On his arrival in Spain he gave a marvellous account of the countries he had passed through, and asserted that he had fallen in with a nation of women, whence the name of Amazons was given to that river. He afterwards perished at the mouth of the same river.

ORGANA (Andrew), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1329. He was also a poet and architect. In a picture of the Last Day he represented his friends among the blessed, and his enemies among the miserable. He died in 1389.

ORTIASIUS, physician to Julian the Apostate, wrote 70 books of Medical Collections, chiefly composed from the works of Galen, of which 15 only remain; and two others on anatomy. His works were published at Leyden in 1745, 4to.

ORIGEN, a father of the church, was born at Alexandria in Egypt, about 185, of christian parents. His education was liberal, and his improvement great. He devoted much of his time to the study of the scriptures, and by his exhortations his father was encouraged to endure martyrdom. Origen took up the profession of teaching grammar for his support, and that of his mother and brethren, who depended upon him. Demetrius bishop of Alexandria relieved him from this employment by appointing him catechist of his church. His austerities were very great, and taking the scripture in the most rigid sense, he made an eunuch of himself to become qualified for the kingdom of heaven. From Alexandria he went to Rome, where he began his famous Tetrapla, or Great Bible of different versions. At the command of his bishop he returned to Alexandria, and in 228 was ordained in Palestine by two bishops. Soon after this he went again to Alexandria, where he began his Commentaries on the Scriptures; but Demetrius, who envied his great reputation, persecuted him with extreme violence, and in a council, which assembled in 231, it was decreed that Origen should desist from preaching, and quit the city. He then went to Caesarea, where he was well received by the bishop, and permitted to preach publicly, which gave additional offence to his persecutors, who caused him to be excommunicated. Though he was thus treated at home, he met with the greatest respect abroad, and had numerous disciples from all countries. He was also consulted in several episcopal synods; but in the persecution under De-

cius he was thrown into prison, and suffered the tortures of the rack. After his release he laboured as before, and died at Tyre in the 69th year of his age. His works have been several times printed.

ORIGNY (Peter Adam), a French soldier and writer, who published a history of Ancient Egypt; and a System of Egyptian Chronology. He died in 1774.

***ORLAY** (Bernard van), a Flemish painter, was born at Brussels, about 1490. He became a disciple of Raphael, and was appointed principal painter to the governor of the Netherlands. He died in 1560.

ORLEANS (Louis duke of), a pious prince of France, was the son of Philip the regent, and born at Versailles in 1703. On his father's death he married Augusta Maria of Baden, who died in 1726, having been married only two years. The prince was deeply sensible of the loss, and betook himself to the consolations of religion for support. He retired in 1730 to the abbey of St. Genevieve, where he led a life of great austerity. The instances of his mortification render him an object of pity; but the motives of his conduct, and his extensive liberality, entitle him to admiration. He adhered steadily to this course of life above 20 years, and died in 1752. His writings are numerous.

ORLEANS (Peter Joseph), a French jesuit; born at Bruges in 1641, and died in 1698. He wrote a history of the Revolutions in England, under the Stuarts. He was the author of some other works.

OROTIO (Balthazar), a Spanish Jew, born at Seville, and professor of metaphysics at Salamanca; but having studied medicine, he returned to his native place, where he practised with reputation, till being accused of judaism he was seized by the inquisition, and underwent horrible tortures. He had no sooner recovered his liberty than he proceeded to Toulouse, where he became professor of physics. He shortly after left that place, and went to Amsterdam, where he made profession of judaism. He died in 1687. Orotio wrote against Spinoza; he had a conference with Linbrook, who published an account of it.

OROSIUS (Paul), a Spanish divine, in the 5th century, was a disciple of St. Augustin, who sent him to Jerusalem to consult Jerome on the origin of the soul. By the advice of the same father, he undertook his history, entitled *Misina humana*. He also wrote a treatise on Free Will, and other pieces.

ORPHEUS, of Thrace, a Greek poet, who flourished long before Homer. He was the disciple of Linus, and the master

of Musæus. His works are lost, except a few fragments, the authenticity of which is doubted, as indeed is his very existence.

ORSATO (Sentorio), an Italian writer, born at Padua in 1617. He wrote several volumes of lyric poetry in Italian; but his chief study was antiquities. He wrote the History of Padua, and died in 1678.

ORSATO (John Baptist), a native of Padua, was a physician and antiquary. He wrote some learned dissertations on antiquarian subjects, and died in 1729, aged 47.

ORSI (John Joseph), a philosopher and poet of Bologna, who wrote several poems in the Italian language; and a defence of the poets of his country. He died in 1733, aged 81.

ORSI (Francis Joseph), a cardinal, born in Tuscany in 1692. Pope Clement XIII. honoured him with the purple, which dignity he adorned by his virtues. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History in 20 vols. 4to.

ORTELIUS (Abraham), a famous geographer, born at Antwerp in 1527. He travelled into some countries, and finally fixed his residence at Antwerp, where he published his *Theatrum orbis Terræ*, for which he was appointed geographer to the king of Spain. He published several other works and died in 1598.

ORVILLE (James Philip de), a learned critic, born at Amsterdam in 1696, of a French family. He became professor of history, eloquence, and Greek, at his native place, but resigned in 1742. He was concerned in the *Observations Miscellanæ*, in which are erudite dissertations from his pen.

OSBORNE (Francis), an English writer, born in Bedfordshire about 1588. He became master of the horse to the earl of Pembroke, and in the civil wars took part with the parliament. He died in 1658. He wrote his *Advice to his Son* in two parts, and some tracts, which were collected together in 2 vols. 12mo. 1722.

* **OSIANDER** (Andrew), a lutheran divine, born in Bavaria in 1498. After studying at Wittemberg, he became professor at Königsberg. He denied the doctrine of imputed righteousness, which occasioned some controversy between him and other lutheran divines. He died in 1552.

OSTIUS (Felix), professor of rhetoric at Padua, was a learned man, and published several works, the chief of which was entitled *Romanæ Græciæ*. He died in 1631.

* **OSMAN**, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Achmet I. and succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1618. He marched against the poles in 1621 with a prodigious army; but after several defeats was forced to return to his own country, and conclude a disadvantageous peace. Attributing his ill-success to the janissaries, he determined on dissolving that powerful body, which they prevented by deposing him, and re-establishing Mustapha, who caused Osman to be strangled.

* **OSMAN II.** emperor of the Turks, ascended the throne on the death of his brother Mahomet V. in 1754, at the age of 56 years. His reign ended in 1757.

OSORIO (Jerome), a Portuguese bishop, born at Lisbon in 1506. He was professor of divinity at Coimbra, and afterwards bishop of Sylves. He died in 1580. His works were collected at Rome in 1592, into 4 vols. folio.

OSORIO (Jerome), nephew of the preceding, was canon of Evora, and wrote the Life of his uncle, and several other works wholly theological.

OSSAT (Arnaud d'), a famous cardinal, born in the county of Armagnac, of poor parents, in 1526. By the kindness of a gentleman he received a good education, and was appointed tutor to some young noblemen. He afterwards applied to the law, and was called to the bar; but forsook this profession, and became secretary to cardinal d'Este, who left him a considerable legacy. He was taken into the service of cardinal de Joyeuse, and in 1593 obtained the papal absolution for Henry IV. for which he was made bishop of Rennes in 1596; and the year following counsellor of state. In 1598 he was created a cardinal, and some time after the pope gave him the abbey of Nant in Rouerge. He died in 1604. His Letters were published at Paris in 1624, folio.

OSSIAN, an ancient bard, was the son of Fingal, whom he accompanied in several military expeditions. He lived to an advanced age, and at the close of life became blind. Mr. Macpherson published, about 1753, a translation of poems, which he ascribed to Ossian, in a sort of poetical prose; but their authenticity has occasioned a fierce contest among the critics.

OSTADE, (Adrian van), an excellent painter, was born at Lubec, in 1610, and studied under Frank Hals, whose manner he adopted. His subjects are people smoking, alehouses, and kitchens; but he

has executed them in a masterly manner. He died at Amsterdam in 1685.

OSTERVOLD (John Frederic), a protestant divine, was born at Neufchatel in 1663, and entered into orders in 1699. He died in 1747. His principal works are, 1. A Catechism of the Christian Religion, 8vo.; 2. Notes on the Scriptures; 3. Sermons. His son was pastor of the English church at Basil.

* **OSTERWYCK** (Maria van), a painteress, born near Delft in 1630, and died in 1693. Her favourite subjects were flowers and still life, which she painted in a delicate manner, with a light pencil, and great freedom of hand.

OSWALD, king of Northumberland, flourished in 634. He is mightily cried up the monkish historians, who say that his reliques wrought miracles. He was slain in fighting against Penda king of Mercia.

OSWALD, (Erasmus), professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Friburg. He published a translation of the New Testament into Hebrew, and other works. He died in 1579.

OSMANDYAS, an Egyptian king, who is the first monarch on record that formed a library. He caused a colossal statue of himself to be erected, on which was this inscription: "I am Osymandyas, king of kings; whoever will dispute this title with me, let him surpass me in my works."

OTHO, emperor of Rome, was born A.D. 32. Nero raised him to the highest offices, and his successor, Galba, took him into his especial favour; but as that emperor refused to make him his heir, Otho resolved to set up for himself. He was rivalled by Vitellius, and being defeated, stabbed himself in the 37th year of his age, after reigning three months.

* **OTHO** (Venus), a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1556, and became a disciple of Frederico Zuccheri. He excelled in all parts of painting, and after residing at Rome several years, went to Germany, where he was received into the emperor's service. He died at Brussels in 1634. He had two brothers, Gilbert, an engraver, and Peter, a painter. Otho was the master of Rubens.

* **OTHO I.** emperor of Germany, called the Great, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, and was crowned in 936, at the age of 14. Berenger having usurped the title of emperor in Italy, Otho entered Rome, where he was crowned by John XII. That pontiff afterwards league

caused him to be deposed, and put Leo XIII. in his place in 953. He was no sooner returned to Germany than the Roman people revolted, and imprisoned Leo. Otho, therefore, made another expedition into Italy, and punished the senate of Rome severely. He afterwards made war on Nicephorus emperor of the east, with success. John Zimisces, successor of that monarch, made peace with Otho, who died in 973.

* **OTHO II.** surnamed the Bloody, succeeded his father, Otho I. at the age of 18 years. His mother Adelaide opposed his accession, on which he expelled her from court. Her party proclaimed Henry duke of Bavaria emperor; but he was defeated by Otho, who also repulsed the Danes and Bohemians. He afterwards marched into Italy against the Saracens, by whom he was taken prisoner in 982, but ransomed for a large sum. He died at Verona the year following.

* **OTHO III.** the son and successor of the preceding, was only three years old at the death of his father. On coming to age, he took the reins of government, and went to Italy, which was in a state of confusion, owing to the opposition of different popes. Otho having re-established order, returned into Germany, and created Boleslas king of Poland. He was obliged again to pass into Italy, to quell a revolt which had broken out. He died there in 1002, aged 22 years.

* **OTHO IV.** called the Superb, was the son of Henry duke of Saxony, and chosen emperor in 1197. He was afterwards excommunicated by the pope for having seized the lands which the countess Matilda had left to the holy see. The princes of the empire elected Frederic king of Sicily in the room of Otho, who retired to Brunswick. He never recovered his throne, and died at Hauzberg in 1218.

OTT (Henry), a Swiss divine, born in 1617. He was professor of ecclesiastical history at Zurich, and died there in 1682.

OTTER (John), a learned Swede, born in 1707, and died in 1748. He published Travels in Turkey and Persia, and an account of the expeditions of Kouli Khan.

OTWAY (Thomas), a celebrated dramatic writer, was born in Suffex in 1654, and educated at Winchester school; from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and went to London, turned actor and writer for the stage. After some time, the earl of Plymouth became his patron, and gave him a cornetcy in a re-

giment destined for Flanders. He went thither, but soon returned disgusted with a military life. His circumstances became wretched, and he died miserably in 1685. The manner of his death, according to Dr. Johnson, was thus. Having been compelled by his necessities to contract debts, and hunted by the terriers of the law, he retired to a public-house in Tower-hill, where he died of want, by swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread which charity had supplied. Otway excels in touching the tender passions in tragedy, and his two pieces of the Orphan and Venice Preserved were never surpassed in this respect. His works amount to 3 vols, 12mo.

* **UDENARDE** (Robert van), an eminent painter, born at Ghent in 1663. He studied in his own country, and then went to Rome, where he became the disciple of Carlo Maratti. He afterwards settled at his native place, where he was constantly engaged in grand works for the churches, convents, and palaces of the nobility. He died in 1743.

* **OUWALER** (Albert), a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem in 1444, and died in 1515. He painted historical subjects, with a good expression, and a natural tint of colouring.

LOUDIN (Casimir), a French monk, born at Mezieres in 1638. He published a Supplement of the Ecclesiastical Writers omitted by Bellarmine. In 1690 he quitted France, and went to Leyden, where he professed the protestant religion, and was made under-librarian of the university. He died there in 1717.

OVERALL (John), an English bishop, born in 1559, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1596 he became regius professor of divinity, and in 1601 dean of St. Paul's. In 1614 he was made bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, from whence he was translated to Norwich in 1618, and died there the year following. He is well known by his *Conversation Book*, written on the subject of government against the jesuits.

ODRY (John Baptist), a French painter, was a disciple of Largiere. He painted history, landscapes, and animals, in a good style. He died in 1755.

UGHTRED (William), an English divine and mathematician, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1573, and educated at Eaton school, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1603 he was presented to the living of Albury in Surrey, where he devoted

himself to mathematical pursuits, and wrote several treatises, particularly his *Clavis*, the general plan of which has been followed by sir Isaac Newton. In the rebellion he suffered considerably for his loyalty, and died in 1660 of joy on the news that the king was voted home again. His *Opuscula* were printed in 1676.

OVERBURY (sir Thomas), an unfortunate English gentleman, was born in Warwickshire in 1581, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Temple, being designed for the law; but not liking that profession, attached himself to Car earl of Somerset, who obtained for him the honour of knighthood. He assisted that nobleman in his amour with the countess of Essex, but when he formed the resolution of marrying her, Overbury resisted it with great warmth; for which he conceived an implacable animosity against him, and brought her husband to the same hatred. Overbury by their means was committed to the Tower on a frivolous pretence, and there poisoned in 1613. Suspicious as to the cause of his death being entertained, the matter was enquired into, and two years after the whole villainy was discovered. The under agents were executed; but the earl and his wife obtained the royal pardon. Sir Thomas was the author of several pieces in verse and prose, which were reprinted 1753 in 8vo.

OVIDIUS (Publius Nason), an elegant Latin poet, was born at Sulmo; and being intended for the bar, was sent to Rome to be instructed, and then removed to Athens. His progress in eloquence was great, but his father's views were disappointed; for the son preferred Parnassus to the bar. He became the favourite of Augustus, who at length banished him, but for what cause is a matter of conjecture. Some say it was for an amour which he had with Augustus's wife Livia, while others maintain that it was because Ovid discovered that emperor's criminal intercourse with his own daughter Julia. In his exile Ovid shewed great weakness, and the complaints which are to be found in his writings are ridiculous. He died in banishment on the banks of the Euxine, A.D. 17, and in the 50th year of his age. Though his inaccuracies and delicacies are great, yet Ovid will ever contain to charm by his sweetness and elegance. The editions of his works are numerous.

OWEN (John), an excellent epigrammatist, was born in Caernarvonshire, and bred at Winchester school, and thence elected a scholar of New college, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL.B. and then became schoolmaster at Trylegh in Monmouthshire. Afterwards he became master of the free school at Warwick. He died poor in 1622, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. His Latin epigrams in 1 vol. 8vo. were well received both at home and in foreign countries. Many of them have been translated by different authors.

OWEN (John), a learned divine among the independents, was born at Hadham in Oxfordshire in 1616, and educated at Queen's college, where he took his degrees in arts, and then entered into orders. In the civil wars he turned puritan, and became so zealous in the service of the parliament, that he was presented to a living in Essex. He afterwards quitted the presbyterian way, which he had hitherto followed, and formed an independent congregation at Coggeshall. He was often called upon to preach before the parliament, and did so the very day after the murder of Charles I. but then it must be confessed his sermon on that occasion was void of offence. Cromwell was so well pleased with his pulpit abilities, that he took him over to Ireland as his chaplain; but he returned soon after, and by order of parliament was promoted to the deanery of Christ church, Oxford, of which university in 1652 he was appointed vice chancellor. The year following he took his degree of D.D. He was very tolerant to the royalists at Oxford, and even allowed them to use the liturgy of the church of England. At the restoration he was ejected from the deanery, on which he retired to an estate which he had purchased in Essex. He died at Ealing in 1683. Dr. Owen was a very voluminous writer, but his works shew most extensive reading, and a solid judgment. His Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews is the best of his performances.

OWEN (Henry), a learned divine, was born in Monmouthshire, and educated first at Ruthin school, and next at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D. but afterwards entered into orders, and obtained the

vicarage of Edmonthon in Middlesex, and St. Olavis, Hart-street, London. He died in 1795, aged 80. His works are, 1. Observations on the Scripture Miracles; 2. Remarks on the four Gospels; 3. An Enquiry into the Septuagint Version; 4. Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture, 2 vols.; 5. An Introduction to Hebrew Criticism; 6. The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers explained and vindicated; 7. Posthumous Sermons, 2 vols.

OWEN (George), an English physician, who was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Merton college in 1519. He was appointed physician to Henry VIII. who left him in his will 100l. He served also Edward VI. and queen Mary; the former of whom he brought into the world by the Cesarean method. He died in 1558. He wrote, A Meete Diet for the New Age, 1558, folio.

OWEN (Charles), a native of Montgomery. He was ordained minister of a dissenting congregation at Bridgenorth in Shropshire, which place he was forced to leave, till king James published his declaration granting liberty of conscience. He died in 1714, aged 58. Mr. Owen wrote several pieces in defence of the nonconformists.

OWTRAM (William), a learned English divine. He was prebendary of Westminster in the reign of Charles II. and wrote an excellent treatise De Sacrificiis. He died in 1679. A volume of his sermons was printed after his death.

OZANHAM (James), a French mathematician, born in 1640. He was bred to the church; but neglected divinity for the mathematics, in which he became an eminent teacher. He died in 1717. He wrote an excellent Course of Mathematics, and other works.

OZELL (John), an industrious writer, was born in Leicestershire, and educated at the school of Ashby de la Zouch. He enjoyed some good places, as auditor-general of the city, and bridge accounts, and auditor of the accounts of St. Paul's cathedral, and St. Thomas's hospital. He died in 1743. Mr. Ozell translated the works of Moliere, and some pieces from Corneille, Racine, &c. Mr. Pope introduced his name in the Dunciad, on which Ozell published a paper against that gentleman in the Weekly Medley.

P.

* **PAAW** (Petur) a Dutch physician, born at Amsterdam in 1564. His reputation called him to Leyden, where he wrote several treatises on his art, in Latin; and died in 1716.

* **PACATIAN** (Titus Julius Marinus), excited the southern Gauls to revolt, about the end of the Emperor Philip's reign; he was defeated and put to death in the year 249, by the troops which had raised Decius to the throne.

PACE (Richard), a learned Englishman, born about 1482, and the intimate friend of Sir Thomas More and Erasmus. He entered into the service of Cardinal Pa'nbridge, by whose means he became known to Cardinal Wolsey, and thereby obtained the favour of Henry VIII. who made him secretary of state, and conferred on him various church favors: but not succeeding in his embassy to Rome, with the view to obtain the papal chair for Wolsey, he fell into disgrace, and was committed to the tower; from whence he was released after a confinement of 2 years. He then retired into private life, and died at Stepney, in 1532.

PACHYMERUS (George), a Greek historian of the 14th century. He wrote a "History of the East," which obtains the more credit, from his knowledge of affairs, and his having borne a part in the transactions related. It commences with the year 1308.

PACIFICUS (Maximus), born at Ascoli, in 1400, and lived near a century. His Latin poems have been often printed under the title of "*Hecatelegium sive Elegia*." The venereal disease is so accurately described in his poem as to give room to believe it was known in Europe previous to the voyage of Columbus to the new world, in 1493; for this work was published in 1489.

* **PACORUS**, king of the Parthians, and son of Orodes, succeeded his brother Mithridates. He displayed great courage in the defeat of M. Crassus. He first joined with Pompey, then with Brutus Cassius, and after ravaging Syria and Judea, was slain by Ventidius, B. C. 39.

PACUVIUS (Marcus), according to several historians, the nephew of Ennius, a tragic poet of Brundisium, in Calabria, about the year of Rome 600.—He distinguished himself both in painting and poetry, and published several satires

and theatrical pieces. He died at Tarentum, at the age of 90.

* **PADERNA** (Paolo Antonio), an historical and landscape painter, of Bologna, born in 1649, and died in 1708. His pieces are very fine.

* **PADUANINO** (Francesco), an historical and portrait painter, born in 1552, and died in 1617. He was an artist of great eminence and superior talents. At Venice there is a fine painting by this master, representing the deliverance of two malefactors by the intercession of a saint.

PAGAN (Blaise Françoise Count, de), a French mathematician. He had the character of an universal genius, for, after losing an eye at the siege of Montauban, in 1621, and the sight of the other while on service in Portugal, in 1642; he applied himself to mathematics and fortification, publishing a celebrated treatise on the latter art, from which were derived the subsequent improvements.—After this he published a theory of the planets, and died in 1665.

PAGAN (Peter), a professor of poetry and history at Marpurg. He was author of various pieces of miscellaneous poetry, as well as of a "*History of the Horatii and Curiatii*," in Latin verse. He died at Wanfrid, in Lower Hesse, the 29th May, 1576.

* **PAGANI** (Gregorio), an eminent painter of Florence, born in 1529, and died in 1560. Some of his paintings have been mistaken for those of Michael Angelo Buonorrotti.

* **PAGANO** (Paolo), a painter of Milan, born in 1661, and died 1716. At Venice there is a beautiful piece by him representing one of the works of mercy, that of cloathing the naked.

* **PAGET** (William Lord), the first peer of this name. He was the son of a serjeant at mace, and obtained the clerkships of the signet, of the council and privy seal; and lastly of the Parliament for life. Henry VIII. sent him ambassador to France, knighted him on his return, and made him one of his principal secretaries of state. He also chose him for one of his executors; and after his death he became a privy counsellor to Edward VI. by whom he was sent ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. to demand succours against the Scotch and French, and on his return he was created Lord Paget,

but the year after, he was accused of designing the murder of some noblemen, and selling the King's lands without authority, and sent to the tower; he was fined, his garter stripped off, and then compelled to resign all his offices.

* **PAGI** (John Baptist), a painter and engraver, born at Genoa, in 1555, died in the same city in 1629. He attained to such excellence in those arts, that Francis and Ferdinand of Medicis, detained him at Florence, by their munificence. He wrote a work in Italian called *Definizione e Divisione della Pittura*, in folio.

PAGI (Anthony), of the order of Cordeliers, born at Rogné, in Provence, in 1624, was a learned historian and able critic. His most celebrated performance is a "A Critique upon the Annals of Baronius." He wrote also "Disertatio hypatica," or a treatise upon the consular office, a work which diffuses considerable light upon the chronology of the consulates.

PAGI (Francis), born at Lambesc, in Provence, 1654, nephew of the preceding. He evinced so great a taste for polite literature in his infancy, that his friends sent him to the Oratory at Toulon, to compleat his studies. He assisted his uncle in his Critique upon Baronius's Annals, and commenced a history of the Popes, which, however, he did not live to finish, the fourth volume being published six years after his death, in 1721.

PAGNINUS (Sanctes), an Italian ecclesiastic of the Dominican order, illustrious for his skill in oriental and biblical learning; was born at Lucca, in 1466. He spent 25 years in examining the vulgar translation of the scriptures, and making a new one from the Hebrew text. He afterwards translated the New Testament from the Greek. He composed also a Hebrew lexicon, and grammar, which Buxtorf found useful in compiling his own.

PAJOT (Louis-Leon) Count of Onsembray, born at Paris, in 1678. His attainments and integrity obtained him the favour of Louis XIV. who sent for him to seal the royal will before it was lodged with the Parliament. Pajot's cabinet was so celebrated for the curiosities it contained, especially in mechanics, that it drew the attention and visits of the Czar Peter the Great, and Prince Charles, of Lorraine. The Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences make mention of many of his learned treatises.

PALEMON (Q. Rhemmius), a slave, born at Vicenza, in the reign of Tiberius.

He acquired so great a knowledge of grammar, by attending his master's son to school, that he not only obtained his freedom, but considerable celebrity as a teacher. Juvenal has recorded his name for learning, in his 7th Sat.

PALÆOLOGUS (Michael), a person of extraordinary abilities, made Governor of Asia under Theodorus Lascaris. He raised himself to the imperial throne by perfidy and cruelty; and by an artful conduct afterwards, secured the succession to his posterity.

PALÆPHATUS, a Greek philosopher of antiquity, the exact age unknown, but found to have existed between the times of Aristotle and Augustus. He wrote five books "de incredibilibus," of which only the first remains.

* **PALAFOX** (John de), a learned Spaniard, of Arragon. He studied at Salamanca, and was first a member of the council of power, and then of that of the Indies. He was afterwards bishop of Angelópolis, in America, and of Olinda; and judge of the Indies. He wrote on ecclesiastical and other subjects; and died in 1659, at the age of 59.

PALAFRAT (John), born at Toulouse, in 1650. He wrote a collection of miscellaneous poems, and several dramatic pieces.

PALATI, a Latin historian of Venice, in the 17th century. His chief work was "Monarchia Occidentalis, five Aquila interlilia, et Aquila Saxonica."

PALEARIUS (Aonius), much esteemed by his learned contemporaries, for his work "De Immortalitate Animæ." He was professor of the Belles Lettres, at Sienna; he left this place and settled at Lucca, and some years after removed to Milan, where he was arrested by order of Pope Pius V. He was convicted of having said that the "Inquisition was erected for the destruction of men of learning," and condemned to be burnt; which sentence was executed in 1566.

PALFIN (John), much distinguished for his researches in surgery, as well as for the treatises he wrote on it: the first of which was "Osteology," the next was "The Anatomy of the Human Body." He died at Ghent, his native place, in 1730.

PALINGENIUS (Marcellus), a celebrated Italian poet of the 16th century, was born at Stallada, in the province of Ferrara, upon the Po. His true name is thought to have been Pierre Angelo Manzolli, of which Marcello Palingenio is the anagram. The work which most distinguished him was his *Zodiacus Vitæ*.

a poem, in twelve books; a performance which occupied several years, and when finished was dedicated to Hercules, 2d Duke of Ferrara.

PALISSY (Bernard de), a French chemist, born at Agen, about 1524. He was first a potter and image maker, but distinguished himself in a short time for his skill in painting on glass, though more so as a chemist, publishing various treatises on this art. An excellent edition of his works was published at Paris, in 1777, by Faujas St. Fond. He first taught the true theory of fountains; and died in 1590.

* **PALLADINI** (Archangela), a painteress of Pisa, born in 1599, and died in 1622. She was the daughter of a painter in that city, and arrived at great excellence in portrait painting.

PALLADINO (James), an author of the 14th century, commonly called *James of Teramo*, from the city in which he was born, in 1349. He became successively bishop of Monopoli, of Tarentum, of Florence, of Spoleta, and legate in Poland, and all this in consideration of some works worthy only of the barbarous age in which he lived. The most distinguished is a pious romance, the title of which, in brief, is "Processus Luciferi contra Jesum." He died in Poland, in 1417.

PALLADIO (Andrew) an Italian architect of great celebrity, in the 16th century, born 1508, at Vicenza, in Lombardy. He arrived at great fame in his art, by genius and application. He commenced with sculpture, when the celebrated poet Trissino, discovering in him a great inclination for mathematics, set about explaining to him the architecture of Vitruvius, and afterwards carried him three times to Rome, where he had an opportunity of surveying and studying the monuments of antiquity. Among other edifices constructed by this architect, the theatre called *degli Olimpici*, in his native city, is referred to as a testimony of his great genius. He left a treatise on the art, divided into four books. It was published in folio, with figures, 1570. It has been translated into French and English by several authors.

PALLADIUS, born at Cappadocia, was made bishop of Helenopolis in 404, and afterwards of Apsona. He composed a history of the Anchorites, at the request of Lausus, Governor of Cappadocia, under the title of "Lausiaca," in 420.—His works were printed at Paris, in Latin, in 1555, in 4to.

* **PALLADIUS** (R. T. Amilianus),

lived after the decay of letters at Rome, but the time is not precisely known. A treatise was written by him entitled *De re Rustica*, published at Paris in the 5th vol. *De l'Economie Rurale*, in 1775.

* **PALLAS**, a freedman of the Emperor Claudius, who had great authority under that prince. He was first the slave of Antonia, the sister-in-law to Tiberius, and was the bearer of her letter in which she acquainted the Emperor with Sejanus's conspiracy. He persuaded Claudius to espouse Agrippina, his niece, to adopt Nero and name him as his successor. His good fortune, and the exalted rank to which he arrived so inflated him with pride, that he would only speak to his slaves by signs. Agrippina purchased his services, in concert with whom the death of Claudius was accelerated. Although Nero owed his crown to Pallas, he could not esteem but disgraced him.

* **PALLAJUOLO** (Antonio & Pietro), two eminent painters of Florence. They were brothers, and were among some of the earliest painters in oil. They studied together in the greatest harmony, and without the least jealousy of each other's reputation. They both died in 1498, Antonio, aged 72, and Pietro, 70.

* **PALLAVICINI** (Antony), a Roman cardinal, born at Genoa, in 1441, of a noble family. He enjoyed the confidence of Popes Innocent VIII. Alexander VI. and Julius II. He was made bishop of Ventimille and of Pampeluna, and rendered great services to the papal chair in the negotiations with which he was charged. He died at Rome in 1507.

* **PALLAVICINI** (Sforza) cardinal, born at Rome in 1607, became a Jesuit in 1638. He had great credit with the Popes Innocent X. and Alexander VII. His principal work was a History of the Council of Trent, which he opposed to that of Father Paul.

PALLAVICINI (Ferrante), born of an illustrious family in Placenza, at the close of the 16th century; his education was completed in the monastery of Augustin friars at Milan, where he took the habit. His first work was a collection of satirical letters, called "The Courier robbed of his Mail." Much of the wit contained in it was directed against the Spaniards, yet the inquisitors were prevailed upon to licence it, but the secretary of the republic of Venice refused it his imprimatur. This refusal irritated the author, and he was imprudent enough to write some severe libels against the Pope and his Nuncio, for which he was im-

veigled out of the Venetian territory and beheaded at Avignon.

* **PALLIOT** (Peter), a printer, book-seller, and author, of Dijon, in Normandy. The curious highly value two of his works on blazoning and genealogy, but that which is singular in the author is, that his folio work contains above 6000 escutcheons of his own engraving.

* **PALMER** (John), a celebrated comedian, born in 1741. His father was door-keeper to Drury-lane theatre; and put him out as servant to a fruiterer, who discharged him for neglecting his business. He then became an itinerant player for some time, and at last Garrick engaged him at twenty shillings a week, which not satisfying him, he went to Norwich, where he married Miss Berrough. When he left Norwich he subsisted by reading lectures on heads; and some time after performed at the Haymarket. At length, Garrick discovering his rising merit, permanently engaged him at Drury-lane theatre. He died July 29th, 1798, while performing at the Liverpool theatre.

* **PALLISER** (Sir Hugh), admiral of the white, born in 1721. He early distinguished himself in the navy, in which he served 46 years. He was with Admiral Matthews in the Mediterranean, in 1744, and was made post captain in 1746; he was also at the taking of Quebec, and was made comptroller of the navy, and created a baronet in 1773. He continued to enjoy the favour of his sovereign, and the esteem of his countrymen, till the unfortunate occurrence of the 27th of July, 1788, which occasioned Admiral Keppel, under whom he served, and himself then a vice-admiral, to prefer counter-charges of accusation against each other for their conduct on that day. The merits of the questions were drowned in party violence, and though both were acquitted, neither of them was so much admired as before. Sir Hugh died on the 19th March, 1796.

* **PALMA** (James), *the elder*, a painter, born in 1540, at Semaletta, in the territory of Bergamo. He is called the elder, to distinguish him from the younger Palma, his nephew. He was educated in the school of *Titian*, and it is remarkable, that his first paintings are most esteemed. The late King of France had several of this Palma's pictures in his possession.

* **PALMA** (James), *the younger*, nephew of the preceding. He was the disciple of *Tintoret*, whose manner he re-

tained to the last. His touch is admired for its boldness and lightness, and his draperies are scarcely to be equalled for their ease and grace.

* **PALSGRAVE**, a learned writer of the 16th century. He studied first at Cambridge and then at Paris, where he took the degree of M. A. and acquired so great a proficiency in the French tongue as to be appointed by Lewis XII. tutor to the Princess Mary of England, with whom that monarch had entered into a treaty of marriage. But Lewis dying soon after the marriage, Palsgrave attended his fair pupil back to her own country, where he taught the French language and obtained church preferment. He translated a Latin comedy, called "*Acolastus*" into English.

* **PAMELIUS** (James), born at Bruges in 1536, was the son of Adolphus, counsellor of state to the Emperor Charles V. and held a canonry in the church of his native place. Philip II. of Spain, nominated him to the bishoprick of St. Omer, but he died at Mons, in his way to take possession of it. He is best known for his criticisms and notes upon Tertulian and Cyprian.

* **PAMPHYLIUS**, a Macedonian painter, who flourished under King Philip; he was the first who applied the mathematics to his art, which he honoured by his manners as much as by his talents. He carried his zeal for his profession so far, as to obtain an edict at Sicyon (where he established a school), that slaves should have nothing to do in it; and that only the sons of noblemen should be taught painting. By his influence, the same law pervaded all Greece. *Apelles* was his disciple.

* **PANACIOTTI**, a Greek nobleman of the 17th century, was the chief interpreter to the Grand Signior, with whom he had so great an interest as to turn a part of it to the advantage of his countrymen. He wrote a book in modern Greek intitled "*The Orthodox Confession of the Catholic and Apostolic Eastern Church*." He died in 1673.

* **PANARD** (Charles Francis), a French poet, born at Courville, near Chartres, in 1691. His anacreontic pieces, his fables, and his allegories are greatly admired for their beauty and sentiment; but his epigrams are still more relished on account of the wit and point they contain. He died at Paris of an apoplexy, in 1765.

* **PANCIROLLUS** (Guy), born at Rhegium in 1523, was of a distinguished family, and made a great progress in the civil law, which he studied in several

universities of Italy. He was professor first in the university of Padua, and then at Turin, where he composed his ingenious work "*De rebus inventis & deperditis*" with several other learned treatises. But losing the sight of one of his eyes, he quitted Sardinia, and returned to Padua, where, after writing his "*Declaris legum interpretibus*" and other books, he died in 1591.

* **PANETIUS**, a stoic philosopher, of Rhodes, flourished about 150 years B.C. The Athenians, desirous of attaching him to their city, offered him its freedom, which he refused, saying, "a modest man ought to be contented with one country." He had the Lælius's and the Scipio's for his disciples; the last of whom he accompanied in his various expeditions. The year of his death is not known, but Cicero informs us, that Panetius lived 30 years after publishing his "*Treatise on the Duties of Man*," which Cicero has blended with his own.

* **PANINI** (Paolo) an eminent Italian painter, born at Placentia, in 1691, and died in 1758. His architectural views are greatly admired, for the clearness of the colouring, for the beautiful figures introduced, and for the elegant taste with which they are executed.

* **PANOPION**, a Roman, of whom Valerius Maximus speaks, on account of a trait of heroic fidelity in his slave, who, having heard that the soldiers were going to put his master to death, (he being proscribed,) changed dresses with him, and let him out secretly by a back door, then ascending to his chamber went into his bed, and allowed himself to be killed in his room.

PANORMITA (Anthony), born at Palermo in Sicily, was one of the most learned men of the 15th century, and the best poet of his time. He was private Secretary to Alphonso king of Naples, the porch of which city he made famous by his learning and oratory. He sold an estate to purchase a copy of Livy. He died in 1471.

PANSA (Caius Vibius) elected consul with Hirtius. He was the friend and disciple of Cicero. He sided first with Cæsar and afterwards with Octavius, against Anthony, and died of a wound received in a battle fought near Bologna.

PANTÆNUS, a stoic philosopher, born in Sicily, was president of the famous school of that sect at Alexandria, under the reign of Commodus. Demetrius, the bishop of that city, sent Pantænus into Ethiopia to teach the christian

religion. He returned to Alexandria, and composed some Commentaries on the bible, which are lost.

PANVINIUS—See Onuphrius.

PANTIN, (William), a physician at Bruges, who died in 1583. He left a learned commentary upon the treatise of Celsus "*De re Medicâ*," printed at Basle in 1552. He was the uncle of Peter Pantin, of Thiel, in Flanders, who distinguished himself for his knowledge in languages, which he taught at Louvain and Toledo.

* **PANZACHIA** (Maria Helena), a paintress of Bologna, born in 1668, of a noble family. She acquired great readiness in composition, correctness of outline, and a lovely tint of colouring. Her landscapes are also very fine.

PAOLI (Hyacinth), a Corsican of a good family. He acquired consideration in his native island, and was elected one of its chief Magistrates in 1735. The various revolutions his country underwent, obliged him to withdraw to Naples; whence in the year 1755, he sent his son Pascal Paoli to assist his countrymen in regaining their liberty. Pascal had no sooner arrived than he was made, though but 29 years old, commandant-general of the Island. He established a regular administration among the undisciplined Corsicans, and formed a considerable body of regular troops. He instituted an university, with the view of softening the manners, by cultivating the sciences. Pascal supported the Corsicans for some time against the gold of the Genoese, and the arms of France, but at length the latter prevailed, and Pascal was compelled to retire to England, where he arrived in 1769, and took up his abode in the capital.

PAOLUCCIO (Paul Anafeste), the first Doge or Duke of Venice. This republic was governed during 200 years, by tribunes elected every year. But in 697, the Venetians chose a Doge, in the person of Paoluccio, who died in 717, to whom succeeded two other doges.—Afterwards the government of the republic was given to the generals of the army, whose power continued for one year only. Six years after, doges were again elected as before; and this custom continued uninterrupted till the late remarkable revolution, by which the sovereignty of this celebrated state was entirely subverted. The French, under Alvinzi, in 1796, made themselves masters of the city, while their troops were diffused over the Venetian territory.—

Venice and part of its estates have since been ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Udina.

PAPIAS, bishop of Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, was according to Irenæus the disciple of St. John the Evangelist. He introduced the doctrine of the Millennium, or the temporal reign of Christ on the earth for 1000 years.

PAPIN (Isaac) a Frenchman, born in 1657, at Blois; studied philosophy and theology, at Geneva, and greek and hebrew, at Orleans. The university of the former place was divided between two parties upon the *subject of grace*, which prevented him from obtaining a testimonial in the usual form, as he could not subscribe to the condemnation of either. This dispute was, however, thought to have given him a bias to the catholic religion. While under this disposition he wrote a treatise, entitled "The Faith reduced to its just bounds," maintaining sentiments favourable to toleration, and to avoid persecution, he was compelled to cross over to England, in 1687, where he was ordained by Dr. Turner, bishop of Ely. He died at Paris in 1709, while finishing a work "On the Toleration of the Protestants; and of the Authority of the Church."

PAPINIAN, a remarkable lawyer in the 3d century, who held considerable offices under the emperor Severus, by whom he was appointed tutor to his sons, Caracalla and Geta. The first having murdered his brother required Papinian to deliver a discourse to the senate and people, in excuse of the act, but he declined the dishonourable task, for which he was put to death by that tyrant. He composed twenty-seven books of "Questions in the Law," with various other works.

PAPPUS, an eminent philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, under the reign of Theodosius the Great. His writings which remain, shew him to have been a man of consummate study; they were published at Bologna, in 1660, in folio.

PARABOSCO (Jerome) an Italian dramatic writer of the 16th century; he was the author of several comedies in prose; and some novels in the style of Boccacio, printed in 8vo. at Venice, 1558, under the title of "Diporti di Girolamo Parabosco."

PARACELSUS, a celebrated chemist, was born at Einsiedlen, in Switzerland, in 1493. His father was the natural son of a master of the Teutonic order, who pos-

sessing a good library was enabled to assist the genius of his son in his early pursuits of learning. His first studies were devoted to physic and surgery; but he was captivated with, and ran into all the extravagances of alchemy. Making a visit to the mines, in Hungary, he had an opportunity of improving his knowledge in metallic chemistry. He went from Germany to Russia, was taken prisoner on the frontiers by the Tartars, and carried before the Cham, who valued his learning and honoured him by choosing him to accompany his son, the Prince, on an embassy to Constantinople, where, as he pretends, he was admitted to the secret of the philosopher's stone. His practice was obscured by a kind of empirical mystery; but his celebrity was increased by a daring use of the two powerful remedies mercury and opium; no wonder therefore that he was considered as an oracle in the venereal disease. The circumstance of his recovering the famous printer Frobenius of Basil, from a latent disorder, greatly increased his reputation, for he read professional lectures in that city. Notwithstanding Paracelsus vaunted of having discovered the philosopher's stone, he was compelled to sue the canon of Lichtenfels, for the amount of his bill; and although he affirmed that a man might live to the age of Methusalem, by the use of his elixir, he died at the age of 48. He gloried in overturning the system of Galen, though his own contained more absurdities than those of all the writers before him.

PARADIN (William) a French historian, born at Cuiseaux, near Chalons, a laborious writer of the 16th century, author of a great number of works still extant; the first of which is, the History of Aristæus respecting the version of the Pentateuch; the last *Memorialia insignium Franciæ Familiarum*.

* **PARADIS** (Paul) a Venetian, the first who taught the Hebrew language in the Royal College of Paris.

* **PARAMO** (Louis de) a Spanish inquisitor, published at Madrid, 1598, in folio, a rare and curious work upon the tribunal, called The Holy Office. The author wrote with great candour, is exact in his dates, omitting no interesting fact, and enumerating without scruple, all the victims who had suffered under the abominable inquisition.

PARCELLES (John) a Flemish painter, born at Leyden, in 1597. He excelled in painting sea pieces, particularly storms, which he described with the force

of real nature. His son, Julius, attained to great eminence in the same line of painting.

PARCIEUX (Antoine de) member of the academies of sciences of Paris, of Sweden, of Prussia, and Censor royal; was born near Uzès, in 1703. He was well versed in mathematics, and wrote a treatise on rectilinear and spherical Trigonometry, a correct and methodical work. He died in 1769.

PARDIES (Ignatius Gaston) a French jesuit, born in 1636, at Paris, in the province of Bearn. He applied himself to the study of mathematics and natural philosophy, with great ardour and success. He filled the chair of professor of rhetoric, at the College of Louis le Grand, where his company and correspondence were sought by the scholastic of his day.

He wrote several learned treatises, among the rest, "*Dissertatio de motu et Natura Cometarum.*" He died young, being only in his 37th year. He had a controversy with Sir Isaac Newton, about his "*New theory of Light and Colours,*" in 1672, as may be seen in the *Philosophical Transactions* for that year.

PARE (Ambrose) a French surgeon, in the 16th century; born at Laval, in the province of Maine. He was surgeon to several kings. Being a protestant, he would have been involved in the massacre of St. Bartholemew, had not king Charles himself, while firing upon his own subjects, shut him up in his chamber, saying, "*a man so useful to all the world ought not to perish in such a manner.*" Paré died in 1590, at an advanced age.

PARE or **PAREUS** (David) a celebrated divine of the reformed religion; born in 1548, at Francolstein, in Silesia. The unkindness of a step-mother, occasioned his father to put him apprentice, first to a surgeon, and afterwards to a shoe-maker; but his native genius lifted him above this humble walk. He made his way to the College school of Hermberg, where Christopher Schilling, a man of considerable erudition, rector of the College, directed his studies. In the collection of his works are found several tracts against Bellarmin, with other polemic pieces of that nature. His commentary on the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, gave such offence to James I. of England, that it was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. He died in 1622. He left a son named Philip, who wrote the life of his father.

PARE (Daniel) grandson of the before-mentioned, published a great many learned pieces, among which are his "*Poem*

of Musæus upon the lives of Hero and Leander," with notes, as also "*Mellificium Atticum,*" being a collection of sentences extracted from Greek authors, of whose language he was a perfect master.

* **PAREJA** (Juan de) an eminent painter. He was born in the West Indies, and was slave to Diego Velasquez, the celebrated painter. He studied painting secretly for fear that his master should be offended, and consider it as a disgrace to the profession, that a slave should belong to it. Philip IV. of Spain, used often to visit the apartments of Velasquez, and always ordered those pictures which were placed with the painted side to the wall to be turned to his view. Pareja fixed one of his own in that position, and when it was turned fell on his knees and begged that the king would ask his master to forgive him for presuming to paint without his leave. Philip was pleased with the address and the picture, and told Velasquez that such a man ought not to remain in slavery. Pareja was in consequence set at liberty; but he refused to leave his master, and continued with him till his death. He was very happy in his portraits, many of which are equal to those of Velasquez. He died in 1670, aged 60.

PARENT (Anthony) an eminent mathematician; born at Paris, 1666. He early evinced a partiality to the study of mathematics, and natural philosophy, practical as well as speculative. His method of study was to write remarks upon the margins of the books he read, many of which he had filled with a kind of commentary at the early age of 13. He wrote a "*Treatise upon Gnomonics,*" a rude and unpolished work, but wholly original. He applied himself by turns to anatomy, botany and chemistry, and in the year 1716, was made joint assistant member of the academy for geometry, when a few months after being taken ill of the small pox he died in his 50th year.

* **PARFRE** (John) Concerning this person, who appears to be the oldest dramatic author of this country; our biographers are silent. He wrote a piece which has been presented to the public in Mr. Hawkins's collection of old plays. It is called "*Candlemas day; or the killing of the Children of Israel, a mystery,*" 1512. Printed 1773.

PARFAIT (Francis), born at Paris, 1698. At a very early age he shewed a strong propensity to the stage, and on that account frequented the company of actors

and dramatic writers, till the time of his death, which happened in 1753, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He composed a general history of the French theatre from its origin to his own time, making 15 volumes in 12mo. He wrote a tragedy called *Aurée*, and a comic piece called *Panurge* but they were not deemed of great value, and were never acted.

PARIS (Matthew) an English benedictine, in the monastery of St. Albans, who flourished in the 13th century. He was one of the greatest scholars of his time, being an able mathematician, poet, orator and historian. He shewed great affection for his country, in asserting its privileges against the encroachments of the Pope and his creatures; who were employed as engines to destroy them.

PARIS (Francis) a man more famous after his death than while living, by the miracles supposed to be wrought at his tomb. Paris died in 1727, and a monument of him being raised by his brother in the church yard of St. Medard; numerous wretched objects flocked to pray at the foot of it, giving out that they were thereby cured of inveterate disorders.

* PARISOT (John Patroclus) the author of a work in the last century, called "*La Foi dévoilée par, la Raison*," which incensed the French clergy, who obtained an order for its immediate suppression.

PARKER (Matthew) archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich and educated at Cambridge, being first bible clerk or scholar, and afterwards fellow of Corpus Christi College in that university. He was chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, who afterwards preferred him to the deanry of Stoke; afterwards he became chaplain to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was chosen master of his college to which he was a benefactor. By Q. Mary he was deprived of all his preferments. In his retirement he wrote "*A defence of the marriage of Priests*." On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. He solicited the Queen to remove the crucifixes, lighted tapers, and images out of the churches, and particularly out of her own chapel. He improved the English translation of the bible, and had it printed on a larger paper, and dispersed through the kingdom. This is called the *bishop's bible*. He died in 1575, in his 72d year.

PARKER (Samuel) an English bishop, was born at Northampton in 1640, and lived at Wadham college, Oxford. He sided with the prevalent party after the example

of his father, who having been bred to the law was made a member of the high court of justice in 1649, where he gave sentence against the lords Capel, Holland, and Hamilton, who were beheaded. During the protectorate he was made an assistant committee man for his county. In 1650, he published a treatise in defence of the new government as a commonwealth, without a king or house of lords, and was appointed by the rump parliament one of the barons of the exchequer; notwithstanding which, on the return of Charles II. he obtained a regular call as serjeant at law, by the recommendation of chancellor Hyde. The son, Samuel, the subject of this article, had been bred among puritans, and entered into the society of *Gruellers*, a name given them for their constant fasting and praying. Upon the restoration, he became a zealous anti-puritan; and in the reign of James II. he obtained the bishoprick of Oxford. After this he was made a privy counsellor, and constituted by a royal mandamus president of Magdalen college, Oxford. He purchased these favours by complying with the king's commands, and writing some pieces which favoured the popish doctrine of transubstantiation and saint worship. He died in 1687.

PARKER (Henry, Lord Morley) in Henry the eighth's time was one of the barons who signed the memorable letter to Clement VII. threatening him with the loss of his supremacy in England, unless he proceeded to dispatch the divorce of the king. A list of his works may be seen in Mr. Walpole's (Lord Orford's) catalogue of royal and noble authors, vol. 1.

* PARKHURST (John) a learned English divine. He was born at London, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which in 1751, he was admitted fellow. He took his degrees in arts; and afterwards settled at Epsom, in Surrey. Mr. Parkhurst was the intimate friend of bishop Horne, and like him had a great partiality to the opinions of Hutchinson. He published a Greek and English Lexicon, 4to; a Hebrew and English Lexicon, 4to; and an answer to Dr. Priestley on the pre-existence of Christ. His Lexicons are very useful. He died in 1797.

PARKINSON (John) an English botanist, born in 1567. He was the first who singly described and figured the subjects of the flower garden. His "*Theatrum Botanicum*," contained a more copious history of physical herbs, than any former publication: but his first work had a title

which included a pun or pleasantry upon his name, it was called "Paradisi in sole, Paradisus terrestris." Paradisus in sole, meaning *Park-in-jun*.

PARMENIDES of Elis, a follower of Xenophanes—B. C. 505. He believed the earth to be round, and placed in the centre of our solar system: as also, that heat and cold were the principles of all things. He put his philosophy into verse, fragments of which have been collected by Henry Stephens, under the title of "De Poesi Philosophica."

PARMENTIER (John) a French navigator. He was born in 1494, at Dieppe, and died in the island of Sumatra in 1530. He was the first pilot who conducted vessels to the Brazils, and the first Frenchman who discovered the Indies, as far as the island Samothra or Sumatra. He was well skilled in astronomy, and laid down several excellent maps.

* PARMENTIER (James) a French historical and portrait painter, born in 1658. He settled in England, and resided chiefly in Yorkshire, in which county are several of his paintings, particularly the altar-piece of St. Peter's, at Leeds. He died in 1730.

PARMENIO, one of Alexander's generals, to whom Darius made considerable offers that he might use his interest with the Grecian conqueror to obtain a peace for Persia.

PARNELL (Thomas) a celebrated poet and divine, born at Dublin, 1679. He was educated at Trinity-college, and in 1700, took his degree of M. A. In 1706, he came to England and was much respected by Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, and particularly by Pope, who published at his death, which happened in 1717, his works, in one vol. 8vo. with a beautiful commendatory epistle in verse. His poem entitled "The Hermit," is universally known and admired.

* PARODI (Domenico) an eminent painter of Genoa. His father was a celebrated sculptor, and gave him an excellent education, with a view of bringing him up to a learned profession. But his turn for painting was so strong that he complied with his wishes and assisted him in his studies. He painted many grand altar-pieces, and also portraits. He was also a good itatuary. He died in 1740.

PARR (Catharine) sixth wife to Henry VIII. She was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr; and a woman of great learning and accomplishments. She survived the tyrant, her husband, and in 1546, married Sir Thomas Seymour,

lord-admiral of England. She died the year following.

* PARR (William) a Scotch gentleman, who was executed in 1584, for conspiring against Queen Elizabeth.

* PARR (Thomas) remarkable for his longevity. He was born in Shropshire, and lived to the surprising age of 152 years and 9 months. He married at the age of 120, and worked at husbandry when he was 130. Being brought up to London to gratify the curiosity of Charles I. the change of air and drinking wine hastened his death, which happened in 1635.

PARRHASIUS, a celebrated painter of Athens, who was contemporary with Socrates. Pliny says he was the first who gave symmetry and adopted just proportions in the graphic art; but Ælian relates a story which exposes the artist's vanity in colours stronger than those of his most brilliant pictures.

PARRHASIUS (James) an eminent grammarian, born at Cosenza, near Naples, in 1470. He preferred classical literature to the study of the law, for which his friends designed him, and as it was the whim of the literati of that age to change their real names, he took that of Parrhasius instead of his own, which was Giovanni Paulo Parisio. He taught at Milan with great reputation, and was eloquent and graceful in his delivery. He wrote commentaries upon Horace "De Arte Poetica," and "Ovid's Ibis," with several other books.

* PARROCEL (Joseph) a celebrated painter and engraver; born in 1648, at Brignoles in Provence. One of his brothers was his first master, and in order to perfect himself, he went to Paris, and from thence to Italy, where he met *Bourguignon*, a famous painter of battles, under whom he studied for some time. On his return to France, he was elected member of the academy of painting. He excelled in the representation of battles, although he had never seen an army. This artist died at Paris in 1704.

* PARROCEL (Charles) son and pupil of the preceding. He excelled in the profession of his father, and had the honour of being chosen to paint the conquests of Louis XV. He died at Paris in 1752, aged 63.

* PARROCEL (Peter) of Avignon, a French historical painter, was the pupil of Joseph Parrocel, his uncle. His most considerable work is at St. Germain-en-Laye, where he painted in a gallery of the *Hôtel de Noailles*, the history of Tobias. His *chef-d'œuvre* is at Marseilles, in the

church of St. Mary. He died in 1739, aged 75.

PARRY (Richard) an English divine. He was a student of Christ church, Oxford, and took the degree of M. A. in 1747. He was a very learned divine, and an able and active magistrate. He took the degree of D. D. in 1757. He was rector of Wichampton, in Dorsetshire, and minister of Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire, where he died in 1780, leaving scarcely sufficient to defray the expences of his burial. He published many religious tracts.

PARSONS (Robert) a celebrated English Jesuit; born at Netherstoway, Somersetshire, in 1546. He was taught latin by the vicar of the parish, from whence, in 1563, he went to Baliol college, Oxford, where he made a great proficiency in his studies, for in 1568 he took his first degree in arts, and was made probationer fellow. In 1572, he was made burfar and dean of the college; but being charged with embezzling the college money, he went to Rome, where he was in such credit with the Pope, that he obtained leave to establish a seminary there, for the English, under the title "Collegium de urbe." This college being settled, he, with his friends, returned to England at various times, in disguise, in order to confer with the catholics, for the establishment of their religion, in support of which he wrote an incredible number of pamphlets. He died at Rome in 1610.

PARSONS (James) a learned physician, born at Barnstable, in Devonshire, in 1705. His father being appointed barrack-master, at Bolton, in Ireland, he received his education in Dublin; from whence he went to Paris, where he attended Astruc, and others equally eminent, as also the chemical lectures of Lemery and Bouldue, and those of botany, by Jussieu. He went to the university of Rheims, in Champagne, and obtained his degrees in 1736. In July of the same year, he came to London, and in 1740, was elected a member of the royal society. In 1751, he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians. Through the interest of his friend Dr. Douglas he was appointed physician to the infirmary of St. Giles's. He died after a week's illness, 1770, universally regretted.

PARTHENAY (John de) lord of Soubise, born about the year 1512, was appointed in 1550 to command the troops of Henry II. in Italy. Articles of impeachment were drawn up against him for mal-administration in the war finan-

ces; but the duke of Guise publicly defended him. He supported the protestant cause till his death in 1566, when he left one child, a daughter.

PARTHENAY (Anne de) a lady of great genius and learning, and wife of Anthony de Pons, count de Marennes. She was one of the brightest ornaments of the court of the dukes of Ferrara, being a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages. She was a follower of Calvin, and took great pains to propagate his principles.

PARTHENAY (Catharine de) niece of the above lady, and heiress to the lordship of Soubise; was married in 1568, at the age of 14, to the baron de Pons; and in 1575, to René, viscount Rohan. The famous duke de Rohan, who so courageously defended the protestant cause in France during the civil wars of Louis the XIII. was her eldest son. Catharine, one of her three daughters, who married the duke of Deux-Ponts, made the following answer to Henry IV. her admirer, "I am too poor, sire, to be your wife, and too proud to be your mistress." She died in 1607.

PARUTA (Paul) a nobleman of Venice, born in 1540, distinguished himself for his learning and knowledge as a statesman. He filled several great offices and undertook many embassies, which he performed with honour and probity. There are several works of his in Italian, such as "Notes upon Tacitus," "A history of Venice, from 1513 to 1551." He died in 1598.

PAS (Antoine de) marquis of Feuquieres, a mareschal-de-camp, and an excellent French officer, but he was near 40 years of age before he distinguished himself. He was so greatly disliked by his soldiers, that it was said, "he was the most courageous man alive, since he slept every night in the midst of a hundred thousand enemies."

PASCAL (Blaise) a sublime genius, born in 1623, at Clermont, in Auvergne. From his infancy he gave tokens of a very uncommon capacity, for he desired to be acquainted with the cause of every thing; and if sufficient reason was not given him he would seek for better: and would never yield assent but upon possessing such as appeared to be well grounded. The quickness of his learning the mathematics, at a very early age, appears miraculous, and were the credit of Madam Perier, his sister, questionable, what she says upon this subject might be doubted. We are assured he understood Euclid's Elements as soon as he cast his

eyes upon them. At sixteen, he wrote a treatise on Conic Sections, which was accounted by the learned of his day, a mighty effort of genius. Descartes, upon reading it, could not help believing the father was its author. At nineteen, he contrived that arithmetic machine, so known and so singular, by which, not only any kind of calculation may be made without pen or counters, but even without the knowledge of arithmetic. At twenty-three, seeing Torricellian experiments upon the vacuum, he invented and tried a great number of the same nature with still greater success. He solved many problems which had confounded the ablest geometricians of his country, and in fact, this young man might be said to challenge all the mathematicians of Europe. Pascal was also a very devout man, and carried his ideas of divine love to a high pitch. He was a strenuous champion for the Jansenists, and wrote the admirable Provincial Letters against their adversaries the Jesuits. He died at Paris in 1662.

PASOR (Matthias) born at Herborne, in Westphalia, professor of divinity at Groningen, and afterwards of mathematics at Heidelberg. On the invasion of the palatinate, he came over to England, and read private lectures at Oxford, both on the Hebrew and mathematics, and afterwards was appointed professor of the eastern languages in the same university. He died in 1658.

PASQUIER (Stephen) born at Paris in 1528, was an advocate to the parliament in that city. He so ably and eloquently pleaded the cause of the adversaries of Ignatius against Verloris, the defender of the Jesuits, that Henry III. rewarded him by the appointment of advocate general to the chamber of accounts. He died in 1615, leaving three sons. Among his works, which were printed together, are his Enquiries, his Letters, Poems, Portraits, Epigrams and Epitaphs, and lastly his *Puce*, a poem, founded upon the famous Flea, which he spied on the breast of the learned Catharine de Roches, in visiting her on the extraordinary lessons at Poitiers, in 1569.

PASSARAT (John) born in 1534, at Troyes, in Champagne, studied law at Bourges, under Cujas. Afterwards he became professor of the belles lettres, at Paris. Upon the death of Ramus, he obtained the royal professorship of eloquence. Charles IX. and Henry III. conferred many marks of esteem upon

him, but the furious contest of the league having disordered the republic of letters as well as the state, the learned professor shut up his school, and did not open it again till peace had been restored to his country. On this occasion, he wrote his "Hymne de la Paix." He died in 1602.

PASSERI (Giovanni Battista) a painter and poet. He was a disciple of Dominichino, but of no great merit as an artist. The work which has given him a place in the republic of letters is his "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors and Architects" of his own time. He died at Rome in 1679, at the age of near seventy.

PASSERI (Giuseppe) nephew of the former, who was his first master. He afterwards became the disciple of Carlo Maratti. He principally excelled in painting portraits. He died in 1714, aged 60.

PASSERI (Giov. Battista) born at Gubio, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1694, was a learned antiquary and philologist. On entering into orders, he became apostolic protonotary and vicar general of Pesara. Being overturned in his carriage, he received a bruise, of which he died, in 1780. He published numerous books, particularly *Pictoræ Etruscorum in Vasculis, nunc Primum in unum collectæ, explicationibus et dissertationibus illustratæ.* Rome, 1767, 3 vols. folio.

* PASSEROTTI (Bartolomeo) an Italian painter, born at Bologna, and the disciple of Zuccherò. He painted several church pieces; but his chief merit lay in portrait painting. He died in 1595, after having founded a school of painting at Bologna. His sons, Tiburtio and Ventura, were also eminent in the same line with their father, whose manner they imitated.

* PASQUALINO, an Italian painter of great merit, who died in 1700, aged 59. He painted conversations with spirit and elegance.

* PASSINELLI (Lorenzo) an historical painter of Bologna, in which city are some capital pieces by his hand. He died in 1700, aged 71.

PASSIONEI (Dominic) a Roman cardinal, born of an illustrious family, at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino in 1632. He was educated at the Clementine college, in Rome, where he formed a rich library and scarce collection of manuscripts. In 1706, he went to Paris, where he was much respected, particularly by Montauçon: from thence he went

to Holland, and was at the congress at Utrecht, in 1712. He was employed in various negotiations, particularly at Basle in 1714, and at Soleure in 1715, of which he published an account under the title of "*Acta Legationis Helveticæ*." He pronounced the funeral oration of Prince Eugene, and was made archbishop of Ephesus by Pope Innocent III. He died in 1761, much regretted by men of letters, to whom he had been a great patron.

PATEL, a celebrated French painter, commonly called by his countrymen the French Claude, from his successful imitation of that great master. His works shew a mind that had studied nature with great observation. We have so little knowledge of him, that it is not known in what age he lived.

* **PATER** (Paul) born at Menersdorf, in Hungary, in 1656, and driven from his country when very young, because of his attachment to the protestant religion. The duke of Wolfenbuttel made him his librarian; and he became professor of mathematics in the college of Dantzic, where he died in 1724. He was the author of numerous works on philosophy and literature.

* **PATER** (John Baptiste) a celebrated landscape painter, born at Valenciennes, in 1695, and the disciple of Anthony Watteau. He had a good taste for colouring, but he neglected the study of nature. He died in 1736.

PATERCULUS (Caius Velleius) an ancient Roman historian, who flourished under the emperor Tiberius Cæsar. He commanded the cavalry in Germany under Tiberius, whom he accompanied for nine years successively, and was rewarded with the prætorship. He wrote an epitome of the Roman history in two books, which is extant.

PATIN (Guy) a French physician, born in 1601, at Houdan, in the isle of France. He was a professor of physic in the Royal College of Paris; and published some pieces in the way of his profession, which are not much esteemed. But he distinguished himself greatly during the quarrel among the faculty on the propriety of introducing antimony in the list of purgative remedies, for he regarded this medicine as a poison. He died in 1672.

PATIN (Charles) son of the preceding, born at Paris, in 1633. He excelled in the knowledge of medals, and made so surprising a progress in learning, that at

the age of 14 he maintained theses in Greek and Latin on every part of philosophy. He travelled into Germany, Holland, England, Switzerland and Italy. In 1676, he was appointed professor of physic, at Padua, and three years after, created a knight of St. Mark. He died in that city in 1694. He left a great many valuable works.

* **PATKUL** (John Reinhold) count, a brave and accomplished man, a native of Livonia, employed to represent the grievances of that province to Charles XI. king of Sweden, in 1689, which commission he discharged with a noble intrepidity and freedom. This remonstrance was construed as rebellious, for which the whole body underwent a process, and Patkul was condemned to lose his estates and honours, and to have his right hand and head cut off. To avoid so cruel a sentence, he fled and entered into the Russian service. When Charles XIth was dead, and Charles XIIth had deposed Augustus, king of Poland, he obliged that unfortunate prince to deliver Patkul up to him, though he was then invested with the character of envoy extraordinary from the court of Russia. Charles caused him to be broken on the wheel, with every circumstance of ignominy and refined cruelty, in 1707.

* **PATRICK** (St.) apostle and tutelary saint of Ireland, born in 377, and died in 460, after having founded the church of Armagh, the metropolitical see of that country. Some works falsely attributed to him, were printed at London, in 1656, 8vo.

* **PATRICK** (Peter) born at Thessalonica, under the reign of Justinian, who sent him in 534, as ambassador to Amalasenta, queen of the Goths: and in 550 to Chosroes, king of Persia, to conclude a peace with him. He was rewarded for these services with the office of master of the palace. We have by him the fragment of a work, entitled "*The History of Ambassadors*, to be found in the collection of Byzantine historians, in 1648," folio.

PATRICK (Simon) a learned English bishop, born at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, in 1626. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and afterwards became chaplain to Sir Walter St. John. He had the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-garden: where he continued all the time of the plague in 1665. In 1678, he was made dean of Peterborough. During the

reign of king James, the dean preached and wrote against the errors of the church of Rome. The year after the revolution he was appointed bishop of Chichester, and employed, with others newly consecrated, to settle the affairs of the church of Ireland. In 1691, he was translated to the see of Ely in the room of the deprived bishop Turner. He died in 1707, after having published many works, among which his "Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures," 3 vols. fol. are most distinguished.

PATRIX (Peter), a minor poet, born at Caen, in 1585. He died at Paris at the great age of 88. Several of his works are upon religious subjects, but one of his poems, most known, was written a few days before his death, asserting, that death levels all distinctions. It is called "the Dream;" the translation of which is to be found in many of our miscellanies, beginning,

"I dreamt that buried in my fellow-clay."

* **PATRIZI** (Francis), bishop of Gayette, died in 1494. He wrote some moral works, particularly ten dialogues in Italian, upon the manner of writing and studying history, which are much esteemed.

PATRIZI (Francis), born at Cherso, in Istria, and taught philosophy at Rome, Ferrara, and Padua, with great reputation. He was a declared enemy to the peripatetics. His "*Paralleli Militari*," or a parallel of the ancient military art with the modern, has ever been esteemed as the greatest effort of his genius: it was first published in folio, at Rome, in 1594. He wrote many other works. He died in 1597, aged 67.

PATRU (Oliver), a French lawyer, born at Paris, in 1604. He was elected a member of the academy, in 1640; on which occasion he made a most elegant oration of thanks, and gave rise to the custom ever after of admisory speeches. He died, at Paris, Jan. 16, 1681. Patru was a rigid, though just, censor, inso-much that, when Racine was thought to have made some observations, rather too subtle, upon the works of Boileau, the latter, by a parody on the Latin proverb, *ne sis mihi patruus*, replied, *ne sis mihi PATRU*.

PATTISON (William), an English poet, born at Peasmarsh, in Suffex, in 1706, and educated, first at Appleby school, in Westmoreland, and then at Sidney College, Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. He then came to London, where he subsisted by his pen, and

was entertained by the noted Curll, the bookseller, in whose house he died of the small-pox, in 1727. His poetical works, which possess merit, were printed in 2 vols. 12mo. in 1728.

* **PATU** (Claudius Peter), a French dramatist, born at Paris in 1729. In 1754, he produced a comedy called "*Adieux du Gout*," which had a great run. He came to England to learn the language; and, while here, translated a few of our comedies with taste and accuracy. He went with M. Palissot to Geneva, to see Voltaire, who received him with great kindness. From Geneva, he went to Naples and Rome. He died, soon after his return to his own country, of a consumption, at the age of 28.

* **PAUCTON** (Alexis John Peter), a learned mathematician, born near Luffan in 1732. He distinguished himself by that great work, the "*Metrologie*," which was a collection of the measures of all countries, and was first published in 1780. He was assisted, in the foreign department, by the astronomer Lalande. In this excellent production are introduced, Observations and Calculations on the ancient Measures, with Dissertations on Population, Agriculture, &c. He was also the author of "*A Theory of the Laws of Nature*," published in 1781, in which he attempts to refute the systems of Newton and Nollét. He died in 1799.

PAVILLON (Stephen), born at Paris in 1652. He was a member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions and belles lettres. He first distinguished himself as advocate general to the parliament of Metz; but the delicacy of his constitution, and the love of repose, occasioned him to withdraw from the fatigues of public life. Madame de Pontchartrain, mistress of Louis the XIV, obtained for him a pension of 2000 livres, which he enjoyed till 1705, when he died at the age of 73.

* **PAUL** (St.) an apostle of Jesus Christ. He was of the tribe of Benjamin, and his name was originally Saul. He received a liberal education in the school of the Pharisees, and manifested all that zeal against Christianity for which that sect was distinguished. He was commissioned by the Sanhedrim to go to Damascus, and to bring with him to Jerusalem what Jewish Christians he should find there. On the road he was stopped by a celestial appearance, which ended in his conversion; and he who purposed to enter Damascus as a furious persecutor, entered as an enquiring disciple. Afterwards he became one of the most active

and useful ministers of the gospel, and finally laid down his life for it at Rome, where he was beheaded, A. D. 66. As an orator St. Paul shines to great advantage, and Longinus himself has spoken of him in terms of approbation.

* PAUL I. (pope), succeeded Stephen II, his brother, in 757. He governed with discretion and moderation, and died in 767.

* PAUL II. (pope), a noble Venetian, and nephew of pope Eugenius IV. who gave him a cardinal's hat in 1440. He ascended the papal throne in 1464, and died in 1471, aged 54.

* PAUL III. (pope). His name was Alexander Farnese, and he was elected to the papal chair in 1534. In his reign the council of Trent was called; he established the inquisition, approved of the society of Jesuits, condemned the Inletim of Charles V, and acted with great obstinacy against Henry VIII. of England. This zealous pontiff died in 1549, aged 82.

* PAUL IV. (John Peter Caraffa, pope), elected in 1555, at which time he was 80 years old. He was very hot against the reformers; and when Queen Elizabeth sent him an ambassador to announce her accession, he haughtily declared that the throne appertained to the holy see, and that she had no right to it, as being a *bastard*. This fiery prelate died in 1559. He was a learned man, and wrote on the creed, and other works.

* PAUL V. (Camille Borghese, pope), elected in 1605, after the death of Leo XI. He excommunicated the doge and senate of Venice, which so irritated that republic, that it was nearly on the point of breaking for ever with the Roman see. Matters, however, were at last accommodated, and the interdict taken off. This pope had an elegant taste, and he embellished Rome with many fine works of art, and others of a public utility. He died in 1621, aged 69.

PAUL (Mark), a Venetian of the 13th century, the first writer of any note who has given an account of the countries in the east, having visited the capital of Cublai Chan, the sixth monarch in descent from the great Genghis Chan.—The city of Cambalu, which he describes as the seat of the empire, is supposed to be the modern Pekin.

PAULET (William), Marquis of Winchester, son of Sir John Paulet, was born in Somersetshire. He enjoyed several high offices under Henry VIII. Edward the VI. and Queen Mary, hav-

ing been one of the chiefs who proclaimed her in opposition to Lady Jane Grey.—Being asked how he had contrived to stand so long in such perilous times, wherein so many great changes had taken place in church and state, he answered, *by being a willow, and not an oak.*

* PAUL OF SAMOSATA, so called from the place of his birth. He was named patriarch of Antioch, A. D. 260. Zenobia, who then reigned in Syria, had a great esteem for him on account of his eloquence, though she preferred the Jewish religion to all others. Paul, to win her over to the Christian faith, reduced the mysteries of our religion to the most simple form; and maintained that there were not three persons in the Trinity, but only three attributes, and that Jesus Christ was only a man. These errors gave great offence to the Christian bishops, and the assembly of Antioch, in 270, deposed and excommunicated this heresiarch. It is easy to see that Paul was the predecessor of Faustus Socinus.

* PAULA, a Roman lady, born in 347, and descended from the Scipios and the Gracchi. She added to the brightest qualities of the mind, the virtues of Christianity. She founded a monastery at Bethlehem, where she practised the most rigid austerities. She was well versed in the Hebrew scriptures, and was the intimate friend of St. Jerome. She died in 407.

* PAULI (Simon), physician to the king of Denmark. He was the author of the *Flora Danica*, and of a treatise on the use and abuse of Tobacco and Tea. He died in 1682, aged 77.

PAULINUS, bishop of Nola, born at Bourdeaux about 353. He filled the consulate of Rome by the death of his predecessor, and married Therasia, who proved instrumental in converting him to Christianity. He became bishop of Nola, in Campania, where he continued till the sacking of it by the Goths in 410. He died in 431, and left "Poems" and "Letters" written with elegance.

PAULMIER DE GRENTESMENIL (James le), a French writer, born in the territory of Auge, in 1587. He entered into the army, which he afterwards quitted and went to Caen, as being the residence of men of letters, and was the first promoter of its academy. He died in that place in 1670, at the age of 83, leaving various learned works behind him; as "*Observationes in optimos auctores Græcos.*" Lugd. Bat. 1668, 4to. &c.

* **PAUSANIAS**, a Spartan general, who distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Plataea against the Persians. He afterwards carried his army into Asia, but his arrogant conduct procured him many enemies; and he sullied all his honour by offering to betray his country to the king of Persia, on condition of receiving the daughter of that monarch in marriage; but his correspondence being discovered, he fled to the temple of Minerva, which the pursuers not daring to violate, they contrived to block it up with stones, the first of which was laid there by his own mother. He was starved to death about 471 B. C.

PAUSANIAS, an ancient Greek writer of Caesaria, in Cappadocia, lived in the 2d century. He wrote "A Description of Greece," in 10 books; in his second and fifth he speaks of the colonizing of Corinth by Julius Caesar, with such particulars, as ascertain the disputed time of his existence.

* **PAUSIAS**, a painter of Sicily, and the disciple of Pamphilus, flourished about 352 B. C. He was the first who applied colours to wood and ivory by fire, which is called, in modern times, encaustic painting. He drew a beautiful picture of his mistress Glycere, which was bought by Lucullus for two talents. After Pausias's death, the Sicyonians were obliged to sell his pictures to clear themselves of an enormous debt. They were all bought by M. Scaurus the Roman.

* **PAYNE** (Nevil), an English author who lived in the reign of Charles II. and wrote three plays, called, 1st. The Fatal Jealousy, a tragedy, 4to. 1673. 2d. The Morning Ramble; or the Town Humours, a comedy, 4to. 1673. 3d. The Siege of Constantinople, a tragedy, 4to. 1675.

* **PAYNE** (Roger), a celebrated bookbinder, and the first of his profession who introduced a style of binding that united elegance with durability. The ornaments used by this artist were appropriate to the subject. His masterpiece was an *Æschylus*, the decorations of which were superb beyond description. The binding of this work cost Earl Spencer fifteen guineas, in whose possession it now is. This artisan died in October 1797.

PAYS (Renatus le) a French poet, born at Nantz in 1636. He was comptroller-general of the imposts in Provence, and published a miscellany in prose and verse,

entitled, "Amities, Amours, and Amourettes."

* **PEAPS** (William), a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. Whilst at Eton as a student, being only seventeen, he wrote a piece, entitled, "Love in its Extasy; or, the Large Prerogative," published in 4to. in 1649, which is all that is known of him.

PEARCE (Zachary), a celebrated English bishop, born in 1690, and educated at Westminster, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. While there he wrote several papers in the *Guardian* and *Spectator*. In 1724, the degree of D. D. was conferred on him; and this year he published an edition of "Longinus." His next work was "On the Origin and Progress of Temples." He was made dean of Winchester in 1739, and bishop of Bangor in 1748. In 1756, he was translated to the see of Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster, and died in 1774. There is an elegant monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. The bishop published an edition of Cicero de Officiis, "A Review of the Text of Milton," "An Account of Trinity College, Cambridge," and various other works much esteemed. Since his death have been published his Sermons, in 4 vols. 8vo. and his Commentary on the Gospels and Acts, in 2 vols. 4to.

PEARSON (John), a learned English bishop, born at Snoring, in Norfolk, in 1612. In 1623, he was sent to Eton, and in 1632, to King's College, Cambridge. He took his degree of B. A. in 1635, and that of M. A. in 1639. In 1640, the lord keeper Finch, presented him to the living of Torrington, in Suffolk. In 1650, he was made minister of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, London. In 1673, he was promoted to the bishopric of Chester, where he died in 1686. He published "The golden Remains of the ever memorable John Hales, of Eton," in 1659. He was also the author of "An Exposition of the Creed," a truly valuable performance, and some other learned works.

PECHANTRE (Nicholas), son of a surgeon of Toulouse, where he was born in 1638. He began by writing some Latin verses, which were much admired, but he applied himself chiefly to the poetry of his own country; and was crowned, by the academy, des Jeux Floraux three times. He wrote a tragedy, entitled "Geta," which was represented

in 1687, at the theatre of Paris, with the greatest applause. Pechantre died at Paris in 1708.

PECHMEJA (John), a celebrated French scholar, born at Villa Franca in 1741. His eulogy on the great Colbert received the approbation of the French academy in 1773. He died in 1785.

PECK (Francis), an English antiquary, born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1692, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He was made rector of Godeby, in Leicestershire, at which place he died in 1743. He was the author of many works on the antiquities of England, which are much esteemed, particularly his "*Defilerata Curiosa*."

* **PECKWELL**, (Henry), a divine of the church of England, and rector of Bloxham, in Lincolnshire. He was born in 1747, and attached himself to the calvinistic methodists, among whom he was very popular. Dr. Peckwell was the principal founder of a society for visiting the sick at their own homes; and, to make himself the more useful, he studied physic. In opening a young person who died of a putrid fever, he unfortunately wounded himself in the hand, which mortified, and ended in his death in 1787. He printed some sermons preached on particular occasions.

PECQUET (John), a celebrated physician, born at Dieppe. He immortalized his name by the discovery of the lacteal vein which conveys the chyle to the heart, and from him termed the reservoir of Pecquet. In 1654, he published, at Paris, a work entitled "*Experimenta nova Anatomica*," and in 1661, at Amsterdam, "*De Thoracis Lacteis*," which added greatly to his reputation. He died at Paris in 1674.

* **PECQUET** (Antoine), a celebrated French scholar, born in 1704. His writings, which are numerous, shew at once the philosopher, the politician, and the moralist. His "*Spirit of the Laws*, and of Political Maxims," and "*Thoughts on Man*," are the most esteemed. He was made grand-master of the water works and forests of Rouen, and died in 1762.

PÉELE (Francis), a dramatic writer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a native of Devonshire; was a student of Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1573, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1579. He was a good pastoral poet, and Wood informs us, that his plays were acted with great applause.

PEIRSEC (N. C. Fabri), descended

from an ancient family of Pisa, in Italy, and born in 1580. He spent five years in study at the jesuits college, and became famous for his discoveries in antiquities, particularly in medals. He went to Rome in 1600, and staid six months in that capital, as well to view the jubilee as to inspect the monuments of the fine arts; after which he returned to Padua, where he consulted the learned Rabbi Solomon, upon the Hebrew, Samaritan, Syriac, and Arabic languages. His knowledge of the Greek was considerable, and his proficiency in mathematics procured him the friendship of Galileo and Fabricius of Aquapendente. Upon his obtaining the degree of LL. D. at Aix, in 1604, he made a learned speech on the antiquity of the doctoral ornaments. In 1606 he accompanied the French ambassador to England. He died of a suppression of urine, in 1637. His works were numerous, at the head of which stands his "*Historia Provinciæ Galliæ Narbonensis*," and the last on the catalogue "*Linguae Orientales*," &c.

* **PELAGIUS I.** (pope). He was a Roman by birth, and ascended the papal chair in 555. He endeavoured to reform the manners of the clergy; and when the city was besieged by the Goths, he obtained from Totila, their general, many concessions in favour of the citizens. He died in 560.

* **PELAGIUS II.** (pope). He was elected after the death of Benedict I. in 578. He laboured earnestly, but without success, to reconcile the bishops of Istria and Venice to the Roman see; and he opposed John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had assumed the title of oecumenical bishop. Pelagius died of the plague which desolated Rome in 590.

PELAGIUS (the Heresiarch), born in Britain, in the 5th century, and thought to have been abbot of the monastery of Bangor. He changed his real name of Morgan for Pelagius. He went to Rome to teach his doctrines, among which was the denial of original sin. He retired to Palestine with his friend Celestius, who had been condemned for heresy by a council at Carthage, while he was in Africa. Pope Zozimus anathematized him, and the Emperor Honorius banished him. Pelagius wrote several books on ecclesiastical affairs, besides one in his own defence styled "*Libellus Fidei ad Innocentiam Papam*."

PELLETIER (Claude de), born at Paris in 1630, and an intimate acquaintance of Boileau, Lamoignon, and other

great men of his time. He was counsellor of the Châtelet and Prévôt des Marchands. While in this last office he signalized his name by the construction of a quay which is still called after him.—He succeeded Colbert in the place of comptroller general of the finances. He died in 1711, at the age of 81. He wrote several books on law, as also the "Comes Theologus," "Comes Rusticus," &c.

PELL (John), an eminent mathematician, of an ancient family in Lincolnshire, born in 1610, and educated at the grammar school of Steyning, in Suffex; from whence he was sent to Cambridge. In 1629 he drew up the "Description and use of the quadrant, written for a friend, in two books," the original MS. of which is extant among his papers in the Royal Society; and the same year he held a correspondence with Mr. Briggs on logarithms. In 1643 he went to Amsterdam, and was there appointed professor of mathematics. In 1646 the Prince of Orange sent for him to be professor of philosophy and mathematics at Breda. He returned to England, and was sent by Cromwell in 1654 to the protestant cantons of Switzerland. He resided at Zurich, with the title of Ablegatus, but afterwards had orders to continue there with that of Resident. In his negotiations abroad, he had the interests of Charles II. to promote, by whom he was presented to the living of Fobbing, in Essex. Assisted by Sancroft, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, he brought the reformed calendar into the upper house of convocation. He wrote on Algebra, and explained the 10th book of Euclid. He died in 1685.

PELLEGRIN (Simon Joseph), born at Versailles, and entered into the order of Servites. He obtained, in 1704, the prize of the academy for his "Epistle to the king on the success of his arms." By this, and an ode upon the same subject, he obtained the favour of M^d. de Maintenon, who got him a brevet for his translation to the order of Cluny. His works are various, being some of them on scriptural subjects, others comedies, operas, &c. He died in 1745, aged 82.

* PELLEGRINI (Antonio), an eminent historical painter, of Padua, born in 1674, and died in 1741. He studied at Venice, under Paolo Pagani. The Duke of Manchester brought him to England, where he performed several great works for his grace and other noblemen.

PELLEGRINO (of Modena), born in

1511, was a celebrated painter in the school of Raphael, and employed in the paintings of the Vatican. He died of a wound received in the street, endeavouring to rescue his son, who had committed a murder.

PELLEGRINO (Tibaldi), called Pelleggrino de Bologna, at which place he was born in 1522, became eminent as a painter and sculptor. He was employed by the king of Spain in the building of the Escorial, for which services he was rewarded with 100,000 crowns and the title of Marquis. He died in 1592.

PELLERIN (Joseph), commissary-general, and chief clerk of the French marine. He was famous for a collection of medals, which the king enabled him to purchase; and he enriched the science by a valuable work on the subject, in 9 vols. 4to. accompanied by numerous plates. He died in 1782 at the age of 99.

PELLETIER (James), a physician, born at Mans, in 1517. He was an excellent Latin scholar, and wrote commentaries on Euclid in that language.—He wrote also a treatise on orthography, wherein he proposed to write words as they are pronounced. He died at Paris, in 1582.

* PELLETIER (Bertrand), an eminent French chemist, was born at Bayonne, in 1761. He was admitted as a pupil in the chemical laboratory of the French college when very young. He studied for five years intensely under professor Darcet, and at the age of 21, published some excellent observations on arsenic: after which his publications were numerous. He was admitted a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, in 1792. He contracted a violent asthmatic complaint by inhaling oxygenated muriate, which carried him off in the flower of his life, in 1797.

PELLISSON-FONTANIER (Paul), born in 1624, a French academician, whom Bayle called "one of the finest geniuses of his century." He studied successively at Castrès, at Montaubon, and Toulouse. He was well versed in the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish authors, although he applied himself with great diligence to the law. The French academy shewed him uncommon respect on account of his history of its establishment in 1635 to 1652, published at Paris in 8vo, 1653. He was patronised by Fouquet, then in power, and on his disgrace in 1661, Pellisson was involved in great trouble, and sent to the Bastille, from whence he was not liberated till 1666. He was after-

wards taken into favour by Louis XIV. who settled on him a pension of 6000 livres. He died at Versailles in 1693, in his 69th year.

*PELOPIDAS, a famous Theban general, son of Hippoclus. He was the close friend of Epaminondas, and from their intimacy the Thebans derived important benefits. When the Spartans destroyed the independence of Thebes, Pelopidas went into exile with other patriots, but he resolved to free his country from the yoke under which it groaned. He re-entered Thebes with a chosen band, and slew those who had continued to enslave their country. He was then placed at the head of the government, which office he discharged thirteen times. Epaminondas shared with him this honour, and these two great men obtained the famous victory of Leuctra. He fell bravely fighting against Alexander, tyrant of Phææ, B. C. 364.

PEMBROKE (Thomas), an English painter, and pupil of Larroon, whose manner he imitated. He painted several pictures for the Earl of Bath, and died in London about 1730, at the age of 28.

PEMBROKE (Mary Herbert), was wife of Henry earl of Pembroke, and sister of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, who dedicated his *Arcadia* to her, which occasioned it to be called the *Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*. She translated a French tragedy called *Antoniüs*.

PENINGTON (Isaac), a celebrated English quaker, born in 1617. He was of a religious turn from his childhood, and when George Fox instituted his sect, he found a zealous disciple in Isaac, who preached and wrote in its defence. He was imprisoned several times, and at length finished his mortal peregrinations at Goodnestone, Suffex, in 1679. He was a man of a meek, quiet, and philanthropic spirit, and very much beloved.

*PENN (William), an English admiral, born at Bristol, in 1621. He commanded with Venables at the taking of Jamaica from the Spaniards, in 1655, and the same year was elected member of parliament for Weymouth. He was committed to the tower by Cromwell, for quitting his command without leave, but was soon released. He was chief commander under the duke of York, in the signal and successful battle with the Dutch fleet, in 1664, and was honoured with knighthood. He died in retirement at Wanstead, in Essex, in 1670.

PENN (William), an eminent quaker

and writer, son of the above, was born in the parish of St. Catherine's, near the tower, in 1644. He was put to school, first at Chigwell, in Essex, then to a master on Tower-hill, and lastly under the care of a private tutor. One Thomas Loe, a quaker, is said to have confirmed him in his design of uniting with that sect. He was, with many other persons, taken out of a meeting-house at Cork, and imprisoned; and this unjust persecution of a people for opinion's sake, strengthened his affection and ties of union with them. His father, though offended with his son, obtained his release. He was, however, afterwards sent to the tower for a book he had written, and during the seven months he was confined, he wrote his famous "No cross, no Crown." He was so courageous and able a champion in the cause of his oppressed brethren, as to obtain an order for the release of all in prison. In the next year the conventicle act occasioned his being imprisoned a third time. He was also tried at the Old Bailey for preaching to a seditious assembly. He pleaded his own cause and was acquitted, but the jury were fined, and he was detained in prison. He obtained his own and their release, probably by the interest of his father, for the quakers deem the payment of a fine an acknowledgment of guilt. His father became perfectly reconciled to him before his death, which happened in 1670, for he said to him, "Son William, let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience: I charge you do nothing against your conscience. So will you keep peace at home, which will be a feast to you in a day of trouble." He had a controversy with Muggleton, the founder of a sect; and held, near Rickmansworth, a public dispute with the no less famous Richard Baxter. He lived many years at Werninghurst, in Suffex, an estate which he had by his wife Gulielma Maria Springett, whose father had been killed at the siege of Bamber, in the civil wars. From this residence, he went, in company with George Fox and Robert Barclay, on a mission to Holland and Germany. In 1681 king Charles granted him, in lieu of arrears due to his father, the province in North America, till then called the New Netherlands, but since Pennsylvania. His character contributed greatly to settle this new colony; and his friendly and pacific manner of treating the Indians, produced an amity and love for him on their part. He died in 1718, at Jordans,

P E N

near Beaconsfield, of the effects of three apoplectic fits. He left considerable property behind him, having inherited 1500l. a year from his father.

* PENNANT (Thomas), an eminent English naturalist, born in Flintshire, in 1726. He was educated at Wrexham, from whence he was removed to Oxford, where he made a great proficiency in natural philosophy. After travelling over his own country he went to the continent, where he became acquainted with Buffon, Voltaire, Pallas, Linnæus, &c. He published, in 1750, the "British Zoology," which added very considerably to his reputation. His next work, printed in 1771, was an account of his "Tour through Scotland," which passed through several editions. After this he travelled through the Hebrides and the Isle of Man. He next published, in 1778, "Welsh Tours," giving an account of his journey through Wales. He was also the author of numerous other works, which will carry his name with respect and honour to posterity. He died at his seat at Downing, 1798.

PENNI (Giovanni Francesco), born at Florence in 1488. He was the scholar of Raphael, as well as the manager of his private concerns, for which he obtained the title of *il fattore*, or the steward. He was particularly skilful in designing, and had a great genius for landscape painting. He assisted in embellishing the palace of Belvidere, and died in 1528 at the age of 40.

* PENNI (Lucas), brother of the preceding, but less skilful as a painter. He practised in Italy and England, and contributed, though in no great degree, to adorn the palace of Fontainebleau.

PENRY (John), or Ap Henry, commonly distinguished by his assumed name of Martin Mar-Prelate, or Mar-Priest; was born in Wales, and first entered the University of Cambridge, but he took the degree of M. A. at Oxford. He afterwards became a zealous Brownist, and a severe enemy to the hierarchy. He was apprehended with certain papers and libels in his pocket, denying the Queen's *absolute authority*, for which he was tried, condemned, and executed, in 1593. He wrote, among many other tracts, "Reformation no Enemy to her Majesty and the State."

* PENS (George), a painter and engraver, of Nuremberg, flourished in the beginning of the 16th century. He was an artist of considerable genius; and his

P E R

plates by the burin, which the French call *taille-douce*, were universally esteemed.

PEPIN (*the Short*), the son of Charles Martel, king of France, crowned in 751. He was the first monarch of the second race of French sovereigns.

PEPUSCH (John Christopher), one of the greatest theoretic or scientific musicians of modern times. He was a Prussian by birth; and, in the year 1680, when he was not quite fifteen, he was chosen to teach music to the prince royal of Prussia, after which he came to England, and was engaged at Drury Lane theatre. The popularity of Handel kept him in the secondary rank; but he taught music, in the full sense of the word, to professors of music themselves, so much were his talents and judgment respected. The University of Oxford admitted him to the degree of Doctor of Music. He married a Tuscan lady, who was an eminent opera singer, and had acquired by her profession a fortune of 10,000l. He died in 1752, aged 85, and was buried in the Charter House.

* PERANDA (Santa), an historical painter of Venice, born in 1466, and died in 1538. He studied the works of Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese, and adopted their style of colouring. He performed some noble works for the palace of the Doge of Venice.

PERAU (G. L. Calabre), greatly esteemed for his continuation of the "Lives of illustrious men of France," written with a neatness of style and accuracy of research. He also edited the works of Bossuet, and died in 1767, at the age of 67.

* PERCY (Henry, called Hotspur). Under Richard II. he fought the French at sea with success; and the Scots near Zalfstone, where he slew earl Douglas with his own hand. After this he took up arms against the king, and fought him near Shrewsbury with an army of 14,000 choice men, on the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, in 1403. The battle was furious on both sides, when Hotspur, desperately charging into the midst of the enemy, was slain, and his whole party routed.

* PERDICCAS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, and who had a considerable share in his conquests. After the death of that prince he married Cleopatra, his sister, and attempted to possess his kingdom; but, entering Egypt to attack Ptolemy Lagus, he was killed by a seditious party of his own horse in passing the Nile.

P E R

PEREFIXE (Hardouin de Beaumont de), memorable for his "Histoire du roi Henry IV." He was Maître d'Hotel to Cardinal Richelieu, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne. He was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV. and made archbishop of Paris in 1664. He died in 1670.

PEREZ (Anthony), a Spanish writer, the nephew of Gonálva Perez, secretary to Charles V. and Philip II. was employed by the latter monarch not only as a physician, but in the intrigues of love and politics. There is another of this name and nation, distinguished for his works on the civil and public law.

PERGOLESI (G. Battista), an excellent Italian composer, born at Casoria in Naples, 1704. From the style of his compositions, the Italians have called him the Domenichino of music; it is, however, thought by many to have too melancholy a cast. His *Stabat Mater* is considered as his best work, and is the most known in this country. He died at the age of 33.

* **PERIANDER**, tyrant of Corinth. The former part of his reign was gentle and praiseworthy, but, on entering into a correspondence with the tyrant of Sicily, he changed his conduct, and put to death the first citizens of Corinth. He also committed incest with his own mother, and murdered his wife Melissa. This monster died 585 years B. C. His sycophants were base enough to call him one of the seven wise men of Greece.

* **PERICLES**, a noble Athenian, who distinguished himself as a general, statesman, and orator. He strenuously opposed Cimon, and caused both him and Thucydides to be banished. The Peloponnesian war originated with him, which continued 27 years, and proved very unfortunate to the Athenians. In consequence of this he lost his popularity; but, afterwards, he recovered it, and was restored to all his public honours. He died of the pestilence about 429 B. C. aged 70.

PERIZONIUS (James), a learned writer, who lived till the beginning of the present century. The name of his family, originally of Teutorp in Westphalia, was Voorbrock; but he changed it for the more classical one of Perizonius. He published, in 1669, the learned treatise "*De Ratione studii Thologici*," after having been professor of divinity and the oriental languages both at Ham and Deventer. He died in 1717.

* **PEROT** (Nicholas), one of the most

P E R

learned men of the 15th century, and particularly distinguished for his translation of Polybius, and a commentary on Martial. He died archbishop of Siponto in 1480.

* **PEROUSE** (John Francis Galaup), an unfortunate French navigator, born at Albi in 1741. He entered at a very early age into the marine school, and served five years at sea during the seven years war. In October 1764 he obtained the rank of Enseigne de Vaisseau; and from 1765 to 1777 he served his country without intermission, the last year on the coast of Malabar. On the war breaking out anew, he served, with great distinction, under D'Estaing. In 1782 he was chosen to a most difficult task, the destroying the English settlements at Hudson's Bay, which he accomplished after great labour and fatigue, returning to his own country in 1783. In 1785 he was chosen to command two vessels on a voyage of discovery round the world, by order of the French government. Like his precursor Cook, he perished, though in a different way; he and his ships having never been heard of since he left Botany Bay in January 1788. His voyage was published in England, in 3 vols. 8vo. in 1798, and contains numerous discoveries in every science.

PERRAULT (Claude), was bred a physician, but he did not practice, except among his particular friends. He attended more to the sciences and fine arts, in some of which he greatly excelled. The entrance into the Louvre was designed by him, and Voltaire calls it "one of the most august monuments of architecture in the world." At the instance of M. Colbert, he translated Vitruvius into French, which, in 1673, he published in folio with figures from his own drawing. On the establishment of the Academy of Sciences he was one of its first members. He died in 1688.

PERRAULT (Charles), the brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1626. He had as great a genius for the arts as his brother, and a still greater for letters. Colbert made him clerk of the buildings of which he was himself superintendent. Charles Perrault was one of the first members of the academy of Belles Lettres and Inscriptions, and was received into the French academy in 1671. His poem "*La Peinture*" was universally admired; but another of his works, entitled, "*La Siècle de Louis le Grand*," tending to exalt the modern authors above the an-

cients, occasioned a civil war among the learned of the day. He died in 1703.

PERRIER (Francis), a French painter, born at Maçon in 1590. He had a desire to go to Rome to improve himself, and was compelled to associate with a blind beggar in order to procure subsistence on the road. He improved his hand and taste after Lanfranco, but he was deficient in perspective. He died in 1650.

PERRIER (Charles), a French poet, nephew of the preceding; born at Aix. Menage calls him "the prince of lyric poets." He devoted himself chiefly to Latin versification. He obtained the academy prize two years together, viz. in 1681 and 1682, and died in 1692.

PERRON (James Davy du), cardinal of St. Agnes, afterward great almoner of France, and archbishop of Sens, was born of protestant parents at Berne, in 1556. He was so able a controversialist that, after leaving the Huguenots, he is said to have converted Henry Spodanus, as well as many other of the reformed. He had been sent with M. d'Ossat to Rome to negotiate his sovereign's reconciliation to the holy see; and, after the murder of Henry IV. which happened in 1610, he devoted himself entirely to that court. He died at Paris in 1618. Among the works he left behind is the "Reply to the answer of the king of Great Britain," occasioned by the book which James I. had sent to Henry IV. on the subject of religion.

PERROT (Nicolas), an eminent French writer, born at Chalons in 1606. He was intended for the law, but he conceived a dislike to that profession, and betook himself to the study of philosophy, in which he made so great a progress, that in 1637 he was admitted a member of the French academy. He made elegant translations of many of the ancient writers, particularly Tacitus and Lucian. In his common conversation he threw out so many brilliant sayings, that Pelisson observed, "It was a pity a clerk was not always standing by him to write in shorthand all he spoke." He died at his seat of Ablancourt in 1664.

PERRY (John), a celebrated engineer, whom the Czar Peter, while in England, engaged as a person capable of assisting his design to form a respectable fleet, and improve his country by navigable rivers, &c. The ill success of the Czar against the Swedes, at the battle of Narva, stopped the progress towards making a communication between the rivers Volga and Don, on which Captain Perry had been

employed three summers. This work was therefore wholly suspended in 1707, and next year he was occupied in refitting the ships at Veronise, and making the river of that name navigable. Disguised at length with the want of good faith in the emperor, who demurred in paying him his salary; and being apprehensive he might not be allowed to return home, he secretly withdrew, in 1712, under the protection of Mr. Whitworth, the English ambassador. He wrote a history of "The State of Russia" in 8vo. and "an account of the stopping of Daganham Breach," which he effected after several other undertakers had failed in it. He died in 1733.

* **PERSEUS** or **PERSES**, a son of Philip, king of Macedon. He adopted his father's enmity to the Romans, and declared war against them, which proved unsuccessful; and he was defeated under the walls of Padua by Paulus, in 168 B. C. From thence he fled to Samothracia; but, being soon discovered, he was taken prisoner, and brought to Rome to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. He died in prison; but some say he was put to a violent death. He had two sons, Philip and Alexander. The last was bred a carpenter, but afterwards, on account of his ingenuity, he became secretary to the Roman senate.

* **PERSIA**. This country was a powerful monarchy in the time of Abraham. It afterwards made part of the Assyrian empire. In 596, B. C. Nebuchadnezzar conquered it. Afterwards it became a province to Media; but, in 536, Cyrus, king of Persia, obtained the dominion over the Medes, and formed a mighty empire, which continued till 332, when it fell before the arms of Alexander the Great. In 250 the Persians, under Artabanes, revolted from Antiochus Theus, one of the Seleucidæ, successors of Alexander the Great, and founded the Parthian empire; but in 229 of the christian era, Artaxerxes restored that of Persia, which, in 651, was dissolved by the Saracens. In 1037 the Seljukian Turks made great advances in Persia under Toghrul Beg, the grandson of Seljuk. There were two dynasties of this name established in this country. The principal was that of the Seljuks of Iran, or Persia at large, which commenced with Toghrul Beg in 1037, and ended in 1193, when Toghrul II. was slain by Takash IV. king of Karaman.

The other dynasty, called the Seljuks of Kerman, began in 1041, when Toghrul

P E R

Beg made his nephew **Kaderd** governor of this country, where he quickly set up for himself. **Mohammed Schah**, the last prince of this dynasty, was defeated by **Malek Dinar**, a descendant of **Ali**, the son-in-law of **Mohammed**, in 1187; and this country was subdued by the prince of **Karasin** in 1193. In 1218 **Persia** was conquered by **Jenghis-Khan**, the Tartar, whose grandson, **Hulaku**, put an end to the Caliphate at **Bagdad**, in 1258. In 1383 **Persia** was invaded by **Timur Beg**, the Tartar, and conquered in 1392. The successors of **Timur** retained possession till 1500, when **Ismael Sefi**, a petty prince, effected a conquest of the whole, and commenced the **Sofian** race.

About 996 **Mohammed**, a Tartar adventurer, founded an empire at **Gazna**, in the most eastern parts of **Persia**, which was greatly encreased, and flourished exceedingly till 1222, when **Jenghis-Khan** took the capital and conquered the whole country.

PERSIUS (**Aulus Flaccus**), a Latin Satyrical poet, born in **Hetruria** in the 22d year of **Tiberius's** reign, but who wrote in that of **Nero**. He studied under **Cornutus** the stoic philosopher, and was fellow pupil with **Lucan**, who, though of equal rank as a poet, loved him exceedingly. The judgment of the critics differs greatly as to the merit of his writings. **Bayle** calls him the **Lycophron** of the Latins, from the harshness and obscurity of his manner. He was of a weak constitution, and died in his 30th year, A. D. 62. The best edition of his poems is that of **Casubon**, 1647, 12mo. London.

* **PERTINAX** (**Publius Helvicius**), Roman emperor after **Commodus**. He was of obscure parentage, and was either a slave or the son of a manumitted slave. Afterwards he followed a very menial occupation; but still he was not void of learning or talents. He was for some time a teacher of youth, which employment he quitted for a military life; and by his bravery he rose to the highest offices, and was made consul by **Aurelius**. On the death of **Commodus** he was elected emperor, in which office he behaved with great prudence and mildness. He gave up the imperial lands to the public; and sold all the possessions of his predecessor, with the produce of which he paid off the public debt. He abolished all the taxes imposed by **Commodus**. These proceedings, so far from giving satisfaction, displeased the soldiery and those who were fond of luxury. A mu-

P E T

tiny was accordingly raised, and this virtuous prince was basely assassinated by the people whom he had attempted to make happy, after reigning only 87 days, A. D. 193.

PERUGINO (**Pietro**), an Italian painter, born in 1446 at **Perugia**. He was the disciple of **Andrea Verocchio**, but he is chiefly celebrated for being the master of **Raphael**. He was employed by **Sixtus IV.** to paint several pieces for his chapel at **Rome**; but being infected with the vice of covetousness, he was obliged to return home, as his brother artists shunned his company. To this cause was owing his quarrel with **Michael Angelo Buonarrotti**. He died in 1524.

PERUZZI (**Baldassare**), an historical painter and architect, born in 1481. He went to **Rome** and was employed by the Popes **Alexander VI.** **Julius II.** and **Leo X.** He was so successful in painting architecture, and so perfectly understood the principles of *chiaro oscuro*, and of perspective, that **Titian** is reported to have beheld the effects with astonishment. He was in **Rome** when **Charles the 5th** sacked the city in 1527, but he obtained his liberty by painting a portrait of the constable **Bourbon**. He died in 1556.

* **PESELLI** (**Pesello**), an Italian painter, born at **Florence** about 1440. He was a disciple of **Andrea del Castagno**, whose style he copied very happily. He painted historical subjects in fresco and oil with great taste and judgment. He was also excellent in painting animals. He died in 1517.

PESELLIER (**Charles Stephen**), member of the academies of **Nantz**, of **Amiens**, of **Rouen**, and of **Angers**; born at **Paris** in 1712. He was placed under **M. Roland**, an advocate; but he devoted his leisure hours to the muses, having shewn, at a very early period, a taste for poetry. He gained the protection of **M. L'Allemand**, a famous general, by his two comedies, "*Ecole du Tiers*," and "*Elope au Parnasse*." Thus patronized, and taken into the business of systematizing the finance, the muses were in part forgotten; in 1748 he published however his fables, and a comedy, which was never performed. He also published "*Letters on Education*," in 2 vols. 12mo. He died in 1763.

PETAVIUS (**Dionysius**) or **Denis Petau**, born at **Orleans** in 1583. He entered into the society of **Jesuits**, whose interests and views he promoted by his talents in writing. He particularly at-

P E T

tacked Scaliger, and did not spare his friend Casaubon whenever he came in his way. He died in 1652.

* **PETER (St.)** an apostle of Jesus. He was the son of Jonas, and brother of Andrew. His first name was Simon, which our Lord altered to Cephas, which signifies a *rock*. He was originally a fisherman on the lake of Genesareth, which occupation he abandoned at the call of Jesus, and afterwards proved a zealous disciple. On one occasion, however, he fell from his fidelity; and that was when his master was apprehended. He was recognized in the house of the high priest as a follower of Christ and taxed with it, but fearful of the consequences he denied the charge three times. His master had before told him of this, adding that the cock should not crow till he had been guilty of this apostacy. When the cock crew, therefore, he remembered the warning, went out and wept bitterly. Notwithstanding this weakness he was in great favour with the Redeemer, and shewed his love for him by manifest proofs. After our Lord's ascension he abode at Jerusalem, and preached the first sermon that is on record of the followers of Jesus, which proved so effectual as to convert about 3000 persons.* Herod threw him into prison with an intention of putting him to death, but he was delivered from thence by an angel. It is said that he suffered martyrdom on the cross at Rome; and that when he was told what death he should die, he requested that he might be crucified with his head downwards as not being worthy to suffer in the same posture with his master. This happened A. D. 66. Two epistles of this apostle are received as canonical in the christian church.

* **PETER THE HERMIT**, a French gentleman of Amiens, in Picardy, who renounced the military life to embrace that of a pilgrim. About 1093, he went to the Holy Land, and being moved with the sad condition of the christians there, as well as of the holy sepulchre; he, on his return, applied to pope Urban II. for leave to preach up the croisade. Having obtained it, he went through most parts of Europe, and his appearance and discourses wrought so effectually that an enthusiastic spirit prevailed, and prodigious numbers of persons assembled to go on this romantic expedition. He went into Palestine at the head of a motley crew, which suffered greatly from being totally undisciplined. Leaving the holy war to be managed by better heads than his;

P E T

Peter returned to France, where he died in an abbey of his own foundation.

* **PETER III.** king of Arragon, succeeded his father James I. in 1276, and turned his arms against Navarre, to which kingdom he laid claim. He was, however, unsuccessful in this enterprize. Having married the daughter of Mainfroy, the pretended king of Sicily, he resolved to make himself master of that island, and to effect his purpose contrived the horrible massacre commonly known by the name of the *Sicilian vespers*. This was the murder of all the French in the island at the hour of vespers, on Easter-day in 1282. After this he found no difficulty in conquering the kingdom. For this crime pope Martin IV. excommunicated the Sicilians, together with Peter, and laid his Spanish territories under an interdict. Peter, in order to put an end to the war, proposed to his competitor, Charles of Anjou, to decide the affair by single combat, which was accepted, but when the day arrived the king of Arragon did not appear. He died at Villefranche in 1285, after having received full absolution from the church censures.

* **PETER the Cruel**, king of Castille, succeeded his father Alphonius XI. in 1350, at the age of 16. He commenced his reign by several wanton acts of barbarity. Having married the daughter of Philip, duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her three days after, and sent her to prison, that he might renew his connexion with Maria de Padilla his former mistress. His cruelties provoked his subjects to take up arms against him in 1356, and they placed at their head Henry, of Transtamare, his natural brother, who slew Philip with his own hand in 1368.

* **PETER THE GREAT**, Czar of Russia, born in 1672. Upon the death of one of his brothers in 1682, Peter ascended the throne, to the exclusion of another named John, who was weak both in body and mind. The pretensions of John, however, met with considerable support, and therefore to avoid the evils of a civil war, it was agreed they should jointly wield the sceptre. The Czar John died in 1696, and Peter remained sole ruler of the empire. The history of this monarch borders on the romantic, indeed almost every event of his life partakes of the marvellous. He raised an army by the assistance of foreign officers, serving in it himself as a drummer or private soldier, and visited England and Holland *incognito*, in order to inform himself in the art of ship-building. As early as 1700

P E T

he got together a body of 30,000 standing forces, and displayed a project surprising in all its parts. He sent his chief nobility into foreign countries to improve their knowledge, and invited foreigners, distinguished for talents, to his own dominions for the improvement of those of his subjects who could not leave their homes. Having made an alliance with Augustus, king of Poland, he declared war against Charles the XII. of Sweden, and though he had very ill success at first in conducting it, yet he was so far from being discouraged that he said "I know my armies must be overcome for a while, but it will teach them to conquer." He founded Petersburg in 1703, and in 1709 obtained a complete victory over the Swedes, at Pultowa. The history of the Czarina Catherine is not less remarkable than that of Peter; her courage and presence of mind in contributing to rescue him from the danger of his situation when enclosed by the Turks on the banks of the Pruth, excite the highest admiration. Peter died in 1725, of the strangury occasioned by a tumefaction at the neck of the bladder.

* **PETER II.** emperor of Russia, was the son of Alexis Petrowitz, and succeeded, in 1727, the empress Catherine, who had declared him grand duke of Russia the year preceding. The most remarkable event of his reign was the disgrace of Menzikoff, prime minister, who was banished to Siberia. The emperor died in 1730, aged 15.

* **PETER III.** born in 1728. He was the son of Anne Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great, and of Charles Frederic duke of Holstein Gottorp. After the death of the empress Elizabeth he was proclaimed her successor in 1762, but he did not long enjoy the throne, being dethroned the same year by his wife, who assumed the title of Catherine II. He died seven days afterwards, but whether of a natural death or otherwise is a question.

* **PETERS (Gerrard)**, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam about 1580. He excelled in naked figures, which he executed with great elegance. His pieces are mostly conversations and landscapes. Govaerts was his disciple.

* **PETERS (Bonaventure)**, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, in 1614. He chiefly delighted in painting storms at sea, which he performed in such a manner as to fill the imagination with pity and terror. He died in 1652.

P E T

* **PETERS (John)**, brother to the above, born in 1625. He painted the same subjects as Bonaventure, and with equal excellence; also sea-fights, views of villages, towns, and fortified cities on the banks of rivers.

* **PETERS, (Francis Lucasz)**, an eminent landscape painter, born at Mechlin in 1606. He was a disciple of Gerard Segers, and his merit recommended him to the favour of the arch duke Leopold, who kept him in his service for many years. His pictures are scarce and valuable. He died in 1654.

* **PETERS (Hugh)**, an English fanatic, born at Povey, in Cornwall, in 1599, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. after which he entered into orders, and officiated in London. On turning non-conformist he went to Holland, from whence he removed to New England, and after residing there some years, he returned home, where he greatly distinguished himself as chaplain in the parliament army, for which he obtained a good estate. He was deeply concerned in the death of the king, for which, at the restoration, he was exempted from the act of indemnity, tried, condemned, and executed.

PETIS DE LA CROIX (Francis), interpreter of the oriental languages to the French king, of whom Voltaire speaks as composing part of the life of Louis XIV. in Arabic, and noting the work to be esteemed in the east. He died at Paris, in 1713.

PETIT (Samuel), an excellent scholar, born at Nismes, in 1594. He was educated at Geneva, where he became professor of theology as well as of Greek and Hebrew. He died in 1645, and left behind him several learned works, amongst the rest "*Leges Atticæ*," published in Paris in 1615, and again in 1633.

PETIT (Peter), a French mathematician, and born at Montluçon, in 1598. By the favour of Cardinal Richlieu he was made engineer to the king, upon whose concerns he was sent into Italy.—He was the author of several works upon physical and astronomical subjects, and died in 1677.

PETIT (Peter), another learned Frenchman, born at Paris, 1617, and brought up to the profession of medicine, in which faculty he obtained a Doctor's degree at Montpellier, but he quitted the practice for the study of polite literature. He was appointed preceptor to the sons of the first president Lamoignon. He wrote

a great deal, both prose and verse, but all in Latin. It is not exactly ascertained when he died.

PETITOT (John), a curious painter in enamel, born at Geneva, in 1607. He associated his labours with Bordier, his brother-in-law, jointly with whom he painted the portraits of Charles I. and the whole royal family. He died in 1691.

PETIVER (James), a skilful English botanist, contemporary with Plukenet, was apothecary to the charter-house, and died in 1718. Sir Hans Sloane purchased his collection of plants after his death, and with many other learned men attended his funeral, out of respect for his talents.

PETRARCH (Francis), a celebrated Italian of the 14th century, born at Arezzo, in 1304. His genius led him equally to poetry, eloquence, history, and moral philosophy, and the poems which he wrote on his Laura, immortalized his name. His father was a Florentine, involved in the political factions of the Bianchi, and wished his son to study the law in aid of his views; but Petrarch was not fond of a court life, and preferred retirement, he therefore fixed on Vaucluse as an eligible residence, at which place he composed his Latin poem, "Africa:" and though in the present state of literature it would be deemed no prodigy, yet its author was invited at one and the same time, by the senate of Rome and the university of Paris, to receive the poetic crown. He was in Italy when the death of his dearest Laura was made known to him, and the sad event and his grief on the occasion are recorded in a great number of verses. He died at Arqua in 1374, aged 70.

* **PETRONIUS MAXIMUS**, emperor of Rome. He was born in 395, of an illustrious family, and arrived at the consular dignity. In 455 he seized the imperial robe by murdering Valentinian III. after which he married Eudoxia, wife of that prince. The empress was then ignorant of his guilt, but on discovering it he invited Genseric, king of the Vandals, to enter the empire, which he did with fire and sword. The usurper was slain by the Romans, and his body, after undergoing every mark of contempt, was thrown into the Tiber, June 12, 455.

PETRONIUS ARBITER (Titus), supposed to be the same mentioned by Tacitus in his annal. lib. 16. He is said to have been a favourite of Nero, and a

purveyor of his pleasures. He was sent pro-consul to Bithynia, where, though he had the character of a voluptuary, he shewed himself like Mæcenas capable of study and business, and disposed to distinguish and encourage merit. Tigellinus undermined him in the favour of the emperor and effected his ruin. His *Satyricon* is a mixture of virtue and vice, exposing the luxury and debauchery of the court; but it is so well written with regard to the style, that Petronius has been called "*Autor purissimæ impuritatis*." He died A. D. 65, aged about 50. The best edition of Petronius is that of Burman, 4to. Utrecht, 1709.

PETTY (Sir William), born in 1623, at Rumsey, in Hampshire. He is a singular instance of an universal practical genius, which enabled him to acquire a knowledge of almost every trade he inspected; handling the several tools with a skill little inferior to an experienced workman. He obtained with an equal facility the Latin, Greek, and French languages, as well as a competent knowledge in mathematics. He studied physic also, and practised it with great success, being admitted a fellow of the college, and elected professor of anatomy by the university of Oxford, in 1650. He was one of the four practitioners who recovered a woman after hanging the usual time at Oxford, and was in 1652 appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and knighted by Charles II. in 1661. He died of the gout in 1687, leaving a prodigious property behind, and numerous writings, which evince the strength and extent of his power of mind.

PEUCER (Gaspard), born at Bautzen, in Lusatia 1525, and professor of medicine, at Wirtemberg. He married a daughter of Melancthon, whose works he published in 5 vols. 1601. Being closely imprisoned ten years for his opinions, he wrote his thoughts on the margins of old books, with ink made of burnt crusts soaked in wine. He died in 1602.

* **PEUTEMAN** (Peter) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1650. He was a good artist, but the most remarkable circumstance of him is the occasion of his death. Being employed to paint an emblematical picture of mortality, he went into an anatomy room where several skeletons were suspended by wires from the ceiling, and bones and skulls lay about upon the floor: While he was thus engaged he insensibly fell asleep, but

was suddenly roused by the shock of an earthquake, Sep. 18, 1692. On awaking he saw the skeletons moving in all directions, and the loose skulls rolling about from one part of the room to another; this spectacle struck him with such horror, that he ran down stairs and went home half dead. And though the transaction was afterwards explained to him, yet his spirits never recovered the shock, and he died shortly after.

PEUTINGER (Conrad) born at Augsbourg, in 1465, and appointed secretary to the senate of that place; but he is most known by an ancient itinerary called from him "*Tabula Peutingerina*," marking the roads by which the Roman armies passed to the greater part of the empire. He died in 1574.

PEYER (J. Conradus) famous for his "*Exercitatio Anatomico-medica, de glandulis intestinorum*," published at Schaffhausen, his native place, in 1677.

PEYRRE (Isaac) librarian to the prince of Condé, and author of *Præadamitæ*, &c. a book condemned to the flames and causing its writer to be imprisoned at Brussels. He was, however, released through the interest of the prince, and after some time retired to the *Seminaire des Vertus* where he died, in 1676, aged 84.

PEZAY (Masson, marquis of) a native of Paris, and instructor in the art of tactics to Louis XVI. He was afterwards appointed inspector general to the coasts, but dismissed and banished to his own estates for reasons not publicly known. He wrote "*Les Soirées Helvétiques*," with several other Poems, as also "*Les Campagnes de Maillebois*." He died in 1778.

PEZENAS (Esprit) a learned jesuit, of Avignon, in 1692, and some time professor of physic, at Marseilles. His works and translations are numerous and esteemed for the perspicuity of the language.

PEZRON (Paul) an ingenious Frenchman, born at Hennebont, in 1639. He was a great antiquary, and took vast pains to trace the language of the Goths. He was the author of "*Antiquité de la Nation & de la langue des Celtes*," in 8vo. 1703. He died in 1706, while abbot of Charmoye to which he was nominated by the king, in 1697.

PFANNER (Tobias), born at Augsburg, in 1641, was secretary of the archives to the duke of Saxe-gotha. From his knowledge in matters of record, he

was called the living archives of the house of Saxony. He wrote "*The theology of the Pagans*," with several works in latin.

PFEFFERCORN (John), a converted Jew, who endeavoured to persuade the emperor Maximilian, to order all the Hebrew books to be burnt, the bible excepted. He is the author of "*De abolendis Judæorum Scriptis*," and some other Latin pieces.

PFEIFFER (Augustus) an orientalist, born at Lawenbourg, in Germany. He professed the eastern languages at Leipzig, and was 8 years superintendent of the churches in Lubeck, in which city he died in 1698.

PFEIFFER (Louis), a Swiss officer in the service of France, under Charles IX. With 6000 men drawn up in a hollow square, he preserved the life of that monarch in the retreat of Meaux, against all the efforts of the prince of Condé. He died in 1594, while avoyer or chief magistrate of the canton of Lucerne.

* **PHÆDON**, a disciple of Socrates, who bought him when young from some pirates and always had a great esteem for him. After the death of his master he returned to Elis, his native country, where he formed a sect of philosophers called *Elean*. Plato has affixed his name to one of his dialogues.

PHÆDRUS, the author of five books of Latin Fables in iambic verse. He was a Thracian by birth and cotemporary with Julius Cæsar. He lived to be very old, and his being called "*Augustus's freedman*," shews that he had been a slave to that emperor. Under Tiberius he was unjustly persecuted by Sejanus, to which circumstance he has alluded in his Fables, and particularly in the preface to his third book. It is somewhat singular that the Roman language has been transmitted to posterity in its greatest purity and elegance by two slaves, who were brought from countries deemed barbarous: and it is no less remarkable that the Fables of Phædrus should remain buried in libraries unknown to the public, until discovered by Pithon, a learned Frenchman, at the close of the 16th century.

PHAER (Thomas), born in Pembroke-shire, and took his doctor's degree in the faculty of physic, at Oxford, in 1550. He wrote several tracts on diseases and their remedies, and among his various attainments, his poetical abilities were not the least celebrated in his time.

He translated nine books and part of the 10th of Virgil's *Æneid*, marking at the end of each book the date when finished, and the time employed about it. He died in 1560.

PHALARIS, the celebrated tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily; a Cretan by birth, who gave early indications of cruelty and ambition. Ancient writers have never spoken of him but in terms of abhorrence. Perillus, a curious artist at Athens, presented him with a brazen bull which had an opening in his side, so that men might be admitted into his body, and then by making a fire under the belly, their agonies, while roasting, would be expressed like the roarings of the animal it represented, so artfully was the throat constructed. This story shews that the tyrant knew what justice meant, for he ordered the first trial of it to be made on the inventor himself. In allusion to this Ovid says,

—Neque enim lex æquior ulla,
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.

The people of Agrigentum arose and put the tyrant to the same death as he inflicted on Perillus, B. C. 552. There are extant some letters between Aparis and Phalaris, which have occasioned much controversy. The best edition is that of Boyle, Oxford, 1718.

PHIDIAS, a famous Greek statuary and contemporary of the celebrated Pericles, at whose request he made a famous statue of Minerva, which was placed in the pantheon. It was made of ivory and gold and was 39 feet high. The Athenians banished him for carving his own likeness and that of Pericles on the shield of that goddess. Phidias retired to Elis, and by way of revenge made there a statue of Jupiter which infinitely surpassed his former work, and came to be regarded as one of the wonders of the world. He died B. C. 432.

PHILELPHUS (Francis) professor of eloquence at Padua, was born in 1398. In 1419 he was sent by the republic of Venice to Constantinople, in an honourable capacity. There he married the daughter of the learned Emanuel Chrysoloras. The emperor, John Paleologus, sent him to the emperor Sigismund, to implore succours against the Turks. He was a profound and an exact scholar, but arrogant and restless. He died at Florence in 1481. His works were printed together at Basle in 1739, folio.

* **PHILEMON**, a Greek comic poet and contemporary with Menander. Plautus

imitated some of his pieces. He died B. C. 274, aged 97, and his death is said to have been occasioned by immoderately laughing at seeing an ass eat figs.

* **PHILETAS**, a Greek grammarian and poet, of Coos, preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. His Elegies and Epigrams are highly spoken of, but none of them have reached us.

* **PHILIP I.** king of Macedon, succeeded his father Argens, and reigned 38 years. B. C. 40.

PHILIP II. king of Macedon, son of Amyntas, succeeded his brother Perdiccas 360 B. C. On his accession to the throne, there were two pretenders and four powerful enemies in arms against him, all of whom he subdued either by money or the sword. Having being educated under Epaminondas, he acquired from him a great share of military knowledge. Philip first invented the Macedonian phalanx that gained him all his victories. He defeated his enemies at the battle of Chæronea, which proved so fatal to the liberties of Greece 336 years B. C. and was preparing to invade Persia when he was assassinated by Pausanias at the age of 47, after reigning 24 years. He was succeeded by his son Alexander the Great.

* **PHILIP V.** king of Macedon, obtained the crown after the death of his cousin Antigonus, 220 B. C. He had the baseness to poison Aratus, to whose valour he was greatly indebted for his crown, and he put his own son Demetrius in the same manner to death from a suspicion that he had designs upon the throne. He died at Amphipolis 178 B. C. after reigning 42 years.

* **PHILIP** (Marcus Julius), a Roman emperor, surnamed the Arab, from his being a native of Bofra. He was at first a common soldier, and rose by his merit to military rank. In 244 he assassinated Gordian the emperor, and was chosen to succeed him. On this he ceded Mesopotamia and hastily returned to Rome, where he gained the good will of the people by his liberality. Though the crime by which he obtained the diadem was most atrocious, yet he conducted himself as a great and amiable prince. He instituted several good regulations, reformed abuses, created some useful works, and granted toleration to the Christians. He was defeated by Decius in 249, and immediately after slain by his own soldiers. His son Philip was murdered in his mother's arms about the same time.

* **PHILIP** (St.) an apostle of Christ, born at Bethsaida, and was called from the occupation of a fisherman by our Saviour, after whose death, he went into Phrygia, and died at Hierapolis.

* **PHILIP**, a Phrygian, whom Antiochus Epiphanes established as governor of Jerusalem. He cruelly tormented the Jews to compel them to renounce their religion. Antiochus at the point of death appointed the same Philip to be regent in the minority of his son Antiochus Eupator. But Lyfias took upon him the government in the name of the infant; and Philip having mustered forces, a battle ensued, in which the latter was killed.

* **PHILIP**, one of the seven deacons whom the apostles chose after the ascension of their master. He preached the gospel in Samaria with great success, and in a journey from Jerusalem to Gaza he overtook the eunuch belonging to the queen of Ethiopia, whom he also converted and baptized.

* **PHILIP**, duke of Suabia, and son of Frederick Barbarossa, was elected emperor on the death of his brother Henry VI. in 1198. Another party of the electors, however, chose Otho, duke of Saxony, in opposition to him, which occasioned a civil war in Germany. In 1200 the pope declared himself in favour of Otho, and excommunicated Philip. In 1206 the pope absolved him, and endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation between the two rivals, but in vain, and Philip was assassinated at Bamberg in 1208, aged 34.

PHILIP I. king of France, succeeded his father in 1060, at the age of 8 years, under the regency of Baldwin V. count of Flanders, who acquitted himself in this important office with honour. Philip divorced his wife Bertha, and married Bertrade, the wife of the count of Anjou, for which he was excommunicated by the council of Poitiers, in 1100. He died at Milan in 1108.

* **PHILIP II.** surnamed the August, born 1165, was crowned on the death of his father Lewis VII. in 1180. He went to the holy land with Richard I. king of England, and the two monarchs took Acre, a place of considerable consequence. A difference breaking out between the kings, Philip returned to his own country; and not long afterwards he turned his arms against the English from whom he took some places in Normandy, although he had bound himself by oath not to do any thing against

Richard in his absence. Philip married the princess of Denmark, whom he divorced, and espoused the daughter of a nobleman, for which the pope excommunicated him, but the sentence was afterwards taken off on his promise to take back his former wife. He maintained the cause of Arthur against his uncle John, king of England, and a long war ensued between the two countries. The pope took part with John, because he declared himself a vassal of the holy chair. Some of the English nobility, tired of his conduct, offered the crown to Philip, but he only sent them his son Lewis who was crowned at London in 1216, and soon after excommunicated at Rome. On the death of John, the English acknowledged his son Henry III. and forced Lewis to quit the kingdom. Philip died in 1223.

* **PHILIP III.** surnamed the *Hardy*, was proclaimed king of France, in Africa, on the death of St. Lewis his father, in 1270. He obtained a victory over the infidels, and having made peace with the king of Tunis, returned to France. He marched against Peter of Arragon, to punish that monarch for the inhuman massacre commonly called the Sicilian Vespers, and died of a malignant disorder in the expedition at Perpignan, in 1285, in the 40th year of his age. In his reign the first letters of nobility were given.

* **PHILIP IV.** born in 1268, succeeded his father Philip III. in 1285. He entered into a war with Edward I. king of England, which was not of long duration. He had a long contest with pope Boniface VIII. respecting his right to present to benefices. The pope thundered his bulls of excommunication against him, in which he maintained that the temporal powers were subject to the spiritual, and that he had a right to depose sovereigns. Philip, however, resisted his pretensions, and the succeeding pontiffs annulled the proceedings of Boniface. This prince distinguished himself by persecuting the order of knight's templars, and died in 1314.

* **PHILIP V.** surnamed the *Long*, succeeded Lewis Hutin his brother, in 1316. He made war against the Flemings, renewed an alliance with the Scotch, drove the Jews from his kingdom, and died in 1322, aged 28.

* **PHILIP DE VALOIS**, the first king of France of the collateral branch of Valois, was the son of Charles, count of Valois, brother of Philip the fair. He ascended the throne in 1328, on the death

of his cousin Charles le bel. In 1329, Edward III. king of England, did homage for the duchy of Guienne, but not long after he declared war against France, and took upon himself the title of king of that country, as being a descendant of Philip the fair, by his mother's side. In 1346 the French lost the battle of Cressy, in which fell near 30,000 men. In consequence of this defeat, Calais and every other place fell into the hands of the victor, who challenged Philip to a single combat which he refused. He died in 1350, aged 57.

* PHILIP I. king of Spain, was the son of the emperor Maximilian. He espoused, in 1490, Jane, queen of Spain, by which means he obtained that crown, and died in 1506, aged 28.

* PHILIP II. born at Valladolid in 1527. He was the son of Charles V. and in 1554, obtained two crowns, that of Naples and Sicily, by the abdication of his father, and that of England by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. In 1556, he succeeded his father in the throne of Spain on Charles's retreat from the cares and pleasures of the world. Philip began his reign with considerable reputation, and had some signal successes in a war against France. However, he experienced a sad reverse in his affairs by the loss of the united provinces, and by an unsuccessful war with the English and French. After finding that all his romantic and ambitious projects failed, and that his country was going fast to decay through the oppressions which he had heaped upon it, he made peace with France, and began to take measures for restoring the strength of his kingdom. He died in 1598, with the character of a politic, but ambitious and cruel prince.

* PHILIP III. the son of the preceding, succeeded him in 1598, at the age of 20. He was an amiable prince, but had not the qualities necessary to correct the errors of his father's government. His affairs were all entrusted to the management of the duke of Lerma, during whose administration a peace was settled with England, and a truce concluded with the Dutch. Philip was guilty of a great piece of impolicy and injustice in driving from the kingdom of Grenada, and adjacent provinces, all the Moors without any exception. In consequence of this expulsion a vast tract of country was depopulated, and has ever since remained a mere desert. The duke of Lerma's ene-

mies procured his disgrace, and if he had not obtained a cardinal's hat, probably they would have taken his head. After this some new troubles broke out in Italy, and things began to wear a warlike aspect, when death cut off the king in 1621.

* PHILIP IV. succeeded his father the preceding monarch, in the 16th year of his age. The same year war was renewed between Spain and the Dutch, in which the latter proved very successful, for during the long truce they had been enabled to acquire considerable naval strength. To add to his misfortunes, Philip entered into a war with France, at the instigation of Olivarez his minister, who was afterwards disgraced and exiled. Peace was restored in 1659, and Philip relapsed into his wonted indolence. He died in 1665, aged 60.

* PHILIP V. duke of Anjou, second son of Lewis, dauphin of France, obtained the crown of Spain by the last will of Charles II. in 1700. The house of Austria being hereby excluded from the inheritance, entered into a war with Spain, and was supported by England. The king of France defended the right of his grandson, and after a long struggle Philip was confirmed in his seat by the shameful treaty of Utrecht in 1713. In 1734, he invaded Naples, and wrested that kingdom from the Imperialists for his son Don Carlos. He died in 1746, and was succeeded by his son Ferdinand VI.

PHILIPS (Fabian) an English antiquary, born at Priestbury, in Gloucestershire in 1601. He was a zealous supporter of the royal cause during the civil commotions, and published several pamphlets in its defence. He was filazer for London, Middlesex, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, and spent a great deal of money in searching records in favour of the royal prerogative. He died in 1690.

PHILIPS (Catharine), an accomplished lady, born at London in 1631. She translated Corneille's tragedy of Pompey, at the request of the earl of Orrery, as also the four first acts of "Horace," another tragedy by the same author. This English Sappho died of the small-pox in 1664.

PHILIPS (John) an English poet, born in 1676, at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. He is distinguished as an author by his "Splendid Shilling," which in

the *Tatler* is styled "the finest burlesque poem in the English language." He wrote "*Blenheim*" also, and a third poem upon "*Cyder*," which is a happy imitation of Milton's manner. He was much addicted to smoking tobacco, and one of his biographers remarks, that "in all his poems, except *Blenheim*, he has found an opportunity to celebrate its fume." He died at Hereford in 1708.

PHILIPS (Ambrose) an English writer, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he wrote his pastorals, but his best poem is called "a winter-piece," which Sir Richard Steele inserted in his *Tatler* and highly commended. Even Pope himself under whose displeasure this author fell, excepted the winter-piece from his censure. Philips's poetry was, however, singular in its nature, and obtained, by means of Mr. Henry Carey, the name of *Namby Pamby*. On the other hand Gildon in his "Complete art of Poetry," has ranked Philips as a pastoral writer, with Theocritus and Virgil." This is, perhaps, as much too far on one side, as Pope's censure is on the other. He died in affluent circumstances by a stroke of the palsy in 1749, in his 73rd year. He also published the life of Abp. Williams, in 8vo.

* **PHILIPS** (Thomas) canon of Tongres, was born at Ickford, in the county of Buckingham, in 1708, and educated at Louvain. He was for some years a catholic missionary in England, and published there a letter to a student in divinity; but the work by which he is best known is the life of Cardinal Pole, in 2 vols. 8vo. In this work he has softened down the harsh features of popery, and endeavoured to free his church from the stains of blood and tyranny which lie upon her. Several English divines published answers to this work, as Gloster Ridley, Dr. Neve, and others. Mr. Philips died at Liege in 1774.

* **PHILISTUS**, a Greek writer and author of a history of Sicily. He enjoyed the friendship of Dionysius, but was afterwards banished by the tyrant, and recalled in recompence for his flattery; having commended the justice of his own banishment.

PHILO, a Greek writer among the Jews, who flourished at Alexandria in the reign of Caligula. He imbibed the principles of Plato so deeply that a common saying arose "*aut Plato philonizat, aut Philo platonizat.*"

* **PHILO** of Byblos, a grammarian of the first century, who acquired celebrity by his works, the chief of which is the Phœnician history of Saneoniathon, translated into Greek, some fragments of which remain.

* **PHILO** of Byzantium, an architect, who flourished 300 B. C. He wrote a treatise of machines used in war, which is extant in the *Mathematici veteres* 1693, folio. There is also attributed to him another piece, entituled, *De septem Orbis Spectaculis*, Rome, 1640, but on no just grounds.

PHILOLAUS, a pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, to whom are ascribed "The golden verses of Pythagoras." His system of the world very little differed from that which Copernicus revived.

* **PHILOPÆMEN**, a general of the Achæans. In 208 B. C. he greatly contributed to the defeat of the Ætolians at Messene; and on becoming chief commander he slew Mechanidas, the tyrant of Sparta with his own hand. In 188 B. C. he took the capital of Laconia, and established the laws of Lycurgus. Philopæmen entirely reduced Sparta to the condition of a province of Achæa. Not long after the Messenians revolted from the league, and Philopæmen unfortunately fell into their hands. Dinocrates the Messenian general, threw him into prison and obliged him to drink a poisonous draught about 183 B. C. The Achæans, to avenge his death, marched to Messene where Dinocrates slew himself to prevent his falling into their hands.

PHILOPONUS (John) of Alexandria, a grammarian of the 7th century, of so studious a turn as to have acquired a surname, signifying *a lover of labour*. He published many of the tracts of Aristotle with learned commentaries.

PHILOSTORGIUS, an ecclesiastical historian of Cappadocia, born about 388. He was an Arian, and his history in 12 books begins with the controversy between Arius and Athanasius in 320, and ends about 425.

PHILOSTRATUS (Flavius) a Greek author, who wrote the life of Apollonius Tyaneus, and some other works still extant. He lived in the reign of the emperor Severus. Eusebius calls him an Athenian; Suidas a Lemnian. His style is sophisticated and affected, and the sources from whence he draws his materials are considered as not very good.

* **PHILOXENUS**, a dithyrambic poet of Cythæra who lived at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse. That tyrant threw him into prison for seducing one of his female singers; and while in confinement, Philoxenus wrote a satire upon him. Dionysius who was fond of writing poetry, shewed some wretched verses to Philoxenus, who had the courage to condemn them, for which he was sent to work in the quarries. Some time after Dionysius sent for him to a feast to hear another composition of his, in hopes that he would applaud it, but Philoxenus made no other remark than by bidding the guards to take him back to the quarries. Dionysius was so pleased with his firmness that he forgave him. He died at Ephesus about 380 B. C.

* **PHINEAS**, the son of Eleazar, and grandson of Aaron, was the third high priest of the Jews. He is celebrated in scripture by his zeal against fornication 1455 B. C. Zambri one of the princes of Israel, had taken a Midianitish woman into his tent, which so provoked Phineas that he went in and slew them.

* **PHIPPS** (Constantine John) lord Mulgrave, a celebrated English commander and navigator, memorable for his voyage towards the north pole, of which he published an account in 1767. He was born in 1746, and died in 1792.

* **PHLEGON**, a freedman of the emperor Hadrian, surnamed Trallianus. The history of Hadrian which passed under the name of Phlegon is thought to have been written by the emperor himself. The eclipse, said in Eusebius's "Chronicon," to have been spoken of by Phlegon, has given rise to various controversies.

* **PHOCAS**, emperor of the east. He usurped the throne by murdering the emperor Maurice in 602. He was guilty of horrible cruelties and oppressions, and at last was assassinated in 610.

* **PHOCILIDES**, a Greek poet, and philosopher of Miletus, who lived about 540 B. C. There is a poem extant, called Noutheticon, which is attributed to him but unjustly.

* **PHOCION**, a celebrated Athenian, who distinguished himself equally as a statesman and a general. He opposed making war against Philip, king of Macedonia, but when it was undertaken he exerted himself with so much vigour as to prevent Philip from making himself master of Eubæa. He was 45 times governor of Athens, and conducted him-

self with the greatest prudence and temperance. Several attempts were made by Philip, Alexander the Great, and Antipater to bribe him but all in vain. Such virtues, however, could not protect him from persecution. The ungrateful Athenians accused him of treason, and he was put to death by poison about 318 B. C. His son Phocus, though he did not inherit his father's virtues, yet avenged his death upon his murderers.

* **PHOTINUS**, bishop of Sirnium, and the chief of a sect called Photinians. He espoused the opinion of Paul of Samosata, and was condemned by the councils of Antioch and Milan, and banished.

* **PHOTIUS**, patriarch of Constantinople, wrote a Bibliotheca, or commentary on 280 authors, as also 253 epistles of his own. He died in 886.

* **PHORMIO**, an Athenian general, who reduced himself to poverty to maintain the dignity of his army. The Athenians paid his debts, and would have made him their head general which he declined, saying that he would not command an army the meanest soldier in which was richer than himself.

* **PHREAS** (John) born at London about the end of the 14th century, was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Balliol college. He translated from the Greek into Latin "Diodorus Siculus," and other learned works. He read lectures on medicine at Ferrara, Florence and Padua, at which latter place he was presented with the degree of Doctor of Physic. He died in 1465.

* **PHRAATES I.** king of Parthia, and preceptor of Arsaces III. He made war with Antiochus, king of Syria, in which he was unsuccessful.

* **PHRAATES II.** succeeded his father Mithridates, and made war against the Scythians, whose assistance he had called in against Syria, and afterwards refused to pay them. He was assassinated by a Greek soldier who had enlisted into his army, B. C. 129.

* **PHRAATES III.** succeeded Patorus, and married his daughter to Tigranes, son of the king of Armenia. Soon afterwards he invaded that country, in order to put his son-in-law on the throne, but the design failed, and on his return to Parthia he was murdered by his two sons, Orodes and Mithridates.

* **PHRAATES IV.** was placed on the throne by his father Orodes, whom he soon after murdered, as he did his own brothers. He was deposed by the Par-

hian nobility, who placed Tiridates on the throne, but Phraates recovered his seat and expelled the usurper, who sought the assistance of the Romans. Phraates, however, made such concessions to Augustus as to secure himself in the possession of the crown, but at length he was murdered by one of his mistresses, who placed her son on the throne.

* PHRAATES, king of the Medes, succeeded Dejoces, 657 B. C. and reigned 22 years. He was slain in besieging Nineveh, and was succeeded by his son Cyaxares.

* PHRYNE, a famous courtesan of Greece about 328 B. C. She was the mistress of Praxiteles, who made a statue of her. She acquired immense riches by prostitution, and offered to rebuild Thebes on condition that this inscription should be placed on the walls, "*Alexander diruit, sed meretrix Phryne refecit*," which offer was rejected.

* PHRYNIS, a musician of Mitylene, who gained the prize at the musical meeting at Athens, 438 B. C. He added two strings to the lyre, which before his time had only seven.

PIAZZA (H. B.) an Italian, the author of "An account of the Inquisition," in which court he had presided as judge; but turned protestant and came to England. He taught Italian and French, at Cambridge many years, where he died about 1745.

PICARD (John) a French astronomer, and member of the academy of sciences in 1666. The king sent him to the castle of Uraniburg, in Denmark, built by Tycho Brahe in order to make astronomical observations. He was labouring in company with Cassini to measure a terrestrial meridian, and to determine that of France, when he died in 1683.

PICART (Bernard) an excellent engraver, born at Paris in 1673. He was deemed the most ingenious artist of his day: numerous proofs of his invention and elegance of exertion are to be seen in a multitude of books he adorned. He died in 1733.

PICCOLOMINI (Alexander) archbishop of Patras, and co-adjutor of Siena, where he was born in 1508. He wrote several dramatic pieces which laid the foundation of his celebrity; all his works are in Italian, and he is the first author who applied that language to philosophical subjects. He died at his native place in 1578.

PICCOLOMINI (Francis) a learned

Italian of the same family as the former. He wrote "Commentaries on Aristotle;" and died at Sienna in 1604. He was so respected that the whole city wore mourning on the occasion of his death.

PICTET (Benedict) born at Geneva, in 1655. He wrote several controversial tracts, as also "The history of the 12th and 13th Centuries." He died in 1724, at the age of 69.

PIERCE (Edward) a painter, eminent in history and landscapes, in the reign of Charles I. He had considerable skill also in architectural designs, but the fire of London in 1666, destroyed most of his works. The late ceiling of Covent-garden Church exhibited the excellency of his pencil. He died in London about 1715.

* PIERCE (James) a learned non-conformist divine; born at Exeter. He distinguished himself by "A vindication of the Protestant Dissenters," published in Latin, in answer to Dr. Nichol's, which was published in English, in 1717. But his greatest work was "A commentary on St. Paul's epistles." He died about 1730.

PIERINO, a Tuscan painter, born about 1500. His father was a soldier and his nurse a she goat. He was taken to Rome by a painter of the name of Vaga, from whom he was called del Vaga; while there, he obtained the notice of Raphael who employed him. The plague drove him from Rome to Florence; but upon Raphael's death, he went back and finished some work left incomplete by that great artist. The prince Doria employed him to paint a palace then building at Genoa, and here it was he made use of cartoons. He died in 1547.

* PIERSON (Christopher) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague, in 1631, and studied under Bartholomew Maypen, whom he accompanied to Germany. He painted history and portraits very well, but excelled chiefly in hunting subjects. He died in 1714.

* PIETRO DA PETRI, an historical painter of Rome; born at Rome, and died in 1716, aged 51. He was a disciple of Carlo Maratti, whose manner he adopted.

PICALLE (John Baptiste) a celebrated sculptor, born at Paris in 1714, became chancellor of the academy of painting, and knight of the order of St. Michael. He went to Italy to study the works of the great artists, and returned

P I L

returned fully inspired with their genius. His most valued works are a Mercury and a Venus, which he made by order of Louis XV. and presented to the king of Prussia; he carved also a statue of Voltaire, with many other subjects, which shew his genius and taste. He died at Paris in 1785.

PIGHUS (Stephen Vinaud), a learned antiquary, born at Campen in Overijssel, in 1520. He went to Rome, and was patronized by the cardinal de Granvelle, who made him his librarian. To Pighius the learned world is indebted for the first good edition of Valerius Maximus, who composed "Annales, seu Fasti Romanorum magistratum et provinciarum."

* **PIGNONI** (Simon), an historical painter, born at Florence, in 1612, and the disciple of Boschi and Passignano. He painted sacred subjects with great taste, and his pictures are sold now at a high price. He died in 1698.

PIGNORIUS (Laurentius), a learned Italian, born at Padua, in 1571. He published several curious works both in Italian and Latin. He died of the plague in his native place about 1632.

* **PILATE** (Pontius), governor of Judea. Josephus represents him as an avaricious and an oppressive man. It was before him that the Jews brought Jesus Christ, and accused him for having assumed the title of the king of the Jews. Pilate seeing that malice only was the cause of this accusation, would have discharged him, but the Jews declaring, that if he did so he was not Cæsar's friend, he yielded to their importunity and shed innocent blood. He exercised great cruelties against the people of Samaria, who complained to Tiberius; upon which Pilate was recalled A. D. 37, and banished to Gaul, where he murdered himself two years afterwards. We have under his name, a letter written to Tiberius, in which he mentions the miracles and resurrection of Christ; but its authenticity is doubted.

* **PILATRE** de Rosier, a French ærostat, who after several successful expeditions into the air, ascended on the 15th of July, 1785, from a place near Calais, with another person named Romaine; but the balloon bursting at the height of 1500 feet, they were precipitated to the earth, and killed on the spot.

PILES (Roger de), an ingenious Frenchman, born at Clamacy, in 1635, was esteemed by the connoisseurs of his day as the best judge of pictures then

P I N

living. He was sent by the Marquis de Louvois into Germany and Italy, to purchase paintings for the king; and also to execute another commission relating to the state. In 1685 he attended M. Amelot to Lisbon as secretary, and in 1692 was sent to Holland under the appearance of a virtuoso; but with the real design of communicating with the friends of France. He was thrown into prison as a spy, and while there, wrote his "Lives of the Painters." He died in 1709.

PILKINGTON (Lætitia), a lady of a poetical genius, the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a physician of Dublin, born in 1712. Her husband was a wit, whose love for her after marriage was changed into envy. They were in the end separated, and she gives an account in her "memoirs" of the cause of that separation; which was, her indiscretion in permitting a gentleman to be found in her room at two o'clock in the morning; adding that "lovers of learning will pardon it, when they are told it was the attractive charms of a new book which the owner would not lend, but stay till it was read through." She died in Dublin, in 1750.

PILPAY, a celebrated Bramin, who lived about 250 years B. C. He composed a book of fables which have been translated into most of the languages of Europe.

PINÆUS (Severinus), or Pineau, born at Chartres about the middle of the 16th century; was surgeon to the French king. He excelled in the operation of lithotomy, and published a discourse on the extraction of the stone. He died in 1619.

* **PINAS** (John), a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem, about 1596. He studied in Italy, and acquired a fine style of colouring, which was imitated by Rembrandt. His picture of Joseph and his brethren is greatly admired. He had a brother called James, who was also an eminent artist.

PINDAR, a Greek poet, was born about 40 years before the expedition of Xerxes against the Greeks, and has been termed the prince of the lyrics. He was a native of Thebes, the capital of Bœtia, whose inhabitants were reckoned stupid from the grossness of the air. The poet confesses such a disadvantage in his sixth Olympic, yet resolved to surmount it. The Grecians allowed part of the presents intended for the gods to be allotted to this poet, and erected a

magnificent statue to him. He expired in a public theatre, at the age of 55. When the Lacedæmonians took Thebes they spared the house of Pindar. Alexander the Great did the same thing. The best editions of this poet are those of Heyne, 4to. Gottingen, 1773; and Glasgow, 12mo. 1774.

PINEDA (John), a learned Spanish Jesuit, born at Seville in 1572. He taught philosophy and theology, and was skilled in the oriental languages. He wrote several works, particularly "De rebus Salomonis." He died in 1637.

PINELLI (John Vincent), born at Naples in 1553, was celebrated for the vast library he formed. His capacious mind embraced antiquity, natural history, medals, and every other science. He died in 1601. His library was greatly enlarged by his descendants, and was purchased by Mr. Robion, a London bookseller, by whom they were sold by auction in 1790.

* **PINGRE** (Alexander Guy), a celebrated French scholar, born in 1709. He was a strenuous supporter of the liberties of the Gallican church against the bishops; so that in the space of four years, he received five lettres de cachet. He next applied himself to astronomy, and published "A calculation of an eclipse of the moon on the 23d of December, 1749." The Academy of Sciences in 1760, appointed him to observe the transit of Venus. Pingré calculated the eclipses of a thousand years before the vulgar æra. He was elected geographical astronomer in the room of De Lisle; and translated that difficult work, Manilius's poetical treatise on astronomy. The latter part of his life he dedicated to botany with considerable success. He died in 1796.

PINTURICCIO (Bernardino), a celebrated Italian painter, born at Perugia in 1454; and the inventor of a new way of painting to represent the basso relievo of architecture. He principally painted history, though he excelled in portraits. His greatest work was in the library of Sienna. He died in 1513.

PIPER (Francis le), a comic painter, the son of a Kentish gentleman. His genius irresistibly led him to designing and painting; and being of a facetious disposition, he delighted in drawing ugly faces; so that if a man were not handsome enough to desire to see his picture, he sat in danger in his company. He would quit his friends abruptly and make a tour through France and the Netherlands

on foot, and as he was in affluent circumstances, he was generous, and took nothing for his pieces. Piper died in 1740, by the accident of a surgeon pricking an artery in bleeding him.

PIRANESI (Giambattista), an architect and engraver of Venice. He was born about 1711, and was remarkable for a bold and free style of etching; which he generally drew upon the plate at once. He died in 1780.

PIRON (Alexis), a dramatic poet born at Dijon in 1689. He was the author of an excellent comedy called "Metromanie," and died in 1773.

* **PISAN** (Thomas), an astrologer of Bologna, who was invited to Venice by Dr. Forlì, counsellor of the republic, who gave him his daughter in marriage. Charles V. of France sent him an invitation to come to his court, which he accepted in 1380. He is said to have predicted the day of his death, and to have fulfilled that prediction.

PISAN (Christina de), daughter of the above, born at Venice about 1363, was a beautiful woman and an accomplished writer. She wrote the "Life of Charles V." which occasioned her to be patronized by Charles VI. of France.

* **PISISTRATUS**, an Athenian general, who distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Salamis, and afterwards endeavoured to enslave it. To this end he put on the masque of patriotism; and made use of that fallacious engine called equality, which has ever proved the readiest method of seducing a people. Solon, however, saw through his disguises, and set himself zealously against him. Pisistratus to effect his purposes had recourse to a strange expedient, which was no less than that of wounding himself in many places, and then giving out that he had been treated thus by his enemies. The credulous Athenians believed the story, and allowed him a guard of 50 men for his preservation. This number he augmented, and soon after became master of the citadel, and thus became absolute. Megacles and Lycurgus conspired against the tyrant, and at length succeeded in expelling him from the city. The first of these men afterwards took part with Pisistratus, and gave him his daughter in marriage, by which means he was restored, and Lycurgus was obliged to fly in his turn. Pisistratus to ingratiate himself with the superstitious Athenians introduced an artful woman called Phya, who pretended to be the goddess Minerva come down from

Olympus on purpose to establish her favourite. This trick, however, did not last long, and Pisistratus unsupported was obliged to go into voluntary exile. He went to Euboea, where he died about 527 B. C. after enjoying the sovereignty of Athens 33 years.

* PISO, an eminent Roman family which produced some great men, as, 1. LUCIUS CALPURNIUS PISO, surnamed *Frugi*, on account of his prodigality. He was consul about 149 B. C. and made a successful campaign in Italy. He composed annals and orations which have long since been lost. 2. CAIUS PISO, a Roman consul 67 B. C. He was the author of a law to restrain the factions which had usually accompanied the election of the chief magistrates; and supported the consular dignity with great firmness. 3. CNEIUS PISO, was consul under Augustus, and governor of Syria under Tiberius, in which situation he behaved with great cruelty and oppression. He was charged with having poisoned Germanicus, on which account he put an end to himself A. D. 20. 4. LUCIUS PISO, a Roman senator who attended the emperor Valerian into Persia in 258. On the death of that emperor he proclaimed himself his successor, but he was defeated and taken prisoner by Valens, who put him to death in 261.

PITCAIRNE (Archibald), an eminent physician, born in 1652 at Edinburgh; at which university he first studied divinity, and then the civil law; but an impaired constitution, it is supposed, made him choose the profession of physic. In 1688 he published a piece entitled "*Solutio problematis de inventoribus*;" the object of which was to ascertain Harvey's right to the discovery of the circulation of the blood. He was professor of physic at Leyden in 1692, but soon after he settled in Edinburgh. He wrote some Latin epigrams under the title of "*Poemata Selecta*," in which he was very severe on the character of William III. and the great actors in the revolution. He died at his native city in 1713.

PITHOU (Peter), or Pithæus, born at Troyes in 1539. He made so wonderful a progress in literature, that at the age of 17 he was able to speak extemporarily upon the most difficult questions. At twenty-four he published a work entitled "*Adversaria Subseciva*," which obtained him the applause of the learned. He was in the same lodgings with several Hugonots who were murdered on St. Bartholemew's day, and as he was a

protestant, his escape was miraculous; It is through him the fables of Phædrus are known, and Thuanus represents him as the most accomplished man of his age. He died in 1596.

PITISCUS (Samuel), a learned Dutchman, born at Zutphen in 1637. He studied at Daventer under Gronovius, and had the direction of the college of St. Jerome at Utrecht. He was the author of "*Lexicon Latino Belgicum*" in 4to. and several other Latin works full of erudition. He died in 1717.

PITS or PITSEUS (John), a learned Englishman, born at Alton in 1560, and educated at Wykeham's school near Winchester. He left England as a Romish exile, and went to Douay, whence he repaired to Rheims, where he taught Rhetoric and Greek. The cardinal of Lorraine made him canon of Verdun, at which place he died in 1616. He is best known by his work on the illustrious writers of England, which was printed in Latin in 1619, and is both curious and exact.

PITT (Christopher), an English poet and divine, born at Blandford in Dorsetshire, 1699; took the degree of M. A. at Oxford in 1724, about which time he translated Vida's *Art of Poetry*. Before this, however, he had been presented to the living of Pimperm, in Dorsetshire, by a relation. He became the rival of Dryden, and gave the world another translation of Virgil's *Æneid*. He died in 1748.

PITT (William), the illustrious earl of Chatham, was the son of Robert Pitt, Esq. of Bocconock in Cornwall, and born in 1708. He was educated at Eton, from whence he went to Trinity College, Oxford. He served for some time as a cornet of dragoons, but his talents led him into another field in 1735, and he was chosen to represent the borough of Old Sarum in parliament, where he soon distinguished himself by his powerful eloquence in opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. For this the Duchess of Marlborough left him in her will in 1745, 10,000*l*. The year following he was made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, paymaster general of the army, and a privy counsellor. In 1755 he resigned his places, and remained out of office; till December 1756, when he was appointed secretary of state for the southern department. He was removed shortly after, but so greatly had he possessed himself of the public opinion, that the nation made his cause their own; and he was in

P I T

1757 re-appointed secretary of state. His vigilance and sagacity in office were only equalled by his disinterestedness. As he enjoyed the public confidence in a manner, and to a degree, never before witnessed by a statesman, so no man ever studied more to deserve it. It must be allowed that great glory attended the British arms in his administration, owing to the bravery and skill of the commanders of our fleets and armies: but it must also be considered that Mr. Pitt had the merit of drawing into notice, and employing those heroes. The plans also which they carried into effect were his own. His eye ran through every department of the state, and therefore as he was vigilant, all was activity and promptitude. Thus the designs of the enemy were baffled, and his own were executed before they were suspected. On the death of George II. a new set of men came into power. The earl of Bute became the confidential friend of the young monarch, and Mr. Pitt, finding neither himself nor his measures acceptable, resigned his place about the end of 1761. The nation at large grieved at this event as a public evil, and the city of London, in an address on the occasion, lamented "as a national loss, the deprivation of a most faithful and able minister at a most critical juncture." Not long after this a pension of 3000*l.* a year was granted to him; and his wife was created a baroness in her own right. In 1766 a new ministry was formed, in which Mr. Pitt bore a part as lord privy seal, and was created earl of Chatham. This ministry, however, was weak, and the people seemed to have forgot Mr. Pitt and the patriot, in the peer and the pensioner. His popularity, though still respectable, was not equal to that which he had experienced, and he went out of office in 1768 without much observation. Things began now to wear a portentous aspect on the western side of the Atlantic, and the earl of Chatham from the beginning set himself vigorously in opposition to the mad measures of an infatuated ministry. His eloquence again shook the senate, and echoed through the kingdom. He warned the nation against an unnatural and fruitless contest; and his last effort in public was in speaking on the question of American Independence, April 8, 1778. In the midst of his speech he was seized with a convulsive fit, and he died the 11th of the same month. His remains lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber, and were afterwards

P I U

deposited with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Erected by the King and Parliament
as a Testimony to
The Virtues and Ability
of

WILLIAM PITT, *Earl of Chatham*;
During whose Administration
Divine Providence
Exalted Great Britain

To an height of Prosperity and Glory
Unknown to any former age.

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, born at Mitylene in Lesbos, about 650 years before the christian era. He composed 600 verses of his laws for the more easy remembering of them by the people, as was then the custom; after doing which he resigned his authority, and returned to a private life. He was offered a large donation of land in recompence for his services, but he refused it, saying, "It is more pleasing to convince my country of my sincere disinterestedness, than to possess great riches." He died in the 82d year of his age.

* PIVS I. a pope and saint, succeeded Hyginus in 142. He was an Italian by birth, and suffered martyrdom in 157. He condemned the heresies of Valentinian.

PIVS II. (*Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini*), born in 1405 at Corsini in Sienna. In 1431 he became secretary to cardinal Dominic Capranica at the council of Basil, and acted in the same capacity to cardinal Albergoti, who sent him to Scotland to negotiate a peace between England and that country. On his return from this mission he was at the council of Basil, which he zealously defended against the authority of the popes. He was employed in several embassies, in which he shewed great dexterity. After obtaining some distinguished preferments, he was made a cardinal in 1456, and two years afterwards elected pope on the death of Calixtus III. On his promotion to this dignity he issued a bull, in which he retracted all that he had said and done with respect to the council of Basil. He behaved with great spirit in his high office, and received ambassadors from the patriarchs of the east, who made their submission to the papal chair. Pius died in the midst of great preparations which he was making for a war with the Turks in 1464. His works were printed at Basil in 1551, folio.

* PIVS III. (*Francis Todeschini*),

was the nephew of the preceding, who made him take the name of Francis Piccolomini, and made him an archbishop and a cardinal. He succeeded Alexander VI. in 1503, and died 21 days after his election.

* Pius IV. cardinal de' Medicis, was brother of the marquis de Marignan, general of Charles V. He was born at Milan in 1499, and rose by his merit to several high employments, and in 1549 obtained a cardinal's hat. On the death of Paul IV. in 1559, he was elected to the papal chair. He invited the protestant princes to send ambassadors to the council of Trent, and confirmed its decrees when that assembly closed in 1564. The year following a conspiracy was formed against the life of this pope by Benedict Accolti and other visionaries, which was discovered, and the conspirators punished. Pius died the same year. He ornamented Rome with several superb buildings.

* Pius V. (pope), born at Bosco, in the diocese of Tortona, in 1504. He entered into the order of the Dominicans, and was preferred by pope Paul IV. to the bishopric of Sutis in 1566, and to a cardinalship the year following. After the death of Pius IV. he was elected to succeed him in 1566. He confirmed all the acts of the council of Trent, and shewed himself very zealous for the Romish religion, and exceedingly bitter against all whom he pronounced heretics. He died in 1572. His letters were printed in 1640, 4to.

* Pius VI. (Angelo Braschi), was of a noble but reduced family. He rose to the rank of prelate and cardinal entirely by his merit, and on the death of Clement XIV. he was elected pope, February 15, 1775, at the age of 57. Soon after his accession he conceived the idea of draining the Pontine marshes, which extend about 40 miles round Vellarri, Terracina, and Piperno. This project he carried into effect, though it had discouraged Roman emperors, and several of his predecessors. He employed the best engineers in Rome, and went himself regularly every year to inspect the progress of the work. To complete his design he dug immense canals to receive the water from the marshes; rendering by this means a considerable part of the land fit for husbandry. He constructed also, on the side of these canals, a large and beautiful road near 40 miles long, in a straight line, ornamented with four

rows of poplars, interspersed with houses of accommodation; and at its termination built likewise a large and elegant palace. The first years of his pontificate were perfectly tranquil, but the accession of the emperor Joseph II. augured ill to the church of Rome. He had imbibed prejudices against the ecclesiastical and religious orders, and set about a reform which gave great alarm to the pope, who resolved to visit the emperor in person, and endeavour to prevent the work in which he was engaged. He performed his resolution in the beginning of 1782, and was magnificently received by Joseph, who remained, however, inflexible in his purpose; and the pope returned to Rome, consoled only by the personal respects which had been paid him, and the testimony of his own heart. The French Revolution, it was easily seen, would have a powerful effect upon the papacy. A new philosophy had for years prevailed among the literati of France, inimical, not merely to the Roman church, but to religion itself. This philosophy had completely undermined the throne, as well as the ecclesiastical state; and it was impossible for the papal chair not to feel the shock which was about to be produced. The pope's conduct through all the steps of this revolution was mild and forbearing, though he was insulted in the grossest manner; and Basseville was sent to Rome as ambassador from the republic in 1793, to erase the royal arms from the French academy, and all public buildings belonging to the nation; and to substitute in their place the insignia of the republic. This man behaved in so insolent a manner, that the Roman people were irritated, and assassinated him. The republic wanted a good pretext for plundering the ecclesiastical state, and rather than go without their object, a bad one would serve. In 1796 Buonaparte entered Italy, and ravaged the pope's dominions. The pope himself was dethroned, and sent about like a malefactor from one place to another; thus adding insult and torture to robbery, cruelty, and sacrilege.

This venerable man was brought by his oppressors to Valence, where he died in August 1799, and was buried in a common manner.

Thus in all probability is the papacy expired; at least as far as any degree of power or authority are connected with it; for the title of pope may, perhaps, continue sometime longer. But a name is

P L A

of little estimation, when dignity and influence do not attach to it, and therefore it must of itself soon fall away.

* **Pix** (Mary), an ingenious English lady, who died at the close of the last century. She wrote some tragedies and comedies.

PIZARRO (Francis), the conqueror of Peru. In 1514 he and his associates sailed from Panama to Peru, and after landing, penetrated into the country, where the invader put to death several of the chiefs, and slaughtered numbers of the inhabitants. He was himself assassinated at the instigation of Almagro in 1541. In him were united great courage and military talent, with the vilest perfidy and cruelty.

* **PLAAS** (David Vander), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1647, and died in 1704. He excelled in portrait painting.

PLACCIUS (Vincent), a learned philologist, born at Hamburgh in 1642. He completed his studies at Leipsic, and composed "A Dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous authors."

PLACENTIUS (Peter), a German, the author of a Latin poem entitled "Pugna porcorum," consisting of 360 verses; in which every word begins with a P. He died in 1548.

PLACETTE (John de la), a protestant minister, who, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685, retired to Denmark, and from thence to Utrecht, where he died in 1718. He wrote several excellent books on moral and theological subjects, one of which, upon conscience, was translated into English by Basil Kennet in 1705.

PLANTIN (Christopher), a celebrated French printer settled at Antwerp in 1555; where, by employing only learned men as correctors of his press, his editions were esteemed beyond all others, and procured him an immense fortune.

PLANODES (Maximus), a Greek monk of Constantinople about the beginning of the 4th century; author of the "Life of Æsop," full of anachronisms, absurdities, and falsehoods.

PLATINA (Bartholemia Sacchi), born in 1421 near Mantua, author of a "history of the popes." He was appointed apostolical abbreviator under Pius II, but Paul II. removed him and all the other abbreviators from their employment. Sixtus IV. made him librarian of the Vatican, in which employment he died of the plague in 1481. He wrote several other books besides his history of the popes.

P L A

PLATO, an illustrious philosopher of antiquity, was born at Athens about 129 years B. C. His father was Aristo, the son of Aristocles, from whom he refers his origin to Solon the legislator; but his mother was Perictione, who descended from Neleus, the son of Codrus. While he was an infant, his parents are said to have placed him in Hymettus, being desirous on his account to sacrifice to the gods of that mountain, viz. Pan, and the nymphs, and the pastoral Apollo. In the mean time the bees approaching as he lay, filled his mouth with honey-combs, as an omen that in future it might be truly said of him,

Words from his tongue than honey sweeter flow'd.

When he was a young man, he first betook himself to Dionysius the grammarian, for the purpose of acquiring common literature. After him, he employed the Argive Aristo as his instructor in Gymnastic, from whom he is said to have derived the name of Plato; for prior to this he was called Aristocles, from his grandfather. But he was so called from having those two parts of the body, the breast and forehead, broad in the extreme.

For his preceptor in music, Plato had Draco, the son of Damon, and of this master he makes mention in his Republic. After this he was instructed by the tragedians, who at that time were celebrated as the preceptors of Greece. He was likewise conversant with dithyrambic writers, as is evident from his Phædrus, which plainly breathes the dithyrambic character, and is said to have been the first dialogue which Plato composed. He was much delighted too with the comic Aristophanes and Sophron, from whom he learned the imitation of persons in dialogues. Plato also composed the following epigram on Aristophanes:

The graces emulous a grove to find
Which time might ne'er impair,
Met with the soul of Aristophanes,
And found a temple there.

He is likewise said to have written tragic and dithyrambic poems, and some other poetical pieces, all which he burned as soon as he began to associate with Socrates; at the same time repeating this verse,
Vulcan draw near, 'tis Plato asks your aid.

After the death of Socrates, he had another preceptor, the Heraclitean Cratylus, upon whom he also composed a

dialogue, which is inscribed Cratylus, or concerning the rectitude of names. After he had been sufficiently instructed by this master, he went into Italy, where finding Archytas restoring a Pythagoric school, he became his disciple.

When he was in Syracuse with Dionysius the tyrant, he endeavoured to change the tyranny into an aristocracy, and it was for this purpose that he visited the tyrant. His efforts, however, were unsuccessful; for Dionysius was so indignant at the freedom of his discourse, and the dignity of his manners, that he ordered him soon after his arrival at court, to depart at sun rise; and when he again failed to Sicily, at the solicitations of Dion, the tyrant delivered him to a Sicilian merchant to be sold as a slave.

Plato likewise went into Egypt for the purpose of conversing with the priests of that country, and from them learned whatever pertains to sacred rites. As he also wished to converse with the magi, but was prevented by the war which at that time broke out in Persia, he went to Phœnicia, and meeting with the magi of that country, was instructed by them in magic.

On his return to Athens, he established a school in the academy, separating a part of this Gymnasium into a temple to the muses. Here Timon the misanthrope associated with Plato alone. Plato allured very many to philosophical discipline; for he avoided the Socratic irony, and did not adopt the venerable oath of the Pythagoreans, their custom of keeping their gates shut, and their *ipse dixit*, as he wished to conduct himself in a more political manner towards all men.

It is extremely difficult to comprehend the meaning of this philosopher, because his writings, like those of Homer, are to be considered physically, ethically, theologically, and in short, multitaniously. For according to the Greeks, the souls of Homer and Plato were generated all-harmonic.

Plato lived 81 years, and died on his birth day. He was sumptuously buried by the Athenians; and on his tomb they inscribed the following epitaph:

Pæon and Plato from Apollo sprung,
The body's saviour this, and that the soul's

The best editions of Plato are those of Frankfort, folio, 1602; and Bipont, 12 vols. 8vo. 1788.

PLAUTUS (Marcus Accius), born at Sarnia, a small town in Umbria, a pro-

vince of Italy. He acquired the surname of Plautus from the ill shape of his feet. Aulus Gellius says he was distinguished for his poetry on the theatre, and Cato for his eloquence in the forum, at the same time. He died about 184 B. C. He wrote 25 comedies, of which only 19 are extant; the best edition of which is that of Ernesti, Lips. 2 vols. 8vo. 1760.

PLAYFORD (John) born in 1613, was the publisher of a great number of music books between the years 1650 and 1685. He died in 1693, and Tate, the poet laureate of that day, wrote an elegy upon him.

PLINIUS SECUNDUS (Caius) the elder, born at Verona, in the reign of Tiberius, about the year of Christ 23. He was procurator of the emperor's revenue in the provinces of Spain and Africa, and filled the office of augur. The account of his death, as given by the younger Pliny, is very extraordinary, it was occasioned by suffocation from an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, on the 24th of August, in the year 79. The noxious vapour is supposed to have been the more fatal to him as he had weak lungs, and was subject to a difficulty of breathing, and moreover of a corpulent habit of body. This happened in the first year of the emperor Titus. The first book Pliny published was "*De jaculatione equestri*," which he wrote while he commanded a troop of horse. He wrote also upon eloquence, criticism, &c. but his chief work was the 37 volumes upon the subject of natural history, an undertaking of vast extent and learning, and his nephew says almost as full of variety as nature herself. The best editions of Pliny are that of Hardoin, 3 vols. folio, Paris, 1723; and the Variorum, in 8 vols. 8vo. Lips.

PLINIUS (C. C. Secundus) nephew of the former, and distinguished by the appellation of the *younger Pliny*. He was born at Como, A. D. 62, and was adopted by his uncle. Cæcilius, the name of his father, was added to the uncle's, whose talents he must have inherited in a great degree, as well as his fortune; for he informs us he wrote a Greek tragedy at the age of 14. He was extremely fond of Quintilian, upon whose daughter, on her marriage, he bestowed a considerable portion. He commenced his career in the forum, which was then the usual road to dignities, but he afterwards entered into the army and went into Syria as a tribune; this life not suiting him, he returned to Rome, and during the reign of Domitian, pleaded in public with

distinguished courage. He appears to have owed his life to the opportune death of the emperor, for he says his name was found in the tyrant's tablets as one of those destined to destruction. He was promoted to the consulate by Trajan, in the year 100; and antiquity is silent about the time of his death, but it is conjectured to have been about A. D. 116. Of his writings nothing has escaped the wreck of time, but his books of epistles, and his panegyric on Trajan, which has been considered as a master-piece of composition. Pliny is accused, perhaps with too much reason, of affectation and pride. His letter to Tacitus entreating to have recorded in his history, the applause which the emperor Nerva had bestowed on him for one of his pleadings, as also his solicitude that the public and posterity should know his good qualities, are offered as instances of this. The best editions of him are that of Gesner, 8vo. Lips. 1770, and of L'Allemand, 12mo. Paris.

PLOT (Robert) a learned antiquary, born at Sutton Barn, Kent, in 1641, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of LL.D. in 1671. He was secretary to the royal society, and published their philosophical transactions from No. 143 to 166 inclusive; he was professor of chemistry at Oxford; keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and historiographer to James II. also Mowbray herald extraordinary. He wrote the natural history of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, in folio, besides several pieces in the philosophical transactions. He died of the stone in 1696.

PLOTINUS, a platonic philosopher, born at Lycopolis, a city of Egypt, in the third century. At twenty-eight he had a strong desire to study philosophy, but returning melancholy from the lectures of the professors of Alexandria, he could only be satisfied with those of Ammonius, under whom he studied eleven years. He afterwards attended the lectures of the Persian and Indian philosophers, and went to Rome, where he read lectures, and was treated with great respect. He died at Campania in 270, at the age of 66. The best edition of this philosopher's writings is that of Picinus, Basil, folio, 1580.

PLOWDEN (Edmund) an eminent lawyer, born in Shropshire in 1517, and educated at Cambridge, but removed afterwards to Oxford, where he took his degrees in physic, which profession he quitted for the law. His "Commenta-

ries and Reports" are greatly esteemed. He died in 1584.

PLUCHE (Antoine), a polite French scholar, born at Rheims in 1668. He was, on the recommendation of Rollin, appointed preceptor to the son of the intendant of Rouen. Going to Paris he delivered lectures on history and geography. On obtaining an abbey he retired in 1749, and died of an apoplexy in 1761. His works are—1. *Spectacle de la Nature*, 9 vols. 12mo. well known in English under the title of *Nature displayed*, in 7 vols. 12mo.—2. *Histoire del Ciel*, 2 vols. 12mo. This also has been translated into English.—3. *La Mechanique des Langue*, 12mo.—4. *Concorde de la geographie des differens ages*, 12mo.—5. *Harmonie des Pseaumes & de l'Evangile, ou Traduction des Pseaumes & des Eg-lises Cantiques de l'Eglise*, 12mo.

PLUKENET (Leonard) an eminent English botanist, born in 1642. He obtained by his skill in botany the superintendence of the garden at Hampton Court, and was honoured with the title of royal professor of botany. His botanical works are in high repute, particularly his "Phytographia." The precise time of his death is not known, but it is supposed to have happened shortly after his last publication in 1705.

PLUTARCH, a great philosopher and historian, born at Cheronea, in Bœotia. His natural turn for study was greatly assisted by his first master Ammonius, an Egyptian philosopher. His early researches were not, as usual, directed to the acquirement of languages; for although the Latin at that time was not only the language of Rome but of Greece, yet he did not become conversant in it till the decline of life, and it is doubtful whether he ever was perfectly skilled in it. He had the same desire as Pythagoras to consult the learning of Egypt, as also to converse with the priests, and this gave rise to the treatise "Of Isis and Osiris." In returning to Greece he visited all the academies and schools in his way, but attached himself to no sect, though in many particulars he followed Aristotle. He applied himself with extreme diligence to collect all the sayings of wise men, and to consult the records of great cities, and particularly the archives of the famous commonwealth of Sparta. He went to Rome several times, and there he gathered the materials for writing "The lives of the Roman Worthies," as he had already written those of Greece. The emperor Trajan conferred the consu-

fular dignity upon him and made him intendant of the province of Illyria. He died at Chceronea in a good old age about the year 140. He had five children by his wife, who was called Timoxena. Two of his sons survived him, Plutarch and Lamprias; the latter of whom gave the world an exact catalogue of his father's writings; Plutarch was a zealous defender of the liberties of mankind, and in his lives he shews this spirit on all occasions. Yet he always writes with impartiality, fairly exhibiting the characters of his heroes without hiding their vices or exaggerating their virtues. The best editions of this invaluable author are that of Frankf. 2 vols. folio, 1599, and that of Stephens, 6 vols. 8vo. 1572.

PLUVINEL (Antoine) a native of Dauphiny, flourished in the reign of Henry IV. by whom he was made chief master of the horse, and was the first person who established a riding school in France. He died in 1620. He wrote "L'Art de monter à Cheval," in folio, with plates.

POCOCKE (Edward) a learned English divine, born at Oxford, in 1604, where he was educated. His knowledge of oriental languages was very extensive, and being sent to Aleppo, in 1630, he had an opportunity of perfecting himself in the Arabic, Ethiopic and Syriac, of which last he made a grammar. He made a second voyage to the east, in order to collect MSS. for abp. Laud, and resided four years for that purpose at Constantinople, when being pressed to return, he set out for Paris, and at length arrived in England, and was presented to the rectory of Childrey, in Berkshire. In 1648 he was nominated Hebrew professor at Oxford. This learned man died in 1691. He published a number of learned and abstruse works which have been collected into 2 vols. folio.

POCOCKE (Richard) a relation of the foregoing, born at Southampton in 1704, where he received his school learning, and was then removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He took his degree of L.L.D. in 1733. In 1737 he began his travels to the east, and spent five years in that manner, publishing a first part of them the year of his return. He dedicated his second vol. to Lord Chesterfield, with whom he went to Ireland as chaplain, and was by his lordship made archdeacon of Dublin. In the duke of Devonshire's administration, he was promoted to the bishoprick of Orlory, and in 1765 he was translated to the see of Meath. He

died the same year of an apopleptic fit in the course of a visitation. His travels are justly held in high estimation.

* POERSON (Charles Francis) a French painter, born at Paris in 1653, and died in 1725. He excelled in history and portrait painting, and became director of the French academy at Rome.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, a learned Italian of the 14th century. John of Ravenna and Emanuel Chrysoloras were his Latin and Greek masters. He applied himself also to the Hebrew, which confutes the opinion of Huetius that it was not cultivated in Italy till after the sixteenth century. Though he was secretary to several popes in succession, he sold a MS. copy of Livy, written with his own hand, to purchase an estate on which he erected a villa near Florence, where he died in 1459, aged 79, leaving many learned works behind him.

POILLY (Francis) a French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1622, and instructed under Pierre Duret. He improved himself in the art at Rome, and on his return was made engraver in ordinary to the king. He died in 1693.

POINSINET (A. A. Henry) a French dramatic writer, born at Fontainebleau in 1735, whose opera pieces have owed their success to the music attached to them. He went in 1760 to Italy and Spain with a view of introducing the ballad airs of the French into those countries, but he was unfortunately drowned in the Guadalquivir.

POIRET (Peter) born at Metz in 1646, and educated in the college of Erasmus, at Basle, in Switzerland; he is chiefly distinguished by his infatuation for the works of mystical writers, such as Madame Guyon and others. He died in 1719, after publishing various books of the mystical kind.

* POIVRE (N.) a famous French voyager and botanist, born at Lyons in 1715. He studied in the missionary congregation at Paris, and then went to China, where he was thrown into prison and confined two years. On obtaining his release he passed into Cochin China. In 1745 he returned to France, and afterwards went to the East Indies, but on the passage the ship was taken by the English and carried to Batavia. Poivre made a great many observations in that country, and returned to Paris. In 1749 he was appointed envoy from the king of France to the king of Cochin China, for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse with that country. He resided for seven

ral years in various parts of the east, and in 1773, returned to his native country, where he died in 1786. He published some accounts of his travels under the title of a Voyage of a Philosopher, 12mo.

* **POLAND**, was the seat of the Vandals in antient times. The first duke in this country was Lechus, who is said to have began his reign in 694. His posterity failing in 800, Piattus was chosen duke, and in 1000 Boleslaus received the title of king from Otho III. emperor of Germany. In 1059 Boleslaus II. added Red Russia to the crown of Poland, by his marriage with the princess Vieslara, heiress of that duchy. In 1384, Jagello, king of Poland, embraced the Christian religion, and his subjects out of love to him made the crown hereditary in his family, and it so remained till the male line thereof became extinct in 1572. From that period the throne continued elective till the total destruction of its independence in 1795.

POLE (Reginald) a cardinal and kinsman to Henry VII. was bred at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and made dean of Exeter. According to Camden he was born in 1500, at Stoverton castle, in Worcestershire, and was instructed in the Carthusian monastery at Shene, near Richmond, in Surry. At twelve he became a student at Magdalen college, Oxford. His royal relation conferred several favours on him, designing to raise him to the highest dignities in the church; and after he had taken the suitable degrees allowed him a large pension to enable him to travel into Italy. Henry the Eighth's dispute with the holy see, occasioned Pole to stay out of England, and to write a piece called "Pro unitate ecclesiasticæ," for which and refusing to return when ordered, his pension was taken away and himself attainted. The pope and emperor compensated the loss of his church preferments, the former had made him cardinal in 1536, and sent him as nuncio both to France and Flanders. Under Mary he returned to England in 1554, and was made archbishop of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth palace in 1558, sixteen hours after the death of the queen. Though zealously attached to all the superstitions of his church, and to the pretensions of the papacy, he was a man of amiable manners, mild disposition, great learning, and a patron of men of letters.

POLEMHRO (Cornelius) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht, in 1586. His

best pieces are of the cabinet size, as he could not rise to the execution of large figures. Being invited by Charles I. he came over to England, and though greatly encouraged, he chose to return to his native country, where he died in 1660.

* **POLEMON**, an Athenian youth, who entered the school of Xenocrates when drunk with an intent of ridiculing the philosopher, but was so charmed with his eloquence, as to renounce his vices and to become a philosopher. He also succeeded Xenocrates in his school, and died at an advanced age about 270 B. C.

POLIDORO DA CARAVACCIO, an Italian painter, so called from the name of a village in the duchy of Milan, in which he was born in 1495. He was a day-labourer at the Vatican, and prepared stucco for the painters, but having solicited them to teach him the rules of designing, he made such a rapid improvement that he became superior to any in the Roman school, at least in *chiaro scuro*. Few of the public buildings of Rome are without some of his pieces. He was most basely assassinated in 1543, by his valet, for the sake of his money.

POLIGNAC (Melchior de) a cardinal of France, born of an ancient family at Puy in 1662. His professor instructed him in the system of Aristotle, but he embraced the new doctrines of Des Cartes. He was sent by Louis XIV. as ambassador extraordinary to Poland, where, after the death of Sobieski, he formed a project of obtaining the succession for the prince of Conti. He was plenipotentiary during the congress at Utrecht, at which time Clement XI. created him a cardinal; Louis XV. chose him for his minister at Rome, where he resided till 1732. He died in 1741, leaving behind him a Latin poem in MS. called "Anti-Lucretius, seu de deo et natura," a work suggested by a conversation between the author and Mr. Bayle in Holland, and printed in 1749.

POLITI (Alexander) born at Florence in 1679, and distinguished for the extent of his memory and the sagacity of his mind. He was a teacher of philosophy, theology and rhetoric, at Genoa, and afterwards of Greek, at Pisa. He died of an apoplexy, in 1752. He published an edition of Homer with Eustathius's commentary, and added a Latin translation with notes.

POLITIANO (Angelo) born at Monte Pulciano in Tuscany in 1454. He is said to have written Greek and Latin

verses at the age of twelve years, and was professor in both those languages at Florence, where he published a Latin version of Herodian. He died in 1494.

POLLUX (Julius) an ancient Greek author, born at Naucrates in Egypt, and flourished in the reign of the emperor Commodus, to whom he was preceptor, and for whose use he composed an "Onomasticon," or Greek vocabulary.

POLYÆNUS. There were many of this name, but the principal appears to have been a Macedonian, and the author of "Stratagems of illustrious commanders in war," which book was edited by the learned Casaubon.

POLYBIUS, a Greek historian of Megalopolis, flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philometor. He behaved with great courage in Macedonia against the Romans, who took him prisoner, and conveyed him to Rome, where he contracted a friendship with Scipio and Fabius. He accompanied the former in his military expeditions, and on his death he retired to his native country, where he died, aged 82, about 124 B. C. He wrote an universal history in Greek, of which only five entire books and some fragments remain. The history of Polybius is admired for its accuracy, though not for its style. The best edition is that of Gronovius, 3 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1670.

POLYCARP, bishop of Smyrna, born in the reign of Nero, and affirmed to have been a disciple of St. John the evangelist. Upon the controversy and division breaking out between the eastern and western churches respecting the observation of Easter; Polycarp undertook a journey to Rome to settle the difference, but without success. On his return to Smyrna he was burnt alive, A. D. 167. His epistle to the Philippians is annexed to the works of Ignatius, Oxon, 1708, 8vo.

POMBAL (S. J. Carvalho, Marquis of) a famous Portuguese statesman. He was born at the end of the last century in the territory of Coimbra. He quitted his studies and took up the profession of arms soon after marrying a lady of one of the first families of Spain. She died in 1739, and he married the countess of Daun, a relation of the marshal of that name. By these marriages he obtained riches, and formed powerful connexions, but in 1777 he fell into disgrace, and was banished to one of his estates, where he died in May 1782, at the age of 85. It was by his means that the jesuits were banished from Portugal.

POMET (Peter) born in 1658, was

superintendent of the royal physic garden, and drew up a catalogue of the articles in that collection; also a valuable history of drugs. He died in 1699.

POMEY (Francis) a Jesuit, well known for his "Pantheum Mysticum," of which Andrew Tooke gave a translation, affixing his own name and omitting that of the author. Pomey was well versed in Latin, but his works want method. He died in 1673, aged 55.

POMFRET (John) an English poet, born about 1667, at Luton, in Bedfordshire, and educated at Cambridge. On entering into orders, he obtained the living of Malden, in Bedfordshire; but he died of the small-pox, in 1703. Dr. Johnson speaks handsomely of his poems, especially of that called the "Choice."

POMPADOUR (J. A. Poisson, marchioness of), mistress of Louis XV. was the daughter of a Financier, and early distinguished for her beauty and elegance. She was the wife of M. d'Etoiles, when the king first noticed her; soon after which his majesty created her a marchioness, and lavished on her a profusion of favours. She died in 1764, at the age of 44.

POMPEY, surnamed *the Great*, born 106 B. C. He learned the art of war under his father, and when only 23 years of age raised three legions, which he led to Sylla, and three years after was honoured with a triumph, and had the surname of *Magnus* conferred on him. In a short time he obtained as much power by popularity, as Sylla had by arms; after whose death, he brought the war against Sertorius, in Spain, to a fortunate termination. For this he triumphed a second time, and was not long after chosen consul. He united with Cæsar and Crassus to form the first triumvirate and strengthened his union with the former, by marrying his daughter Julia. These great men, however, became rivals, the one had great popularity in Gaul, the other in Rome, and they presently took opposite parties, the battle of Pharsalia, and the defeat of Pompey B. C. 49, were the issue of the civil war; and the base assassination of this general by the officers of Ptolemy, left his antagonist master of the field, and of the fate of the capital of the world.

POMFIGNAN (J. J. le Franc, marquis of), born at Montauban in 1709, was distinguished for his talents in poetry, and especially for his tragedy of "Dido." His translation of the Georgics of Virgil, is an elegant performance.

POMPONATIUS (Peter) an eminent Italian, born at Mantua, 1462. He taught philosophy, at Padua and Bologna with the highest reputation. In his book "*De Immortalitate Animæ*," he observes, that the immortality of the soul cannot be proved by philosophical reasons, he, however, thought it proper to add, that as an article of faith, he believed in it. This precaution did not save him, and he was persecuted as an Atheist. He died in 1525.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS (Julius) an eminent Italian scholar of the 15th century. He wrote an abridgment of the lives of the Cæsars, and other works.

PONTANUS (John Jovian) preceptor and secretary to Alphonso the younger, king of Arragon. He wrote the "*History of the Wars of Ferdinand I. and John of Anjou*;" and died in 1503, at the age of 77.

* **PONTANUS**, or **DUPONT** (Peter) a grammarian of Bruges, in the commencement of the 16th century, surnamed *the blind*, because he lost his sight at 13 years old. This misfortune did not prevent him from becoming very learned; and he taught the belles lettres at Paris, with great reputation, and composed several valuable works.

* **PONTIENUS** (Pope) succeeded Urban I. in 230, and died in 235 in the Isle of Sardinia, to which he had been banished by Maximin the emperor.

* **PONTOPPIDAN** (Erick) a Danish divine, born in the isle of Fuhnen, and made bp. of Drontheim, in Norway, died in 1678, aged 62. He published some learned works, particularly a grammar of the Danish language.

* **PONTOPPIDAN** (Erick) grand-nephew of the preceding, was made bishop of Bergen, in Norway, of which country he wrote a curious history. He also wrote a history of the Reformation in Denmark, and some other works.

* **POOL** (Rachel Van) a Dutch paintress, born at Amsterdam in 1664. She was instructed by William Van Aalst, an eminent fruit and flower painter, and acquired a great excellence in that line. Her pictures painted at the age of 80 were as good as those which she executed in her younger years. She died in 1750. Her husband Juriaen Pool, was a good portrait painter, and died in 1745, aged 79.

POOLE (Matthew) an English divine, born at York, in 1624, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of St. Michael le Quern, London, from whence he

was ejected in 1662, for nonconformity. He wrote against popery, but his greatest work is the *Synopsis Criticorum*, in 5 vols folio, London 1669. He died at Amsterdam in 1679.

POPE (Alexander) an illustrious English poet, born at London in 1688. His family was ancient and of the catholic persuasion. His aunt taught him to read while very young, and he learned to write from copying only, so that he has with propriety been called *self-taught*. A propensity to verification manifested itself in him as soon as he had read Dryden, whom he preferred to the other poets. According to his own account of his first scribblings, the waters of Helicon overpowered his young brains, but he soon grew sober and attracted general admiration. His pastorals first introduced him to the wits of the day; among whom Wycherley and Walsh stood conspicuous. It was from the advice of the latter that he was enabled to excel all his predecessors in correctness. His *Windsor Forest*, added to his growing fame; but his *Essay on Criticism*, which he began in 1704, deemed a masterpiece in the art, extended it far and near. His judgment as a poet being universally acknowledged from those admirable pieces, his next, and in the opinion of many, his best, no less happily proved the extent of his fancy and the power of his creative imagination—this was the "*Rape of the Lock*," an inimitable display of poetical talents. In 1713, appeared his proposals for a translation of "*Homer's Iliad*," the subscriptions for which amounted to 6000*l.* besides 1200*l.* which Lintot gave him for the copy. He then purchased a house at Twickenham, whither he retired with his father and mother. Assisted by Broome and Fenton, he undertook the "*Odyssey*," and in 1725, jointly with Swift and Arbuthnot, printed some volumes of "*Miscellanies*." In 1727, his "*Dunciad*" appeared; in 1729, his "*Essay on Man*," an ethical poem, the philosophy of which was furnished by his friend Bolingbroke. After this he published "*Satires*," which he continued till 1739. He died in 1744. His works were edited first by his great friend bishop Warburton, and lastly, by doctor Joseph Warton.

* **POPE** (Sir Thomas) an eminent English statesman of the 16th century, and the founder of Trinity college, Oxford. He was born in 1588, and died in 1588.

POZHAM (Sir John) an English

P O R

judge, born in Somersetshire in 1531. He was a student of Baliol college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was made serjeant at law in 1570; solicitor-general in 1579, and attorney-general in 1581. In the next year he was appointed chief justice of the court of king's bench. He died in 1607. His "Reports and Cases" distinguish him as a law writer.

* **POPPLE** (William) an English dramatic writer, who died in 1764.

PORDENONE (G. A. Licinio) so called from a village near Udino, where he was born in 1484. He excelled in historical painting; and died in 1540. His nephew Giulio, called Pordenone the younger, was a good painter; and died in 1570, aged 40.

POREE (Charles) a French Jesuit, born in 1675, and died in 1741. He wrote some dramatic pieces and Latin poems.

PORPHYRIUS, a platonic philosopher, who wrote a treatise on the lives of the philosophers, and a work in 15 books against the Christian religion, but Eusebius had them burnt in 388. He lived in the reign of Dioclesian.

PORSENNA, king of Etruria, who declared war against the Romans for refusing to restore Tarquin to his throne, in which he was at first successful, and laid siege to Rome, but the courage of Cocles and Scævola obliged him to retire. He died shortly after.

* **PORTA** (Giuseppe) an eminent painter, born at Castell Nuovo in 1535. He studied under Salviati, and became an excellent artist. He died in 1585.

PORTA (John Baptista) a learned Italian, born at Naples in 1445. He held a kind of literary assembly at his house, but the court of Rome suspecting its motives, forbade the meeting. He died in 1519. He wrote many learned works, particularly one on Phyllognomy, and the discovery of the Camera Obscura is attributed to him.

PORTES (Philip des) a French poet, born at Chartres in 1546. Henry III of France, gave him 30,000 crowns to enable him to publish his first works, and the admiral Joyeuse gave him an abbey for a sonnet. He died in 1606.

* **PORTUGAL**. The ancient inhabitants of this country were called Lusitani, and submitted themselves to the Romans about 200 B. C. The Alans settled here about 409. In 457 they were expelled by the Suevi, who were driven out by the Goths in 585. About 714 the Saracens subdued it; but in 1080, count Henry, who had married the daughter of

P O S

Alonzo, king of Leon, conquered a good part of this country, and the rest was obtained by his son Alonzo in 1146. On the death of Henry, king of Portugal, in 1580, Philip II. of Spain, seized on the kingdom; but in 1640, the duke of Braganza recovered it, and was crowned by the name of John IV. and Portugal has maintained its independence ever since.

* **PORUS**, a king of India, who was defeated by Alexander the Great, and afterwards fell into his hands. Alexander asking him "How he wished to be treated?"—"Like a king," he answered, which so pleased the victor, that he restored him to his dominions.

* **POSIDIPPUS**, a comic poet of Cassandra, who flourished about 330 B. C.

* **POSSIDONIUS**, a philosopher of Apamea, who resided at Rome, and was greatly esteemed by Pompey and Cicero.

* **POSSIDONIUS**, of Alexandria, an eminent mathematician, who lived after Eratosthenes and before Ptolemy. He measured the circumference of the earth, and accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon.

POSSEVIN (Anthony) a Jesuit, born at Mantua in 1533. He was employed by pope Gregory XIII. in several embassies to Poland, Sweden and Germany, and died at Ferrara in 1611. He wrote a great number of theological books.

POSSO (Andrea) an eminent painter of landscape, history and portrait, born at Trent in 1642, and died in 1709. He published also some excellent works on perspective, and his paintings are very beautiful.

* **POST** (Francis) a Dutch painter, who went to the West Indies, and painted some fine views there. He died in Holland in 1680.

POSTEL (William) born at Dolerie, in Normandy in 1510. By waiting on some of the students in the college of St. Barbe, at Paris, he improved his natural genius so much as to be considered an universal scholar. Francis I. hearing of this, sent him to the East in search of manuscripts, and he executed his commission so well as to be appointed royal professor of mathematics and languages. But his attachment to the chancellor Poyet, who fell under the displeasure of the queen of Navarre, deprived him of this appointment and he became a wanderer. His singular opinions too occasioned him to be imprisoned at Rome and at Venice. He died in 1581. He wrote several books.

* **POSTHUMIUS** (Marcus Crassus, Latianus) a Roman commander, who

P O T

was proclaimed emperor by the army in Gaul, after the death of Valerian in 261. He governed with great moderation, and took his son to be his colleague in the throne. But they were both assassinated by the soldiers in 267.

POSTLETHWAYTE (Malachi) author of the English "Commercial Dictionary," in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1767.

* **POTE** (Joseph) an ingenious book-seller and printer, of Eton. He published the History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, and of the Royal College and Chapel of St. George, &c. He died in 1787.

* **POTEMON**, a philosopher of Alexandria in the reign of Augustus. He attached himself to no sect, but gathered from the systems of all.

* **POTEMKIN** (prince George) descended from a Polish family, entered into the service of Russia, and distinguished himself so greatly as to be appointed to the chief command. Dec. 17, 1788, he took the important fortress of Oczakow from the Turks, and obtained other great advantages. The empress Catherine recompensed his services by loading him with honours and riches; and it is said, that he was on the point of being created sovereign of the country dismembered from Poland, when he was taken off by death in 1791, aged 52.

POTENGER (John) an English writer, born at Winchester, in 1647. He took the degree of B. A. in Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and entering the Temple was called to the bar. He is chiefly known by his "Pastoral reflection on Death," a poem; and "The life of Agricola, from Tacitus." He died, in retirement, at Dorchester, in 1733.

POTT (Percival), an English surgeon, born at London in 1713. At the age of 16 he was bound apprentice to Mr. Nourse, a surgeon of eminence, under whom he made great progress. In 1746 he was elected surgeon to St. Bartholemew's hospital. In 1757 he wrote an account of the Hernia congenita, and next year, Observations on the fistula lachrymalis. In 1760 he published a work on wounds and contusions of the head; and in 1764 was elected a fellow of the royal society. The profession is greatly indebted to him for the improvements he has introduced into practice. He died in 1788.

POTTER (Christopher), an English divine, born in Westmoreland about 1591. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, and took his degrees in arts and divinity; and in 1626 became provost

P O U

of his college. In 1635 he was made Dean of Worcester, and in 1640 became vice-chancellor of Oxford. He suffered during the civil wars for his attachment to the royal cause, and died in 1646.

POTTER (Paul), or Poter, a Dutch painter, born at Enckuyfen in 1625, and died at Amsterdam in 1654. He surpassed most of his profession in the representation of a bright sun upon rural scenery.

POTTER (John) archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1674. At nineteen he published his "Variantes lectiones et notæ ad Plutarchi, &c." and the year after was chosen fellow of Lincoln college. In 1697 he published the first vol. of his antiquities of Greece, and this literary pursuit engaged him in a correspondence with Grævius and other learned men abroad. In 1715 he was made bishop of Oxford, and in 1737 he succeeded Dr. Wake in the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died suddenly in 1747. He published an edition of Lycopipon, a discourse on church government, &c.

POUGET (Francis Amé), a French priest of the oratory, and doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Montpellier in 1666. He was vicar of St. Roch at Paris in 1692, and in that office was said to have converted the celebrated La Fontaine; on which subject he wrote a curious letter published by *Desmolets*. Colbert bishop of Montpellier, placed him at the head of a seminary in that town; from which he returned to the capital, where he died in 1723.

POURBUS (Peter and Francis), father and son, two Flemish painters of the 16th century. There are some good pictures of the son in the town house at Paris. The father died at Antwerp in 1580, and the son at Paris in 1622.

POUSSIN (Nicholas), an eminent landscape and historical painter, born at Andely in Normandy, in 1594. Inspired with the love of his art, he left his country and went to Italy, where he devoted much of his time to the study of antiquies and bas reliefs. Louis XIII. invited him back to Paris, and allowed him to lodge in the Tuilleries. Louis XIV. conferred a pension on him, but the artist being thwarted in his painting the Labours of Hercules, which he began as an ornament for the gallery of the Louvre; he returned again to Rome where he died of a palsy in 1665.

POUSSIN (Gaspar), a painter whose real name was Dughet, but took that of Poussin out of regard to the art of paint-

P R A

ing, and because his sister married Nicholas Poussin. Sandrart says that Gasper was first employed only to prepare the pallet, pencils, and colours for Nicholas, but by the precepts and example of his great master, he rose to an eminence in landscape painting unattained by any painter whatever. In representing a land-storm he is truly admirable. He died about 1675, aged 75.

POWELL (David), a Welch divine and antiquary, born in Denbighshire about 1552, educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. He died in 1590, and was buried in the church of Ruabon in Denbighshire, of which he was vicar. He published Caradoc's history of Wales with annotations, in 1584, and some other works.

POWELL (William Samuel), an English divine, born at Colchester in 1717, and educated at St John's college, Cambridge. He took the degree of D. D. in 1756, and in 1765 he was elef-maſter of his college. The next year he obtained the archdeaconry of Colchester; and afterwards ſome valuable livings. He died in 1775, leaving to 20 friends, moſt of them of the college, 100l. a piece. He is the author of ſome ſermons.

POWELL (George), an English actor who was conſidered as a rival of Betterton. His propenſity to drinking allowed Wilkes, another rival, to ſurpaſs him in his walk. He died in 1714. He wrote "Alphonſo king of Naples," and three other pieces; and published as many from the pen of others.

* **POWELL (Foster)** an English pedef-trian, who made frequent excuſions between London and York in conſequence of large bets which were laid by others, but he himſelf died in poverty, April 15th, 1793, aged 59.

* **POWNAI (John)** an ingenious English antiquary, who wrote a volume on Britiſh antiquities, and ſeveral diſcourſes in the archæologia of the antiquarian ſociety of which he was a member. He had been a governor of one of our American colonies, and died in 1795, aged 70.

PRADON (Nicholas), born at Rouen, and died at Paris in 1698. He affected to be the rival of Racine, but his merit as a poet was far inferior to that writer; though his "Phædra and Hippolitus" by means of cabal was held up for ſome time in oppoſition to that of Racine.

* **PRATT (Charles)**, earl Camden, was born in 1713. By dint of perſe-

P R E

rance he overcame every obſtacle, and roſe to the firſt honours of the profeſſion of the law. In 1759 he was appointed attorney-general; and in 1762 chief juſtice of the court of common-pleas. In this ſituation he conducted himſelf with great dignity, and a ſacred regard to the rights and privileges of the Britiſh ſubject; particularly in the affair of Mr. Wilkes in 1763. The corporation of London, on this occaſion, preſented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, and cauſed his picture to be put up in Guildhall with a ſuitable inſcription. Other cities followed the example of the metropolis, in honouring the integrity of this virtuous judge. In 1765 he was created a peer, and ſoon after appointed lord chancellor, in which capacity he declared the opinion of the whole court againſt the validity of general warrants. In 1770 he was removed from his place for oppoſing the meaſures of adminiſtration with reſpect to America. In 1782 he was appointed preſident of the council, which ſtation he reſigned next year, but ſhortly after reſumed it, and held it till his death in 1794.

* **PRAXAGORAS** of Athens, flouriſhed about the 345th year of the Chriſtian Æra. He wrote a hiſtory of the kings of Athens, and the life of Alexander the Great.

PRAXITELES, a famous Grecian ſculptor, who flouriſhed 564 years B. C. all his works poſſeſſed great beauty, but his ſtatue of Venus which he executed for the Cnydians, was his maſter-piece.

PREMONTVAL (Peter le Guay de), was born at Charenton in 1716, and became a member of the academy at Berlin; at which place he died in 1767 at the age of 51. His beſt work is his "Preſervatiſs contre la corruption de la langue Françoisſe," written in German.

PRESTON (Thomas), was a maſter of arts, and fellow of king's college, Cambridge. Queen Elizabeth was entertained there, and Preſton acted ſo well in the Latin tragedy of Dido; compoſed by Ritwiſe, another fellow of the ſame college; that the queen beſtowed a ſmall penſion of 20l. per annum upon him.

* **PRETI (Chevalier Mattia)** an Italian painter, born in Calabria in 1613, and died in 1699. He obtained the prize from the academy of St. Luke at Rome, for his picture of the Triumph of Oſiris, the conqueror of Egypt.

PREVOT d'EXILES (Antoine François), born in 1697 at Heſſdin, in the province of Artois. His life was paſſy

P R I

military, partly monastic, and partly literary; while in the convent at St. Germain he wrote the greatest share of the work called "*Memoires d'un homme de qualité*." In 1745 he composed his "*Histoire générale des voyages*." The account of his death is truly shocking. He was attacked with a fit of apoplexy in the forest of Chantilly, and being supposed dead, the curate of the parish ordered a surgeon to open the body, when the unfortunate victim of this rash operation cried out! but not 'till the knife had inflicted the mortal wound. He therefore only opened his eyes to behold the apparatus, and the authors of his death, when he closed them for ever. This happened in 1763. Besides writing numerous original pieces, he translated Richardson's "*Clarissa Harlowe*," and "*Sir Charles Grandison*" into French.

PRICEUS, or PRICE (John) of whose life but few particulars are known. He resided some time at Paris, and some time at Florence, and at the last place embraced the Roman Catholic religion. The grand Duke made him keeper of his medals, and he filled a chair as Greek professor. He died at Rome in 1686.

PRICE (Richard) an eminent dissenting minister, and political writer, born in Wales, about 1723. In 1773 and 1774 he became the champion of the dissenters against the test act. He was elected a fellow of the royal society about 1764, and a few years after was created a Doctor in Divinity. In 1772 he wrote his "*Appeal to the Public on the subject of the national debt*," and in 1776 he published his celebrated "*Observations on the nature of civil Government*;" for which he received the thanks of the common council of the city of London: with this vote of thanks he also received a gold box of the value of 50l. Dr. Price was for many years minister of the congregation of dissenters at Newington green, and of that of Hackney. His private character was very amiable, and his talents were highly respectable. He died in 1791. His principal works are, 1. A review of the principal questions and difficulties in morals, &c. 8vo, 1758. 2. Four dissertations on providence; on prayer; on the reason for expecting that virtuous men shall meet after death in a state of happiness; and on the importance of christianity, the nature of historical evidence and miracle, 8vo, 1767. 3. Observations on reverſionary payments, annuities, &c. 8vo, 1771. 4. A free discussion of the doctrines of ma-

P R I

terialism, and philosophical necessity in a correspondence with Dr. Priestley, 8vo, 1778. 5. An essay on the population of England and Wales, 1779, 8vo. 6. Sermons, 8vo, 1787.

PRIDEAUX (John), a learned English prelate, was born at Stowford, in Devonshire, in 1578. His father had so numerous a family, and was so circumscribed in his means, that this son became a candidate for a parish clerk's place, and lost it. Yet by means of a friend he was sent to Oxford, and succeeded Dr. Holland in the mastership of Exeter college, where he took his doctor's degree. He was also regius professor of divinity, and vice-chancellor. In 1641 he was advanced to the see of Worcester, but he derived little benefit therefrom, as he was plundered in the troubles which came on soon after, for having excommunicated those who took up arms against the king. He died in 1650.

PRIDEAUX (Humphrey), a learned English divine, born at Padstow, in Cornwall, in 1648. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ-church, Oxford, in 1668, where he took his degrees in arts, and in 1676, published commentaries on the Arundelian marbles. He published "*The Life of Mahomet*" in 1697, and in 1702 he was made Dean of Norwich. Being cut for the stone by an unskilful hand, he suffered so much as to be rendered incapable of preaching. This occasioned him to write his great work entitled, *The connection of the history of the Old and New Testament, a performance of inestimable value*. He died at Norwich, in 1724.

PRIEUR (Philippe le), a native of Normandy, a professor of the belles lettres in the university of Paris, and author of *Notes upon Tertullian*, and *St. Cyprian*. He died at Paris in 1680.

PRIMATTICCIO (Francesco) eminent as a painter, and born at Bologna in 1490. He excelled in representing battles in stucco, and basso relievo. Francis I. employed him to purchase antiques at Rome, with which the palace of Fontainebleau was greatly ornamented. He died in 1570.

* PRIMEROSE (James), a physician at Paris in the last century, the son of a Scotch clergyman. He wrote a valuable and curious treatise, called, "*De vulgi erroribus in medicina*," 1664, 8vo, and other works.

PRINGLE (Sir John), president of the

Royal society, born in Roxburghshire, in 1707. After studying physic at Edinburgh he went to Leyden, purposely to hear the lectures of the great Boerhaave. Here he was admitted in 1730 to the degree of Doctor of physic. On his return to Scotland he became a member of the university of Edinburgh, in which city he also practised as a physician. In 1742 he was appointed physician to the Earl of Stair, then commander of the British army, as also to the military hospital in Flanders. In this capacity he wrote his "Treatise on the diseases of the Army." In 1745 he was chosen F. R. S. and in his official capacity attended the Duke of Cumberland in his expedition to Scotland against the rebels. From this period he settled in London, and in 1749 was appointed physician in ordinary to the Duke. He obtained Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal for his experiments upon septic and antiseptic substances. In 1758 he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians of London. In 1761 he was appointed physician to the Queen's household, and in 1763 physician extraordinary to her majesty: in June of the same year, he was admitted a fellow of the college, and in 1764 he was made physician in ordinary to the queen. In 1766 he was created a baronet, and after having been four times chosen into the council of the royal society, he was on the death of Mr. West elected president of that learned body in 1772. In 1774 he was appointed physician extraordinary to his majesty. He died in 1782. Sir John's discourses on delivering the annual gold medals of the Royal Society are admirable compositions. He also wrote some pieces in the line of his profession.

PRIOLO (Benjamin), born in 1602, in the territory of Venice. He went to Paris for the sake of consulting with Grötius, and afterwards to Padua, to study under Licetus. He wrote a "History of France" in Latin, which ran through several editions. He was a man of uncommon abilities, and died at Lyons in 1667, aged 65.

PRIOR, (Matthew) an English poet, born in London, in 1664. He was first sent to Westminster-school, but afterwards was taken home by his uncle, a vintner, near Charing-cross, who had the him. He attracted the notice of care of of Dorset, by explaining a dispute the Earl stage in one of Horace's odes, pnted pa he Earl who frequented the in which a party. By this means he house was

was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. and was elected fellow. At the revolution his patron brought him to court, and procured him the appointment of secretary to the plenipotentiaries in the congress at the Hague; king William made him gentleman of the bed-chamber; and in 1697 he was nominated principal secretary of state in Ireland.— In 1700 he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade, and, in the new parliament of that year, he sat for East Grimstead. In 1704 he wrote his "Letter to Boileau on the victory at Blenheim," and in 1706 "Ode on the success of her Majesty's arms." He was appointed plenipotentiary to the court of France, for treating on peace, and had afterwards the appointment of an ambassador as long as queen Anne lived. The change which happened in public affairs soon after, occasioned him to be detained in France, and upon his arrival in England in 1715, he was arrested by an order of the house of commons, and examined by a committee of the privy council and committed to prison. In 1717 he was excepted out of the act of grace; however, he obtained his discharge from confinement at the close of the year. In his retirement he made a collection of all his poems in one volume, which he dedicated to the Duke of Dorset. He died in 1721, at Wimpole, near Cambridge, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

PRISCIANUS, an eminent grammarian of Cæsarea, flourished at Constantinople about 525. Laurentius Valla calls Priscian, Donatus, and Servius, the "triumviri in re grammatica;" and a person who writes false latin, is, proverbially said "to break Priscian's head."

PRISCILLIAN, a Spaniard of the 4th century, well known in history for founding a sect which was condemned by the bishops of Aquitaine and Saragossa.

PKITZ, (John George) born at Leipzig in 1662, where he was professor of divinity. He was a writer in the Leipzig Journal, and published an edition of the letters of Milton.

* PROBUS, (M. Aurelius Valerius) Roman emperor, to which degree he rose from the meanest situation in life, being the son of a gardener. On the death of the emperor Tacitus, his soldiers elevated him to the imperial seat. He greatly distinguished himself against the Gauls and Germans, and having subdued them, he turned his arms against

the Sarmatians, where he also experienced the same success. After humbling the king of Persia, Probus returned to Rome in triumph. He then turned his attention to the liberal arts, and repaired seventy cities in his dominions, which had been reduced to ruins. His armies he employed in draining the marshes of Sirmium, which occasioned a mutiny, and the emperor was murdered in the 70th year of his age, B. C. 282.

* **PROCCACCINI** (Camillo) an historical painter of Bologna, born in 1546, and died in 1626. There is a last supper by him in the cathedral of Genoa, which is in a grand stile of painting. The figures are considerably larger than life; and their size adds majesty to the composition.

* **PROCCACCINI** (Julio Cesare) brother of the above, born at Bologna in 1548, and died in 1626. He was superior to Camillo not only in the strength and boldness of his figures, but also in the correctness of his outlines.

There were some other good artists of this family.

PROCLUS, born at Constantinople, in the year 410, and ranked among the later platonic philosophers. From Alexandria he removed to Athens, where he heard the younger Plutarch and Syrianus, both so celebrated in the school of that city, the latter of whom he succeeded in the rectorship of it. He wrote a vast many books, some of which are lost, some are published, and others remain in manuscript.

* **PROCLUS** (St.) a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, and the disciple of St. Chrysostom. He opposed with great spirit the progress of Nestorianism. He died in 447. His works were published at Rome in 1630, 4to.

* **PROCOPIUS**, a military commander who was related to the emperor Julian, to whom he rendered signal services, as likewise to his successor Jovian. But when the emperor Valens marched into the east, Procopius cauted himself to be proclaimed emperor, and for some time he had great success. At length his fortune changed, and he experienced a defeat in Phrygia. His head was cut off and sent to Valentinian in Gaul, A. D. 366.

PROCOPIUS of Casarea, an historian in great reputation under Justinian, and secretary to Belisarius in all his wars.—His history contains eight books, two of the Persian war, as many of the wars of the Vandals, and four of the Goths. It

was published at Paris in 1662 in two vols. folio.

* **PRODICUS**, a sophist and rhetorician of the isle of Cos, flourished about 396 B. C. He taught at Athens, and had for disciples Euripides, Socrates, Theramenes, and Isocrates. The Athenians put him to death on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth.

* **PRONAPIDES**, an ancient Greek poet, who, according to Diodorus Siculus, was preceptor to Homer. He is said to have first taught the Greeks to write from the left to the right, for before him they were wont to write in the oriental manner.

PROPERTIUS, (Sextus Aurelius) a Latin poet, born at Mevania, a town in Umbria. He was in great esteem with Macenas and Cornelius Gallus; and not less intimate with Ovid and Tibullus. He composed four books on his mistress Hostia, whom he celebrates under the name of Cynthia. He died about 19 B. C. aged 40. The best edition of Propertius is that of Lantinius, 4to. 1780.

* **PROTAGORAS**, a Greek philosopher of Abdera, was at first a poet.—He became the disciple of Democritus, on whose system he grafted atheism, and wrote a book in defence of it which was publicly burnt at Athens, and the author banished. He died in Sicily about 400 B. C.

PROTOGENES, an ancient painter, born at Cagnus, a Rhodian city, flourished about the 108th olympiad. Pliny tells a story of his combat of skill with the famous Apelles. Quintilian expatiating on the talents of six celebrated painters, makes Protophenes excel them all in exactness.

* **PROVENZALE**, (Marcello) an Italian painter, born in 1575, and died in 1639. He became eminent as a painter of history and portrait, but his superior merit consisted in mosaic, which he executed with astonishing beauty.

PRUDENTIUS, (Quintus Aurelius) a Spaniard, and christian poet, born in 348. He was lawyer, judge, and soldier, before he betook himself to poetry, in which he is not greatly admired for his verification. His works were printed at Amsterdam by Daniel Elzevir, in 1667.

* **PRUSSIA**. The Prussians or Bo-russians were not heard of as a people till 1007, when they were governed by dukes of their own. After a succession of bloody wars, they were conquered by the knights of the Teutonic order, in

1228. In 1454 the Poles subdued the western part of it, and in 1525 the eastern part; Albert, marquis of Brandenburg, the last master of that order, doing homage and obtaining from the crown of Poland the eastern part of this country, with the title of duke of Prussia. In 1683 it became independent, and in 1702 the dukes assumed the title of king. [See FRÉDERICK WILLIAM I.]

* PRUSIAS, king of Bithynia, was on the point of entering into an alliance with Antiochus against the Romans, but was prevailed upon to join with them by the senate. He afterward gave Hannibal an asylum in his dominions; but when the Roman ambassador came to his court to settle a dispute between him and Eumenes, king of Pergamus, Prusias undertook to give up the fugitive to him, which Hannibal prevented by putting an end to himself. His meanness rendered him despicable in the eyes of the Romans and of his own subjects who revolted against him and placed his son on the throne. Prusias fled to Nicomedia, where he was slain in a temple, 149 B. C.

PRYNNE, (William) an English lawyer, born at Swanwick, in Somersetshire, in 1600; and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn. In 1632 he published his "Histriomastix," for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of 5000l. to stand in the pillory, lose his ears, to be expelled the university and the inn, as also to remain imprisoned for life. While in prison he wrote some other libels for which he was again brought into the star chamber, and severely punished. In 1640 he was released by an order of the house of commons, and entered triumphantly into London. He was soon after elected member of parliament for a borough in Cornwall, and became the chief manager at the trial of archbishop Laud. However, he had the honesty to speak in defence of the king; for which he was sent to prison. On obtaining his liberty he wrote a great number of books on law and religion. He contributed his endeavours towards the restoration of Charles II. for which he was appointed keeper of the records in the tower, and died in 1667. His works are too numerous to be mentioned.

* PRZIPCOWIUS, (Samuel) a famous Socratic writer, was driven from Poland with his brethren of that sect in 1658. He then took refuge in Prussia,

where he died in 1670, aged 80. His pieces are in the great collection of Socratic writers published in 1656, 9 volumes folio.

PSALMANAZAR, (George) an extraordinary person whose country it was difficult to discover, though he is deemed a Frenchman. He begged his way into several countries in a pilgrim's garb, which he stole out of a church. In Germany he passed for a Japanese converted to christianity. At Liege he entered into the Dutch service, and afterwards into the army of the elector of Cologne. He took to living upon raw flesh, roots, and herbs; and being introduced to Compton, bishop of London, made a new circle of friends among the clergy and laity; and before he had been three months in London was cried up as a prodigy. Here he passed for a Formosan, and by the strength of a pregnant imagination formed a new character, grammar, and language, and whatever else was necessary to support the imposture. It was examined by the learned, and found regular and grammatical, and the bishop of London sent him to Oxford that he might there translate the catechism into the Formosan language, and write a history of Formosa. From Oxford he returned to London, and lived many years in extravagance and idleness. He died in 1763. In his last will, which breathes great penitence, he confesses all his frauds. Psalmanazar was a man of abilities, and was employed in writing some parts of the Universal History.

* PSAMMENITUS, king of Egypt, succeeded his brother Amasis 525 B. C. Cambyes made war against him, and took him prisoner, and at first used him well, but afterwards put him to death.

* PSAMMETICHUS, king of Egypt. He was one of the twelve princes who divided the kingdom among themselves, but the rest banished him to the sea coast. Some Greeks happening to land there, assisted him in recovering his dominion, for which he rewarded them with some lands. He died B. C. 617.

PSELLUS, (Michael Constantinus) a Greek philosopher and physician in the 12th century. He is ranked among the first scholiasts of his time.

* PTOLEMY, (Lagus or Soter) king of Egypt, was the son of Arsinoë, concubine of Philip of Macedon. Ptolemy became a great favourite with Alexander the great, and on his death he obtained Egypt, Libya, and some part of Arabia for his share. In his government he

acted with wisdom, firmness, and mildness. After the death of his competitor, Perdiccas, he made himself master of Coelosyria, Phœnicia, and Judæa.—He made Alexandria the capital of his dominions, and soon after conquered Cyprus. The bay of Alexandria being dangerous for navigators he built a light-house, called the pharos, to guide them in the night. He greatly encouraged literature, and instituted the first literary society we read of in history.—He was himself a learned man, and wrote, besides other works, a history of Alexander the great, but all his compositions are lost. He died 284 B. C. aged 84.

* **PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS**, the son and successor of the above. He slew two of his brothers, so that his surname was given to him by way of irony. Yet he distinguished himself in other respects as a great prince, and formed an alliance with the Romans. He encouraged commerce, and kept two powerful fleets, one in the Red sea, the other in the Mediterranean. He was also the patron of learned men, and greatly increased the library which had been left by his father. He died aged 64, B. C. 246.

* **PTOLEMY EVERGETES**, the son and successor of the preceding. He entered into a war with Antiochus Theus, who had married and ill-treated his sister Berenice. In this war he was very successful and made many conquests.—He took part with Cleomenes, king of Sparta, against the leaders of the Achæan league; and died 221 years B. C. He was a clement and valiant prince, and a great encourager of learning.

* **PTOLEMY, (PHILOPATER,)** son and successor of Evergetes, whom it is said he poisoned. He was a cruel prince, and sacrificed his own mother, wife, sister, and brother. Antiochus, king of Syria, declared war against him, and Ptolemy marched into Syria with a powerful army, which produced peace. On his return he visited Jerusalem, and attempted to enter the temple, but being resisted he resolved to extirpate the whole nation, and commanded a prodigious number of Jews to be exposed on a plain to his elephants, to be trodden to pieces; but these animals, instead of performing what was required, turned against the Egyptians, which so alarmed the tyrant that he treated the Jews with great kindness, more from superstitious fear than love. This monster died in the 37th year of his age, B. C. 204.

* **PTOLEMY EPIPHANES**, succeeded

his father Philopater at the age of four years. At the age of fourteen he assumed the reins of government, and began to follow the conduct of his father. He sacrificed his tutor Aristomenes, who had governed with the greatest discretion and fidelity in his minority; and his cruelties occasioned some insurrections, which were quelled by his minister Polycrates. Ptolemy was poisoned by some of his courtiers, B. C. 180.

* **PTOLEMY, (PHILOMETOR)** so called on account of his undutiful carriage to his mother Cleopatra. He succeeded the preceding king, and made war against Antiochus Epiphanes who took him prisoner. While he was in confinement his subjects placed his brother Ptolemy-Physcon on the throne, but Antiochus soon drove out the usurper, and restored Philometor, who afterwards recalled his brother, which so provoked Antiochus that he invaded Egypt with a large army, from whence he was driven by the Romans. After this the two brothers began to be jealous of each other, and Physcon was banished. The Romans, however, gave him the government of Libya and Cyrene. Philometor died B. C. 145.

* **PTOLEMY (PHYSCON,)** so called from the prominence of his belly, succeeded his brother Philometor. He was a cruel tyrant, and the Alexandrians, wearied with his oppressions, abandoned the city and went into Greece and Asia.—The Egyptians at length revolted against him, and compelled him to fly to Cyprus. Fearing that they intended to place his son Memphitis on the throne, he sent for him to Cyprus, and murdered him on his landing, and sent his limbs to his mother Cleopatra. Soon after this he recovered his throne, and died at Alexandria in the 67th year of his age, about 116 B. C. He is said to have written a comment on Homer and other works.

* **PTOLEMY LATHYRUS**, from an excrescence on his nose, which resembled a pea. He succeeded his father Physcon, but was soon after driven to Cyprus by his mother Cleopatra, who placed the crown on her other son Ptolemy Alexander. Lathyrus having mustered an army invaded Judæa, and committed great cruelties on the Jews; after which he marched towards Egypt, but was unsuccessful. On the death of Alexander he ascended the throne of that country. He died 81 B. C.

* **PTOLEMY-AULETES**, so called

P U F

from his skill on the flute, was the illegitimate son of the preceding, and ascended the throne after the death of Alexander III. He formed an alliance with the Romans, and yielded Cyprus to them with a large tribute, which so displeased his subjects that they revolted against him, and placed his daughter Berenice on the throne. He then fled to Rome, but it was some time before the Romans took any steps in his favour; at length, with their assistance he recovered his kingdom, and instantly murdered his daughter. He died about 51 years B. C. He left two sons and two daughters, one of whom was the celebrated Cleopatra, wife of Marc Anthony.

* **PTOLEMY-DIONYSIUS**, or **Bacchus**, king of Egypt, the son of the preceding ascended the throne with his sister Cleopatra, whom he married, according to the will of his father. Pompey was his guardian, and after his defeat at Pharsalia he came to Egypt for an asylum, but Ptolemy basely caused him to be murdered. He was afterwards drowned in the Nile in attempting to escape from the victorious Romans, 46 B. C.

* **PTOLEMY (Claudius)**, a mathematician of Pelusium, about the year 138. He is celebrated for his system of the world in which he placed the earth as the centre. His geography is a valuable work, and was printed at Amsterdam in 1612, folio. His treatise on Astrology in 1535, and his Harmonica, at Oxford in 1683.

* **PUBLIUS SYRUS**, a comic poet of Syria, who flourished at Rome 44 B. C. He was at first a slave to a patrician, who gave him his liberty. A collection of moral sentences by him is still extant, written in iambics, and ranged in alphabetical order, printed at Leyden in 1708, 8vo.

PUFFENDORF (Samuel de) an eminent civilian, born at Fleh, in Upper Saxony in 1631. He first went to Grim, and afterwards to Leipzig, where his inclination led him to the study of public law. His "Elements of universal Jurisprudence," acquired him such a reputation that the elector Charles Louis founded in his favour a professorship of the Law of Nature and Nations in the university of Heidelberg. In this place he remained till 1670, when he was invited by Charles XI. king of Sweden, to the University of Lund, and was made his historiographer, and a counsellor with the title of Baron. On the elector of

P U L

Brandenburg's pressing him to go to Berlin, he went thither in 1688, and died in 1694. His works, which are numerous, are well known.

PUGET (Peter) a French painter, born in 1623, at Marceilles. He was famous as a sculptor and architect, and equally excelled in painting. His style resembled that of Michael Angelo Buonarrotti. Several of his pictures are to be seen in the churches in France, executed in a fine taste. He died in 1695.

* **PULCHERIA**, daughter of Arcadius, and empress for many years. She was mother of Valentinian, and her great virtues and piety have been universally admired. She died A. D. 452.

PULCI (Lewis) an eminent Italian poet, born at Florence in 1431. He had two brothers equally devoted to the muses, one of whom distinguished himself by his Elegy of Bernardo, addressed to Lorenzo de Medici, on the death of his grandfather Cosmo. Lewis wrote a celebrated poem on a tournament held at Florence, in which Lorenzo was victor, in 1468; it was entitled "Giostra di Lorenzo de Medici." Mr. Roscoe has given the best account of this poet and his works, and supposes him to have died about 1487.

* **PULIGO, or PUGLIO (Domenico)** an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1475, and died in 1527. He principally excelled in painting portraits and Madonnas.

PULMANNUS (Theodore) properly *Paelman*, born at Cranenburgh, in the duchy of Cleves, about 1510. He superintended the printing and correcting the Latin poets from ancient manuscripts for the press of Plantin, and died about 1580.

PULTENEY (William) afterwards earl of Bath, was born in 1682. He entered the House of Commons early in life, and opposed the ministry of queen Anne. George I. made him secretary at war in 1714. His intimacy with Sir Robert Walpole was at length interrupted, and Mr. Pulteney was so severe in his invectives against the minister, that the king called for the council book and struck his name from the list of privy counsellors; at the same time ordering him to be put out of the commission of the peace. A proceeding so violent inflamed his resentment and increased his popularity, occasioning him to say in his ever memorable speech, that, "the minister might be compared to an empyric, and the constitution of England to his

P U T

patient." By eloquence and sarcasm he drove the minister from the helm, and was himself soon after again sworn of the privy council, and created earl of Bath. He died without issue in 1764, his title becoming extinct.

* **PUNTORMO** (Giacomo) an Italian painter, born in 1493. He was the disciple of Leonardo da Vinci, and completed his studies under Andrea del Sarto. He was in high repute among all the great artists of the day. He chiefly painted scripture subjects, which he executed in a superior style of elegance. He died in 1558.

PURCELL (Henry) an eminent musician, born in 1658. He shone in the science of musical composition, and was able to write correct harmony very early in life. At the age of 13 he was appointed organist of Westminster abbey, and in 1682 became one of the organists of the chapel royal. In 1683 he published twelve sonatas for two violins, and a base for the organ and harpsichord. As Purcell had received his education in the school of a choir, it is no wonder the bent of his studies was towards church music. He nevertheless composed various pieces for the theatre. He died in 1695.

* **PURBACH** (George) so called from a village of that name in Germany, where he was born in 1423. He studied philosophy and divinity at Vienna, and paid particular attention to astronomy. He invented some instruments, and composed astronomical tables. He also translated Ptolemy's *Almagest*, and published some pieces of his own. He died in 1462.

PURCHAS (Samuel) an English divine, born at Thaxted, in Essex, in 1577, and educated at Cambridge. He compiled a collection of voyages, in 5 vols. called "*Purchas his pilgrimage, or relations of the world, and the religions observed in all ages and places discovered, from the creation unto the present time.*" He died about 1628.

PURVER (Anthony) an ingenious quaker, born at Up-Hurst, in Hunts, about the year 1702. He was bred a shoemaker, but having a serious disposition, he applied himself to learning and acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, which enabled him to translate the whole bible into English. He became an itinerant preacher among the quakers, and died at Andover in 1775.

PUTEANUS (Erycius) properly *Vandeputte*, an excellent scholar, born at Venlo, in Guelderland, in 1574. He studied at Louvain, and improved very much by the lectures of Lipsius, who had

P Y R

a great esteem for him. He was chosen professor of eloquence at Milan in 1601; and in 1603 the city of Rome admitted him and his posterity among the patricians. He succeeded Justus Lipsius in his professor's chair, at Louvain, and was made historiographer to the king of Spain. He died in 1646. His works are very numerous.

PUTSCHUS (Elias) a celebrated grammarian, born at Antwerp about 1580. When only 21, he published Sallust with fragments and good notes. He died at Stade, in 1606.

PUY (Peter de) born at Paris in 1583. He was the author of several works, chiefly on political subjects. He died in 1652.

PURSEUR (James de Chastenet, marquis of) born at Armanac in 1600, was a lieutenant general under Louis XIII. and XIV. He wrote memoirs of his own time from 1617 to 1658. He was a very active soldier, and served 43 years, rising gradually to the rank of lieutenant general. It is remarked of this gallant man, that he was in 120 sieges, and above 30 pitched battles; yet never received a wound. He died in 1682. His memoirs contain many useful military instructions.

PYLE (Thomas) an English divine, born in Norfolk in 1674, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degrees of M. A. He was curate, lecturer, and minister of King's Lynn from the time of his entering into orders till his death 1757. He distinguished himself by early entering into the Bangorian controversy, which he did so much to the satisfaction of Dr. Hoadly, that he obtained for him a prebend, and residentiaryship in the church of Salisbury. He wrote an esteemed paraphrase on the Acts, Epistles, and Revelations, after the manner of Dr. Clarke.

PYNAKER (Adam) a celebrated painter of landscapes, so called from a village near Delft, in which he was born in 1621. He is principally esteemed for the judicious and skilful distribution and of his light and shadows. He died in 1673.

PYRRHO, a Greek philosopher, born at Elis, and the disciple of Anaxarchus. He established the sect of Sceptics, whose principle was to doubt every thing. He flourished B. C. 304.

* **PYRRHUS**; king of Epirus, was saved by some of his servants when his father was murdered, and conveyed to Glautias, king of Illyricum, who brought him up, and when he was 12 years old, placed him on the throne of Epirus. He was afterwards expelled by

Neoptolemus, but on his marrying an Egyptian princess, he was enabled to re-enter his kingdom. At first he took the usurper as his partner in the kingdom, but at length put him to death. By craft he made himself master of Macedonia, and assisted the Tarentines against the Romans in which he was unsuccessful, and left Italy with disgrace. He afterwards made war against Sparta, and in attempting to take Argos, he was slain by a tile which a woman threw from the top of her house, B. C. 272.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher of Samos, born about 590 years B. C. After having passed 25 years in Egypt, he went to Sparta, to inform himself of the laws of Minos and Lycurgus. He was the first who renounced the pompous title of Sage, or wise man, and assumed the modest one of philosopher, that is lover of wisdom. He reformed the Crotonians from their effeminacy by his precepts, and opened a school in their city, in order to reduce to practice the wisdom he professed. Numbers flocked to him, but he was very scrupulous whom he admitted. He first enjoined his pupils a five years silence, during which period they were to hear, afterwards they might propose questions, and state their doubts. Having gone through this probation, they were obliged, before they were admitted, to bring all their fortune into the common stock, which was managed by persons chosen on purpose, called oeconomists; and when one retired from the society it often happened that he carried more away with him than he brought into it. Though the works of this truly great man are lost, yet the vastness of his mind, and the extent of his talents, appear from the wonderful things he achieved, in delivering so many cities from slavery, their inhabitants from sedition, and appeasing the savage cruelty of numerous tyrants. Phalaris, of Sicily, is said to be the only one who could withstand the remonstrances of Pythagoras, and he, it seems, was so enraged at his lectures, that he

ordered him to be put to death. Although the reasonings of this philosopher could make no impression on that tyrant, yet they had the effect to revive the spirit of the Agrigentines, and Phalaris was killed the very same day he had fixed on for the death of Pythagoras. The principles of this philosopher inculcated marriage, and forbade the eating of flesh. He taught the transmigration of souls, and considered numbers as the principles of every thing. It is greatly to the credit of his doctrines, that Socrates and Plato conformed to them in a great measure. His house was called the Temple of Ceres, and his court-yard the Temple of the Muses; neither one nor the other could, however, secure the philosopher from violence. A young man, of Crotona, distinguished by birth and fortune, named Cylon, out of revenge, for being refused admission, on account of his vices, hired a crowd of profligates to set fire to the house in which he taught. Some say he was killed soon after this, and others assert that he died a natural death, 497 B. C. There is extant a poetical composition attributed to him, called "*The Golden Verses of Pythagoras*," which is a summary of his moral doctrines. He was an acute goemeter, and discovered the proposition which is the 47th in Euclid's first book, for joy of which he is said to have offered a hecatomb to the gods. As an astronomer he is intitled to reverence for being the first who asserted the true system of the universe, which was revived by Copernicus in the 15th century.

* **PYTHEAS**, a philosopher of Massilia, who travelled to encrease his knowledge as far as the Baltic sea. He was the first who formed a distinction of climate by the length of days and nights. All his works are lost.

* **PYTHEAS**, a rhetorician of Athens, who opposed Demosthenes, and said that his Orations smelt of the lamp. Pytheas joined Antipater on the death of Alexander the great.

Q

QUADRATUS, a disciple of the apostles, and bishop of Athens, where he was born and educated. He took the part of the Christians in the persecution raised against them, and presented the emperor Adrian with an apology in their favour. Nothing authentic can be collected concerning his death; but it is

supposed he was banished from Athens, and expired under the reign of Adrian.

* **QUADRIO** (Francis Xavier), a learned Jesuit, born in the Valtelline in 1695. He afterwards turned secular priest, and died at Milan in 1756. His works are, 1. A treatise on the Italian poetry. 2. A history of Italian poetry,

7 vols. 3. Dissertations upon the Valte-line, 3 vols.

* **QUAINI** (Ludovico), a painter of history and landscape, born at Bologna, in 1643, and died in 1717. He was the disciple of Carlo Cignani, whom he assisted in some of his greatest works.

QUARLES (Francis), an English poet, educated at Cambridge, and a member of Lincoln's inn, for some time cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia daughter of James I. and chronologer to the city of London. He was afterwards secretary to Archbishop Usher, but the rebellion in Ireland breaking out in 1641, he was compelled to fly to England. In the civil wars he adhered faithfully to Charles I. for which the prevailing powers stripped him of his property; the loss of which, together with some M.S.S. he highly valued, is supposed to have hastened his death, which happened in 1644. He wrote a great number of pieces, the best known of which are his Emblems, which may be read with pleasure.

* **QUELLINUS** (Erasmus), an eminent painter, born at Antwerp in 1607. He was the disciple of Rubens. Several of the churches in his native city are ornamented with the united skill of master and pupil. He died in 1678.

* **QUELLINUS** (John Erasmus) the son and disciple of the above, was born at Antwerp, in 1630. After studying under his father he went to Rome, and then returned to Antwerp, where he was employed in decorating the churches. He died in 1715.

QUENSTEDT (John Andrew), a Lutheran divine, born at Quedlimburgh in 1617. He wrote a work, styled "Dialogus de Patriis illustriorum viro-rum, doctrina et scriptis," comprising the learned men from Adam, to 1600. He died in 1688.

QUERENGHI (Anthony), an Italian poet, who wrote in his own language and in Latin, born at Padua in 1546. He was secretary of the sacred college under five popes, and died at Rome in 1633. His Latin poems were printed at Rome in 1629, and the Italian in 1616, both in 8vo.

QUERLON (A. G. Meusnier de), a native of Nantes, born in 1702. He published a periodical paper for the province of Britany 22 years, entitled "Les petites affiches," and for five years of the same time conducted the "Gazette de France," and took a part in the "Journal Etranger," and "Journal Encyclopedique." He published an edition

of Lucretius with notes, and many other works. He died in 1780.

QUERNO (Camillo), an Italian who went to Rome with a poem of twenty thousand lines, called "Alexiada." At a feast, some young gentlemen crowned him arch-poet, and he ever afterwards bore that name. He is represented as a buffoon or parasite to Leo X. who was of a humour to relish a jest.

* **QUESNAY** (Francis), first physician to the king of France, and member of the academy of sciences of Paris, and of the royal society of London. He was born at Ecqueville in 1694, and was the author of a charming poem, called "Maison rustique;" and some other pieces in the line of his profession. He died in 1774.

* **QUESNE** (Abraham, marquis du) born in Normandy in 1610. He was brought up to the naval service under his father. In 1637 he was at the attack of St. Marguerite, and the year following defeated the Spanish fleet before Cattani. In 1644 he entered into the Swedish service, and distinguished himself greatly against the Danes. In 1647 he returned to France, and was employed as commander of a fleet in the Mediterranean. In 1676 he displayed great skill and bravery against the Dutch fleet under Ruyter. He died at Paris in 1688.

QUESNEL (Palquier), a priest of the congregation called the Oratory, in France, born at Paris in 1634. He occasioned considerable disturbances in the church by his writings in defence of its ancient rights. Having embraced Jansenism he was obliged to retire to Brussels, where, after the death of Arnaud he became the head of his party. Pope Clement XI. issued the famous bull Unigenitus against his Reflections on the New Testament, in which a hundred and one propositions extracted from it were condemned. Quesnel fled to Amsterdam, where he died in 1719. He wrote several other works, and was a man of great learning and piety.

* **QUESNOY** (Francis du), a Flemish sculptor, born at Brussels, and died at Leghorn in 1644. His performances shew great taste and elegance.

* **QUESNOY** (Jerome du), brother of the preceding. One of his greatest works is the monument of a bishop of Ghent in the cathedral of that city. He died there in 1654.

QUEVEDO (Francisco de), a Spanish author, born in 1570, of a noble family. He was sent to prison by Count Oliva-

rez, and did not obtain his release till the fall of that minister. The best known of his works is that entitled "Visions," which has been translated into English. He died in 1645.

* **QUEUX** (Claude le), chaplain of St. Yves at Paris, is known by his translations of several tracts of St. Augustin. He composed also several pieces upon religious subjects, and died in 1768.

QUIEN (Michael le), a Dominican, born at Boulogne, in 1661. He published an edition, in Greek and Latin, of the works of Johannes Damascenus, in 2 vols, folio. He died at Paris, in 1733. Besides the above he published a defence of the Hebrew text, against Pezron; a piece against Courayer, and some learned discourses.

QUILLET (Claudius), an ingenious French writer, born at Chinon, in Touraine, about 1602. He practised physic in the early part of his life; but was obliged to retire into Italy on account of the part he had taken in the affair of the devils of Loudun. He was the author of a poem, called "Callipædia sive de pulchræ prolis habendæ ratione," which reflected severely on the Cardinal Mazarine. This work was read with great avidity for its smart satirical turn, but it is chiefly praised for the harmony and sweetness of its versification, being in many parts deficient in pure latinity. He wrote also "Henriciados," a Latin poem in twelve books, to the honour of Henry IV. of France, and translated all the satires of Juvenal. His *Henriciados* was never printed, although he left five hundred crowns to Menage for that purpose. He died in 1661.

QUIN (James), a celebrated actor, born in London, in 1693. His father married a reputed widow, who, after bearing him a son, the subject of this article, was again claimed by her husband who had returned from abroad, though supposed to have been dead some years. By this incident James lost his father's estate, being considered as illegitimate. He was intended for the law, but studied Shakespear more than the statutes, and soon after displayed his theatric powers at Mr. Rich's theatre, in the character of Falstaff, which was played nineteen times in the same season. He had however made a previous essay on the Dublin and Drury-lane stages in the inferior characters of Abel in the Committee, and Cleon in Timon of Athens. But Quin left this latter house to try his fortune in higher parts, at Lincoln's-inn-

fields. An unhappy occurrence, however, had nearly put an end to his career. This was a duel with a Mr. Bowen, another performer, who died by a wound received in the combat; but upon the trial Quin was found guilty of man-slaughter only, and returned to his employment. Covent-garden theatre opened in 1732, whither the Lincoln's-inn-fields company removed. At the conclusion of the second season Mr Quin was engaged on very high terms to go to Drury-lane, and there he maintained the highest rank till the appearance of Garrick in 1741. Quin enjoyed the intimacy and esteem of Pope and Thomson. The commencement of his esteem with the latter, says Dr. Johnson, "is very honourable to Quin, who is reported to have delivered Thomson (then known to him only for his genius) from an arrest, by a very considerable present; and its continuance was honourable to both; for friendship is not always the sequel of obligation." The season of 1741 concluded Quin's engagement at Drury-lane, and he went over to Dublin with Mrs. Clive, Mr. Ryan, and others. He played Cato and Othello, with encreasing reputation. In the season of 1742, Quin returned to his former master, Rich, at Covent-garden, to oppose Mr. Garrick, but with no great success. These great actors met several times, and at last it was agreed that certain parts should be acted by them alternately, particularly Richard III. and Othello, but Quin soon found his reputation decreasing, that of Garrick augmented, and his Richard III. scarce brought a decent house, while Garrick's filled it brim full. The town often wished to see them fairly matched in two characters of equal importance. *The Fair Penitent* presented an opportunity to display their several merits, though it must be owned the balance was as much in favour of Quin, as the advocate of virtue is superior in argument to the defender of profligacy. The shouts of applause when Horatio and Lothario met on the stage, (14th November, 1746.) in the second act, were so loud, and so often repeated, before the audience permitted them to speak, that the combatants seemed to be disconcerted. It was observed that Quin changed colour, and Garrick seemed to be embarrassed; and it must be owned, that these actors were never less masters of themselves than on the first night of the contest. Quin was too proud to own his feelings on the oc-

casion; but Garrick was heard to say, "Faith, I believe Quin was as much frightened as myself." The play was repeatedly acted, and with constant applause to very brilliant audiences. Quin had been strongly patronized by Frederic Prince of Wales, and was employed to instruct the Royal children in a correct pronunciation. The King's first speech being praised for grace and diction, Quin exclaimed, "I taught the boy." His last performance was in the character of Iphigeneia, March 19th 1753. He died at Bath in 1766. Quin, though very rough in his manners, had much benevolence in his disposition, and abounded in wit and strong sense.

QUINAULT (Philip), born at Paris, in 1635. He wrote a comedy called "Les Sœurs rivales," at the age of eighteen, and it was performed with great success. Fifteen other pieces of his writing were acted between the years 1654 and 1666. He was appointed to compose an allegorical drama for the marriage of Louis XIV. which was played at the Louvre in 1660. He died in 1688.

* **QUINCY** (John), an English physician who wrote several ingenious treatises on medical subjects, and died in 1723.

QUINTILIANUS (Marcus Fabius), an illustrious rhetorician and critic, born in a Roman province in Spain, under Claudius Cæsar, about A. D. 42. He went to Rome very young, and is supposed to have accompanied Galba when sent by Nero into Spain. Upon the return of Galba to Rome after Nero's death, Quintilian taught rhetoric at the expence of the government, and with the highest reputation. When he had obtained leave of Domitian to retire, he composed his admirable book called "Institutiones Oratorie," the completest work which antiquity has left us for forming a perfect orator. Quintilian had pleaded at the bar, and, he says himself, defended queen Berenice in her presence. Quintilian spent the latter part of his life with dignity, but though some imagine he was consul, yet his name is not mentioned in the "Fasti Consulares." He was, however, preceptor to the grandsons of the emperor Domitian's sister.

After betraying a puerile grief on the loss of his first wife, he married again, and had a daughter, to whom the younger Pliny gave a handsome dowry on her marriage. The greatest blemish in the character of this great orator and rhetorician is the excessive adulation which he paid to Domitian; whom he represents as one of the best of men, and to have abounded in moral virtue. The best editions of Quintilian are those of Burman, 1720, 2 vols. 4to, and Capponerius, Paris, 1725, folio.

* **QUINTILLUS** (M. Aurelius Claudius) brother of the emperor Claudius, who assumed to himself the imperial dignity, and 17 days after bled himself to death on hearing that Aurelian was marching against him A. D. 270.

QUINTINIE (John de la) a French gardener, born at Poitiers in 1626. He was intended for the law, but applying his leisure hours to the study of ancient and modern writers on agriculture he renounced every other pursuit. He read Columella, Varro, Virgil and others, who had written upon the subject; but he gained new lights by a journey to Rome with his pupil, who was the son of M. Tomboneau, president of the chamber of accounts. On his return home, Tomboneau entirely gave up to him his garden to manage as he pleased; and Quintinie made it so advantageous a theatre of experiment and observation, that his reputation spread all over France, when Louis XIV. made him director general of all his fruit and kitchen gardens. Quintinie died considerably advanced in years, and left a book of directions for the management of gardens.

QUIRINI (Angelo Maria) a Venetian cardinal, born in 1684, was a philologist, historian, and antiquary. He visited Germany, Holland, and England, and contracted an intimacy with the greatest men of the age, particularly Newton, Fenelon, and Montfaucon. He owed his cardinalate to Benedict XIII. He was a member of almost all the societies in Europe, and presented his valuable library to the Vatican; to admit which, an additional room was built. He died in 1755 leaving numerous works behind.

R

RABELAIS (Francis) born at Chinon in Touraine, and entered among the Cordeliers, which he afterwards abandoned by permission of Clement VII. and

applied himself to the study of physic at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree in 1531. John du Bellay took him in his suite to Rome, where his labours

F
n
s
h
T
m
p
pe
T
his
the
ab
to
ces
wri
jun
how
quel
the
form
the
zet
other
nia
1699

R A C

lies greatly amused the pope and cardinals, and he obtained the abbey of St. Maur des Fosses; to which in 1545 was added the living of Meudon. About this time he finished his satire on Pentagruel, which was levelled at the monks, and was condemned by the Sorbonne and parliament. Rabelais was a man of infinite humour, but it was of a gross and indelicate kind. He died in 1553, aged 70. His works have been frequently printed, the best edition is that of Duchat, 5 vols, 8vo, 1715.

* **RABIRIUS**, a Latin poet in the reign of Augustus, who complimented that emperor in a fine poem on his victory over Anthony at Actium, but it is now lost.

* **RABIRIUS**, an architect, who built a famous palace for the emperor Domitian at Rome, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

RACAN (Honorat de Bueil, marquis de), a French poet, born in 1589. He was one of the first members of the academy, and was under page to the king, but he quitted the court for the army. After serving in two or three campaigns he returned to Paris, where he devoted himself to the muses. He died in 1670. His works were printed in 1660, 8vo.

* **RACCHETTI** (Bernardo), an Italian painter, born in 1639, and died in 1702. He painted perspective and architectural subjects, and in an excellent taste.

RACINE (John), an eminent French poet, born at Ferte Milon, in 1639, of a noble family. He was educated in the society of Port Royal, where he devoted his principal attention to the Grecian Tragic poets. He wrote an ode on the marriage of the king of France, which procured him a pension. In 1664 appeared his first dramatic poem, entitled *Thebaide*; and in 1666 he brought out his *Alexander*. He wore for some time the ecclesiastical habit, but at length he abandoned it utterly, and devoted himself to the muses. His pieces had great success, and in 1667 he was appointed to write the history of Louis XIV. in conjunction with Boileau. This history, however, never appeared. At the request of Mad. de Maintenon, he wrote the tragedy of *Esther*, in 1689, to be performed by her nuns of St. Cyr. Among the numerous tragedies he wrote, *Bajazet* is esteemed by many as the best, though others give the preference to his *Iphigenia* and *Phœdra*. He died at Paris in 1699.

R A I

* **RACINE** (Louis) son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1692, and died in 1763. His principal works were printed at Paris, in 6 vols, 8vo.

RADCLIFFE (Alexander), an officer in the army, which he quitted, and devoted himself to poetry, and wrote a burlesque upon Ovid's *Epistles*, the dedication to which affords a good specimen of his wit. He was the author also of a poem called "News from Hell," and several other works of the like nature. He died near the close of the last century.

RADCLIFFE (John), an English physician, born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1650. He received his education first at Wakefield, and then at University college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln college, and obtained a fellowship. Here he applied himself to the study of physic, and in 1675 commenced practice, and two years after he resigned his fellowship. In 1682 he took his doctor's degree, and soon after went to London, where he got into extensive business. In 1687 he presented a very fine altar piece to University college painted on glass. He was often sent for to attend king William, but at last he lost his favour by his blunt behaviour, for when the king shewed him his swelled ancles, and asked him what he thought of them; Radcliffe answered, "Why truly I would not have your Majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms." In 1713 he was chosen member of parliament for Buckingham; and on the death of queen Anne he suffered much obloquy for refusing to attend her, and he received several letters threatening his life. He died November 1st, 1714, just three months after the queen, and his remains were interred in St. Mary's church, Oxford. His noble library at Oxford will ever preserve his name among the patrons of letters.

* **RADEMAKER** (Gerard), a painter, born at Amsterdam, in 1673, and died in 1711. He is esteemed one of the best painters of the Dutch schools. In architecture and perspective few of his contemporaries were his equals: he also painted historical subjects.

* **RADEMAKER** (Abraham), born at Amsterdam, in 1675, and died in 1735. He was an excellent landscape painter.

RAINOLDS (John) an English divine, was born at Pinhoe in Devonshire, in 1549, and educated at Oxford. In 1598 he was made Dean of Lincoln, which he afterwards resigned for the

R A M

presidentship of Corpus Christi College. He was one of the translators of the present version of the bible, and though somewhat inclined to puritanism, was very moderate in his sentiments. He died in 1607.

RALPH (James), a miscellaneous writer, who was a schoolmaster at Philadelphia, and came from thence about 1729 to London, where he published a poem entitled *Night*, which procured him a place in the Dunciad. He afterwards wrote a *History of England*, and several political pieces, and died in 1762.

RAMAZZINI (Bernardin), an Italian physician, born at Carpi, near Modena, in 1633. He studied at Parma, and took there his doctor's degree. In 1682 he became professor of physic at Modena, which office he filled with great credit eighteen years, and then removed to Padua, and in 1708 he was appointed rector of the college. He died in 1714. His works were published at London in 1716, 4to.

RAMEAU (John Philip), a celebrated musician, born at Dijon, in 1683. He was made organist of the cathedral of Clermont, in Auvergne, where he wrote most of his works, the chief of which is his *Demonstration du principe de l'Harmonie*, 1750. He was appointed manager of the opera at Paris, and raised to the rank of nobility. He died at Paris in 1764.

* **RAMELLI** (Padre Felice), an Italian priest and painter, born at Asti in 1666, and died in 1740. He excelled in miniature portraits, and was invited to the court of the king of Sardinia, where most of his works are to be seen.

RAMSAY (Andrew Michael), a Scotch writer, born at Ayre, in 1686. He studied at Edinburgh, where he became tutor to the son of the Earl of Weems. After this he went to Holland to consult the Theologians there on religion, but remained in as doubtful a state as before; at length he was converted from deism by the illustrious Fenelon, in 1709. Through the friendship of this amiable prelate he was made governor to the Duke de Chateau Thierry, afterwards prince de Turenne, and a knight of the order of St Lazarus. He died in 1743 at St Germain en laye, while in the office of intendant to the Duke de Bouillon. He was the author of the travels of Cyrus, and other works.

RAMSAY (Charles Lewis), a Scotchman, author of a Latin tract on short-

R A N

hand, dedicated to Louis XIV. It was translated into French, and published at Paris, in 1681.

RAMSAY (Allan), born at Peebles in 1696, served an apprenticeship to a barber in Edinburgh. He wrote several esteemed poems, but his best performance was "*The Gentle Shepherd*," a pastoral comedy, first acted at Edinburgh, and afterwards at the Hay-market in London. He died in 1763.

RAMUS (Peter), a learned professor of France, born in 1515, at Cuth, in Picardy. His desire of learning prompted him, when very young, to go to Paris, where he was admitted a servant of the college of Navarre. His thesis for a master of arts degree was, "All which Aristotle advanced is false and chimerical," this, with his *Aristotelica animadversiones*, and *Institutiones Dialecticae*, occasioned great disturbances in the university of Paris, and in 1543 his books were by the king's counsel prohibited in all parts of the kingdom, and the author sentenced to teach philosophy no longer. The plague happening next year, most of the students of the college of Prele were forced to quit it; but Ramus had the confidence to teach in it, and presently had a number of auditors, notwithstanding the fruitless endeavours of the Sorbonne to drive him away. At length he obtained the liberty of speaking and writing, and in 1551, he was nominated to the royal professorships of philosophy and eloquence. He bore an active part in the dispute respecting the pronunciation of the Latin. On his embracing Calvinism he was persecuted by the religionists more violently than by the Aristotelians, being obliged to conceal himself till after the peace in 1563. Being a protestant he was comprised in the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. To him the distinction between I and U vowels, and J and V consonants is owing.

* **RANCOR RANS** (John), painter, born at Montpellier in 1764, died at Madrid 1735. He was a scholar of Rigaud, whose niece he espoused. He obtained great reputation by his talent for portrait painting, and was received in the academy of painting in 1703, and appointed in 1724 first painter to the king of Spain.

* **RANCE** (D. A. J. Bouthillier), born at Paris in 1626. He evinced such a happy disposition for the belles lettres, that at the age of twelve or thir-

When he published an edition of the odes of Anacreon, in Greek, with notes, in 8vo. Having taken his degrees at the Sorbonne, and finished his studies, on entering the world he gave himself up to all its vanities and passions, especially to love. But being disgusted with this way of life, he took an utter aversion to society, and retired to a monastery, where he died in 1700. He wrote several theological pieces.

RANDOLPH (Thomas) born in Kent, was student of Christ-church when it was made a cathedral by Henry VIII. He was appointed principal of Broadgate-hall in 1549, and was also a doctor of laws. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth he was employed in several embassies to Scotland, France, and Russia, and was knighted and preferred to some considerable places. He died in 1590, aged 60, and left behind him "An account of Russia."

RANDOLPH (Thomas), an English poet, born at Newnham, in Northamptonshire, in 1605. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was sent to Trinity-college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow. He wrote verses when he was only ten years old, and Ben Johnson adopted him as his son. He died in 1634, and was buried with the family of the Staffords, at whose house he died at Blotherwyke, where a marble monument is erected to his memory by Lord Hatton.

* RANDOLPH (Robert), a respectable poet, as appears from several of his pieces, and brother to the above. He was a student of Christ-church, Oxford, and became vicar of Donnington in Lincolnshire, at which place he died in 1671, aged 60. He first collected and published his brother Thomas's works.

* RANNEQUIN (N.), a celebrated machinist of Liege, who constructed the famous machine for supplying Marly and Versailles with water. It is composed of 14 wheels, and forces the water of the Seine to the top of a hill 502 French feet above the bed of the river, conveying 5258 tons every 24 hours. Rannequin died in 1708.

RANTZAN (Johann count de) a native of the Duchy of Holstein, a marshal of France, and governor of Dunkirk, by the favour of Louis XIII. He was made commander in chief of the Danish army in the reign of Frederic I. and Christian III. and by his valour, the liberties of his country were secured against the efforts of Christian II. At his death in 1665 he had but one eye, one ear, one

arm, and one leg, such were the ravages war had made on his person.

* RAOUX (John) an historical and portrait painter, born at Montpellier in 1677, and died in 1734. He resided for some time in England, and his paintings were held in great esteem.

RAPHAEL (Sanzio) a sublime painter, born at Urbino in 1483. His father first employed him to paint china, and afterwards placed him under Pietro Perugino, whom he equalled in a short time. He was first employed in the vatican by pope Julius II. and was invited by several monarchs at once, and among the rest, by Francis I. for whom he undertook to paint *the transfiguration*. His talents were not confined to painting, but extended also to architecture, and he was employed by Leo X. in the construction of the Basilic of St. Peter. He died on his birth-day in 1520. He is frequently termed the divine Raphael, being not less distinguished for the excellence of his genius than for the inimitable graces of his style of painting.

* RAPHAEL DA RHEGIO, a painter, so called from a village near Rhyto, where he was born in 1552. He was the disciple of Zuccherio, and became very eminent as a portrait and historical painter. He died in 1580.

RAPHELENGIUS (Francis) born at Laney, near Lisle, in 1539. He went to Paris, where he learnt Greek and Hebrew, but the civil wars breaking out, he came to England, and taught Greek at Cambridge; afterwards he went to the low countries, and corrected the press for Christopher Plantin. His deep erudition procured him the professorships of Hebrew and Arabic in the university of Leyden. His Chaldaic dictionary, Arabic lexicon and Hebrew grammar are much esteemed. He died in 1597.

RAPIN (Nicholas) born about 1540, at Fontaney-le-Comte, in Poitou, was the vice seneschal of that town; and going to Paris, was, by Henry III. presented with the charge of grand prevot. The enraged bigotry of the leaguers, drove him from his place, but Henry IV. restored it to him again; he soon after returned to his native country, where he built a handsome house as an asylum to the muses, being himself an elegant poet, and died in 1609. Some of his best pieces are to be found in the "Delices des Poëtes Latins de France."

RAPIN (Raphé) a French jesuit, born at Tours, in 1621, celebrated for his learning, and particularly for his La

poetry. He taught the belles lettres with success for nine years, and died in 1687. His poem on Gardens has been translated into English, by Mr. Evelyn.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS (Paul) a sensible historian, was born in Languedoc, and bred to the law, but being a protestant, he fled from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and came to London, whence he passed over to Holland, and entered into the army of the prince of Orange whom he accompanied to England in 1688. He afterwards obtained a captain's commission in Ireland; but being wounded at the siege of Limerick, and thereby disabled from bearing arms, he resigned his commission, and was appointed tutor to the earl of Portland's son whom he attended on his travels. He afterwards fixed his residence in Holland, where he laboured for several years in completing the History of England. He died at Wezel in 1725, aged 64.

RASTAL (John) an English printer, and grammarian, who wrote a description of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the manner of a drama. He died in 1536.

RASTAL (William) son of the foregoing, was one of the justices of the king's bench, and published an abridgement of the statutes of England.

* **RAVAILLAC** (Francis) a native of Angoulême, where he practised as an attorney, and afterwards kept a school. The leaguers inspired him with an aversion to Henry IV. and he believed it lawful to kill all those who put the catholic religion in danger, or made war against the pope. He assassinated the king in his coach the 14th of May, 1610, and was drawn in quarters at the Place de Grève, the 27th of the same month.

RAVENNAS (Agnellus, or Adreas) a native of Ravenna, who wrote the lives of the bishops of that city, about 805, a work abounding in solecisms, and difficult to be understood.

* **RAUWOLF** (Leonard) a physician and botanist of Augsburg, who, to accomplish himself in this latter science, travelled through Syria, Arabia and America. He published an account of his travels, which was translated and printed in England in 1693. Being persecuted for his religious opinions, he retired to Linton, where he died in 1606. His *Flora Orientalis* was printed at Leyden in 1755.

* **RAVENSCROFT** (Edward) a dramatic writer of indifferent merit, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

* **RAVESTEYN** (John van) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague about 1580. He excelled in painting portraits, and was little inferior to Rubens and Vanduyck.

* **RAVESTEYN** (Hubert van) a painter, born at Dort in 1647. He painted subjects taken from low life in an admirable manner.

* **RAVESTEYN** (Nicolas van) born at Bommel in 1661, and died in 1750. He excelled in painting portraits, though he also painted historical subjects in a good taste.

RAWLEGH (Sir Walter) though he spelt his name Raleigh, was born at Budley, in Devonshire, in 1552, and was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by the force of his genius and the speedy progress he made in every part of academical learning. He went a volunteer with the forces sent by queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the protestants of France, in 1569. In 1578 he went to the Netherlands, with the forces sent against the Spaniards. In 1584 he obtained letters patent for discovering unknown countries, and fell in with that part of North America which the queen named Virginia. Upon his return home, he was elected into parliament for Devonshire, and knighted; and soon after was one in the fellowship for the discovery of the north-west passage. He first brought tobacco into use in England. He made several voyages with ships of war to his new colony, and assisted in the destruction of the Spanish Armada. He was so great a favourite with the queen, that the other courtiers became jealous of him, and resolved on his ruin. He took a decided part in the unhappy fate of Mary, queen of Scots. In 1592, he was appointed general in an expedition against the Spaniards; on his return from which, he was openly attacked in print, by Parsons the Jesuit. About this time he had an amour with a Miss Throgmorton, and this offended the queen greatly, although he afterwards married the young lady. Soon after his marriage, he went to Guiana, in South America, and destroyed the city of San Joseph, taking the governor prisoner. The queen made him a rear-admiral, and he shared in defeating the designs of the earl of Essex. Upon the death of the queen in 1602, Rawleigh's sun set. James stripped him of his preferments; and even accused him of, and had him condemned for high treason. He continued a prisoner in the tower for several years,

during which time, he wrote his "History of the World," a work of uncommon merit. At length he was released, on account of the high promises which he made respecting the mines in Guiana. Accordingly he was sent out with a squadron, but after destroying a fort there he returned unsuccessful. Count Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, made heavy complaints, and to appease him, Sir Walter was apprehended in Devonshire, tried and condemned on his former attainder, an act of cruelty and injustice unparalleled in our annals. He suffered decapitation with great fortitude, Oct. 29, 1618, in old Palace-yard, Westminster. He wrote a great number of tracts on political and commercial subjects.

RAWLEY (Dr. William) born at Norwich about the year 1583; was chaplain to Chancellor Bacon, fellow of Bennet college, Cambridge, and rector of Landbeach, near Cambridge. He was ejected by the parliament visitors, but survived their power, and died in 1667.

RAWLINS (Thomas) principal engraver of the mint during the reigns of Charles I. and II. and died in that employment in 1670. He wrote three dramatic pieces, called *Rebellion*, *Tom Effence* and *Tunbridge Wells*, and, as he says in his preface, not for profit, but amusement.

RAWLINSON (Thomas), knight; born in London in 1647, was appointed sheriff of London by James II. in 1687. and colonel of the white regiment of trained bands. He was lord-mayor in 1706, when he beautified and repaired Guildhall. He died in 1724.

RAWLINSON (Thomas) the person for whom Mr. Addison's character of *Tom Folio*, in the *Tatler*, is intended. He was a man of learning, and so great a collector of books, that his bed was removed into a passage to make room for them, at his chambers in Gray's-inn. In order to have space enough for enlarging his stock of authors, he took London house, in Aldersgate-street, where he died in 1725; aged 44. His library was sold after his death, and the sale lasted nearly three months.

RAWLINSON (Richard) an eminent antiquary, educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he was admitted gentleman commoner, and proceeded M. A. a grand compounder in 1713, and admitted 1719 by diploma to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He made large collections for the continuation of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," and "History of Oxford," which, together with note

books of his own travels, he bequeathed to the university. He promoted the publications of numerous books of history and antiquities, with particular descriptions of several counties in England; and in 1728 he translated and printed Freney's new method of studying history, with a catalogue of the chief historians, 2 vols, 8vo. In 1750 he founded an Anglo-Saxon professorship at Oxford. He also bequeathed to that university a large collection of medals and books. He died at Islington in 1755. To St. John's college he bequeathed his heart, which is placed in a beautiful marble urn against the chapel-wall. His body was buried in St. Giles's church, Oxford.

RAY (John), an English divine and botanist, was born at Black-Notly, in Essex, 1621. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts; and was chosen fellow of Trinity college. He published in 1660 "A catalogue of the Cambridge plants," in order to promote the study of botany, then greatly neglected. He made journeys of simpling throughout the greatest part of England, Wales, and Scotland; being sometimes accompanied by pupils, or other gentlemen curious in the science. In 1660 he received episcopal ordination, but he resigned his fellowship from scruples of conscience in 1662. In 1667 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1670 appeared his "Catalogue of English plants, and in 1673 his "Observations made in a Tour through various parts of Europe." In 1688 he published "Fasciculus Stirpium Britannicarum," and in 1690 "Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum," which was afterwards re-published with amendments. His other works are, 1. The wisdom of God in the creation, 8vo. 2. Three discourses on the chaos, the creation, the deluge, and conflagration of the world, 3. Synopsis Methodica Animalium quadrupedum, et Serpentina generis. 4. Synopsis Methodica Avium, et Piscium, &c. This worthy and ingenious man died at Black-Notly in 1705.

RAY (Benjamin), born at Spalding, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was perpetual curate of Surfleet, and curate of Cowbit. He communicated to the Royal Society an account of a water spout raised off the land in Deepingfen, printed in their "Transactions." He died in 1760.

* RAYMOND (Robert), lord chief

poetry. He taught the belles lettres with success for nine years, and died in 1687. His poem on Gardens has been translated into English, by Mr. Evelyn.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS (Paul) a sensible historian, was born in Languedoc, and bred to the law, but being a protestant, he fled from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and came to London, whence he passed over to Holland, and entered into the army of the prince of Orange whom he accompanied to England in 1688. He afterwards obtained a captain's commission in Ireland; but being wounded at the siege of Limerick, and thereby disabled from bearing arms, he resigned his commission, and was appointed tutor to the earl of Portland's son whom he attended on his travels. He afterwards fixed his residence in Holland, where he laboured for several years in completing the History of England. He died at Wezel in 1725, aged 64.

RASTAL (John) an English printer, and grammarian, who wrote a description of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the manner of a drama. He died in 1536.

RASTAL (William) son of the foregoing, was one of the justices of the king's bench, and published an abridgement of the statutes of England.

* **RAVAILLAC** (Francis) a native of Angoulême, where he practised as an attorney, and afterwards kept a school. The leaguers inspired him with an aversion to Henry IV. and he believed it lawful to kill all those who put the catholic religion in danger, or made war against the pope. He assassinated the king in his coach the 14th of May, 1610, and was drawn in quarters at the Place de Grève, the 27th of the same month.

RAVENNAS (Agnellus, or Adreas) a native of Ravenna, who wrote the lives of the bishops of that city, about 805, a work abounding in solecisms, and difficult to be understood.

* **RAUWOLF** (Leonard) a physician and botanist of Augsburg, who, to accomplish himself in this latter science, travelled through Syria, Arabia and America. He published an account of his travels, which was translated and printed in England in 1693. Being persecuted for his religious opinions, he retired to Linton, where he died in 1606. His *Flora Orientalis* was printed at Leyden in 1755.

* **RAVENS-CROFT** (Edward) a dramatic writer of indifferent merit, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

* **RAVESTEYN** (John van) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague about 1580. He excelled in painting portraits, and was little inferior to Rubens and Vanduyck.

* **RAVESTEYN** (Hubert van) a painter, born at Dort in 1647. He painted subjects taken from low life in an admirable manner.

* **RAVESTEYN** (Nicolas van) born at Bommel in 1661, and died in 1750. He excelled in painting portraits, though he also painted historical subjects in a good taste.

RAWLEIGH (Sir Walter) though he spelt his name Raleigh, was born at Budley, in Devonshire, in 1552, and was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by the force of his genius and the speedy progress he made in every part of academical learning. He went a volunteer with the forces sent by queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the protestants of France, in 1569. In 1578 he went to the Netherlands, with the forces sent against the Spaniards. In 1584 he obtained letters patent for discovering unknown countries, and fell in with that part of North America which the queen named Virginia. Upon his return home, he was elected into parliament for Devonshire, and knighted; and soon after was one in the fellowship for the discovery of the north-west passage. He first brought tobacco into use in England. He made several voyages with ships of war to his new colony, and assisted in the destruction of the Spanish Armada. He was so great a favourite with the queen, that the other courtiers became jealous of him, and resolved on his ruin. He took a decided part in the unhappy fate of Mary, queen of Scots. In 1592, he was appointed general in an expedition against the Spaniards; on his return from which, he was openly attacked in print, by Parsons the Jesuit. About this time he had an amour with a Miss Throgmorton, and this offended the queen greatly, although he afterwards married the young lady. Soon after his marriage, he went to Guiana, in South America, and destroyed the city of San Joseph, taking the governor prisoner. The queen made him a rear-admiral, and he shared in defeating the designs of the earl of Essex. Upon the death of the queen in 1602, Rawleigh's fun set. James stripped him of his preferments; and even accused him of, and had him condemned for high treason. He continued a prisoner in the tower for several years,

R A W

during which time, he wrote his "History of the World," a work of uncommon merit. At length he was released, on account of the high promises which he made respecting the mines in Guiana. Accordingly he was sent out with a squadron, but after destroying a fort there he returned unsuccessful. Count Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, made heavy complaints, and to appease him, Sir Walter was apprehended in Devonshire, tried and condemned on his former attainder, an act of cruelty and injustice unparalleled in our annals. He suffered decapitation with great fortitude, Oct. 29, 1618, in old Palace-yard, Westminster. He wrote a great number of tracts on political and commercial subjects.

RAWLEY (Dr. William) born at Norwich about the year 1588; was chaplain to Chancellor Bacon, fellow of Bennet college, Cambridge, and rector of Landbeach, near Cambridge. He was ejected by the parliament visitors, but survived their power, and died in 1667.

RAWLINS (Thomas) principal engraver of the mint during the reigns of Charles I. and II. and died in that employment in 1670. He wrote three dramatic pieces, called *Rebellion*, *Tom Effence* and *Tunbridge Wells*, and, as he says in his preface, not for profit, but amusement.

RAWLINSON (Thomas), knight; born in London in 1647, was appointed sheriff of London by James II. in 1687. and colonel of the white regiment of trained bands. He was lord-mayor in 1706, when he beautified and repaired Guildhall. He died in 1724.

RAWLINSON (Thomas) the person for whom Mr. Addison's character of *Tom Folio*, in the Tatler, is intended. He was a man of learning, and so great a collector of books, that his bed was removed into a passage to make room for them, at his chambers in Gray's-inn. In order to have space enough for enlarging his stock of authors, he took London house, in Aldersgate-street, where he died in 1725; aged 44. His library was sold after his death, and the sale lasted nearly three months.

RAWLINSON (Richard) an eminent antiquary, educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he was admitted gentleman commoner, and proceeded M. A. a grand compounder in 1713, and admitted 1719 by diploma to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He made large collections for the continuation of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," and "History of Oxford," which, together with note

R A Y

books of his own travels, he bequeathed to the university. He promoted the publications of numerous books of history and antiquities, with particular descriptions of several counties in England; and in 1728 he translated and printed Freney's new method of studying history, with a catalogue of the chief historians, 2 vols, 8vo. In 1750 he founded an Anglo-Saxon professorship at Oxford. He also bequeathed to that university a large collection of medals and books. He died at Islington in 1755. To St. John's college he bequeathed his heart, which is placed in a beautiful marble urn against the chapel-wall. His body was buried in St. Giles's church, Oxford.

RAY (John), an English divine and botanist, was born at Black-Notly, in Essex, 1621. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts; and was chosen fellow of Trinity college. He published in 1660 "A catalogue of the Cambridge plants," in order to promote the study of botany, then greatly neglected. He made journeys of simpling throughout the greatest part of England, Wales, and Scotland; being sometimes accompanied by pupils, or other gentlemen curious in the science. In 1660 he received episcopal ordination, but he resigned his fellowship from scruples of conscience in 1662. In 1667 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1670 appeared his "Catalogue of English plants, and in 1673 his "Observations made in a Tour through various parts of Europe." In 1688 he published "Fasciculus Stirpium Britannicarum," and in 1690 "Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum," which was afterwards re-published with amendments. His other works are, 1. The wisdom of GOD in the creation, 8vo. 2. Three discourses on the chaos, the creation, the deluge, and conflagration of the world, 3. Synopsis Methodica Animalium quadrupedum, et Serpentinum generis. 4. Synopsis Methodica Avium, et Piscium, &c. This worthy and ingenious man died at Black-Notly in 1705.

RAY (Benjamin), born at Spalding, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was perpetual curate of Surfleet, and curate of Cowbitt. He communicated to the Royal Society an account of a water spout raised off the land in Deepingfen, printed in their "Transactions." He died in 1760.

* **RAYMOND** (Robert), lord chief

R E A

justice of the king's bench, died in 1733. His reports have been printed, and are in great esteem.

RAYNAL (William Thomas), better known by the name of the Abbé Raynal, author of the "History of the European settlements in the East and West Indies," was originally a Jesuit, but he afterwards renounced his religious notions, and adopted the philosophy of the age. His work was translated into all languages, as a valuable, curious, and important production. The government of France instituted a prosecution against the author, who was compelled to withdraw, and the king of Prussia, though treated with freedom in the work itself, had the magnanimity to afford the Abbé an asylum in Berlin. The British House of Commons shewed him particular respect. Upon the speaker being informed he was in the gallery, the proceedings were suspended, purposely to accommodate the celebrated stranger with a more convenient seat. The leading feature of his character was the love of liberty, and the desire to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed part of his fellow-creatures; and this disposition brought him acquainted with many of the best and most learned of every country. He died at Paris in 1796, in the 84th year of his age. He wrote some other works beside the one above mentioned.

READ (Alexander), an eminent Scotch physician, celebrated for his anatomical works. He was created a doctor of physic at Oxford by royal mandate in 1602, and he was also a fellow of the college of physicians.

* **REAL** (Cæsar Richard de St.) a French writer, born at Chamberi. He went at an early age to Paris, where he distinguished himself by his productions. In 1680 he travelled to Turin, and was elected member by the academy there, on which occasion he delivered an oration of thanks, afterwards printed. His best piece is a discourse upon valour, addressed to the elector of Bavaria, published in 1688. He died in 1692.

* **REAL** (Gaspard de), Lord of Curban, and grand-senechal of Forcalquier, born at Sisteron in 1682, distinguished for his political abilities, but above all for a treatise on the science of government, in 8 vols. 4to. printed at Paris in 1762. It is diffuse, but at the same time extremely well written. He died at Paris in 1752.

REAUMUR (René Antoine Ferchault Sieur de), born at Rochelle in 1683. He

R E G

quitted the study of civil law to apply himself to mathematics and natural history; for this purpose he went to Paris in 1703, and in 1708 he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. His History of Insects in 6 vols. 4to. is distinguished among his other productions as an invaluable work. He died in 1757.

REBOULET (Simon), a Jesuit of Avignon, but obliged to quit the order from want of health. He was the author of several works, but chiefly of a "Life of Louis XIV," in 3 vols. 4to. He died in 1752.

RECORDE (Robert), created doctor of physic at Cambridge, in 1545, a collector of historical and other ancient manuscripts, and well versed in the Saxon language. He died in the king's bench prison for debt in 1558. He was the first Englishman who wrote on Algebra.

REDE (William), bishop of Chester, in the year 1369, and the best mathematician of his time. He built the first library of Merton College, and the castle of Ambarley.

REDI (Francis), an Italian physician, born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, 1662. He was admitted doctor in medicine, and professor of philosophy at Pisa, and the Grand Duke Ferdinand II. appointed him his physician. He contributed towards compiling the La Crusca dictionary, and Menage, in his "Origine de la langue Italienne," and other authors consider his language so pure as to be considered the standard of perfection. He died in 1697.

* **REDI** (Tomaso), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1665, and died in 1726. Several historical pictures by him adorn the churches in Tuscany, and he had also an excellent style of painting portraits.

REGIOMONTANUS, a great astronomer, whose real name was Mullerus, born at Konigsberg in 1436. By his readiness in arithmetic and geometry, he was led to apply himself to astronomy, and therefore went to Vienna, to study under professor Purbachius, whom in a few years he succeeded in his office. From his intimacy with the cardinal Bessarion, he was induced to go to Ferrara to study Greek under Theodore Gaza, who explained to him the text of Ptolemy, with the commentaries of Theon. In 1463 he went to Padua, and became expounder of Alfaragus, the Arabian philosopher. He went to Buda on the invitation of Matthias Corvinus, king of

Hungary, who was a lover of the sciences, and founded a rich library. In 1475 he went to Rome to reform the calendar at the invitation of Pope Sixtus IV. who made him archbishop of Ratibon, and according to Paul Jovias, he died of the plague in that city.

REGIS (Peter Sylvain), a French Cartesian philosopher, born in the Agenois, 1632. He went to the Sorbonne at Paris, but was disgusted with theology, and adopted the principles of Des Cartes. He read lectures himself at Toulouse in 1655, and his followers were so numerous, that the Peripatetics grew jealous and alarmed; and they stirred up the archbishop of Paris to engage the king to put a stop to his lectures. In 1690, however, he published a formal system of the philosophy he espoused, in 3 vols, 4to; and entered into warm disputes with Messrs. Huet, Du Hamel, Malebranche, and others. He died in 1707.

REGIUS (Urban), a learned man of the 16th century, born at Langenargen. He studied at Basil, and read lectures at Ingolstadt. Being involved in the money affairs of some friends, he was constrained to sell his books and enlist for a private soldier. The professor Eccius discovered him in this degrading situation, and restored him to the muses, by whose favour, in reward for his close application, he obtained the poetical and oratorical crown from the emperor Maximilian. He afterwards turned protestant, and died at Zell in 1541.

REGNARD (John Francis), a comic writer, born at Paris in 1647, and ranked next in order to Moliere. While gratifying his passion for travelling, he was captured by a Barbary corsair, and carried into slavery to Algiers. By his skill in cookery he obtained the favour of his master, but being caught in an amour he was condemned either to suffer death, or turn Mahometan. Just at this crisis the French consul ransomed him for a considerable sum, and sent him back to his own country, where he died in 1709. His works were printed at Paris, in 4 vols, 12mo, 1772.

* REGNAULT (Noel) a French Jesuit, born at Arras in 1683, and died in 1752. He wrote, 1. *Entretiens Physiques*, 3 vols, 12mo. 2. *Origine Ancienne de la physique Nouvelle*, 3 vols, 12mo. 3. *Entiens Mathematiques*, 3 vols, 12mo. 4. *Logique*, 12mo.

REGNIER (Mathurin) an eminent French poet, and the first who succeeded

in satire, born at Chartres, December 21st, 1573. The cardinal Francis Joyeuse took him to Rome with him, as did Philip de Bethune a second time, and to these protectors he owed a pension of 2000 livres, settled on him by Henry IV. In the collection of his works are 16 satires, 3 epistles, 5 elegies, with stanzas, odes, &c. The most beautiful edition of his works was published at London, in 1729, 4to. with notes by Brossette. He died at Rouen the 22d of October, 1613.

REGNIER (Francis Seraphin), a French writer, born at Paris in 1632. His translation into verse of Homer's *Batrachomyomachia* at the age of 15, recommended him to the Duke de Crequi, who took him to Rome in 1662. During his stay here, he made himself master of the Italian, and one of his odes in this language procured him a seat in the academy della Crusca. On the death of Mezerai, in 1684, he was elected perpetual secretary of the French academy. He died in 1713.

REGULUS (Marcus Atilius) a Roman consul, who 267 B. C. reduced the Salentins, and beat the Carthaginian fleet on the coast of Sicily, taking 64, and sinking 30 of their gallees. He, in a very short time, made himself master of near 200 strong places on the coast of Africa, and the Carthaginians sued for peace, which Regulus refused to grant. He was, however, defeated by Xanthippus, with a prodigious loss. Regulus was carried among the captives in triumph to Carthage. He was sent by the enemy to propose an accommodation and an exchange of prisoners, being first bound by an oath to return to Carthage, should the senate reject the proposal. He was the most forward in its rejection, which so exasperated the Carthaginians, that he was put to a barbarous death as soon as he returned. The Roman senate in revenge gave his widow permission to retaliate upon the most illustrious Carthaginian captives; which licence she exercised with a refinement of cruelty, so that the senate was obliged to interfere and stop all further reprisals. Regulus died about 251 years B. C.

* REID (Thomas), a learned divine of the church of Scotland, was born in 1709, and educated at the university of Glasgow, where he took his degree of D. D. and became professor of moral philosophy. He wrote some esteemed works, as an inquiry into the Human mind, and essays on the intellectual and

R E M

active powers of man. He died in 1796.

REINECCIUS (Reinier), was born at Steinheim, and taught the belles-lettres in the universities of Franckfort and Helmstadt till his death in 1595. His "*Historia Julia*," and "*Historia Orientalis*," shew him to have been a man of the most profound erudition.

* **REINER** (Wenceslaus Laurent), a painter, born at Prague in 1686, and died in 1743. He excelled in painting landscapes and battles.

REINESIUS (Thomas), a learned German philosopher, born at Gotha in 1587. After being made a burgo-master of Altemburg, and counsellor to the elector of Saxony, he retired to Leipzig, where he practised medicine till his death in 1667. He wrote some works on his profession, and some in philology and criticism.

REINHOLD (Erasmus), a learned astronomer and mathematician, born in 1511, at Salfeldt in Upper Saxony. He wrote a number of mathematical and astronomical works, and died in 1535.

REISK (John-James) a doctor of medicine, and professor of Arabic at Leipzig, who died in 1774, at the age of 58 years, leaving an excellent "*Edition of the Greek Orators*," with other learned works, behind him.

RELAND (Adrian), born at Ryp, in North-Holland, in 1676. During three years study under professor Surenhusius at Amsterdam, he made a vast progress in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic languages. In 1699, he was elected professor of philosophy at Harderwick, and by the recommendation of king William, the magistrates of Utrecht offered him the professorship of oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities, which he readily accepted. He died at Utrecht in 1718. His principal work is "*De Religione Mohammedica*," containing a short account of the faith of the Mahometans.

REMBRANDT (Van-Ryn), whose real name was Gerretz, but known by that of Van-Ryn, from his having spent his youth on the borders of the Rhine, was born in 1606, in a village situated on an arm of that river which passed to Leyden. His sole aim was to imitate living nature, and he copied his models in so faithful a manner that his portraits appear starting from the canvas. His etchings are particularly sought after for the most curious cabinets of Europe. He died at Amsterdam in 1688.

R E T

RENAUDOT, (Theophrastus), an eminent physician, born at Loudon in 1583, but settled at Paris. He was the first person who published a Gazette in France. He wrote the lives of the Prince of Condé, of Marshal Gassion, and of Michael Mazarin, and died at Paris in 1653.

RENAUDOT (Eusebius), born at Paris in 1646, and distinguished for his learning in oriental history. He was of the congregation of the oratory, but his reputation increasing by his publications, the Cardinal de Noailles took him to Rome, where Clement V. honoured him with the priory of Frossay in Brittany. He was made a member of the academy de la Crusca, and afterwards became a member of the academy of Inscriptions, and of the French academy. He died in 1720.

RESENIUS (Peter John), born at Copenhagen in 1625, was a counsellor and professor, having studied four years at Leyden. At Padua he was made counsellor of the German nation, and syndic of the university. He returned to Denmark, where he was made president of Copenhagen, and counsellor of justice, and at length ennobled, and raised to be counsellor of state. He was author of several works, the principal of which was the "*Edda Islandorum*," &c. He died in 1588.

RESSIUS (Rutger), a learned professor of Greek at Louvaine, of whom Erasmus gives a high character. He published among other works the aphorisms of Hippocrates, and died in 1545.

RETZ (J. F. P. de Gondi), born at Montmirel, in Brie, in 1614. From a doctor of the Sorbonne he became coadjutor of the archbishop of Paris, and was finally made a cardinal. He might be said to have fought his way to those high honours, for he was engaged in several duels, even at the time when he was a candidate for church preferment. He was swayed by several strong passions, but his predominant one was vanity. He involved himself in the civil war, and raised a corps which he called "*Régiment de Corinthe*," because he was the titular archbishop of that place. Taking his seat in the parliament with a dagger in his pocket, of which the point was exposed; a member pointing to it said, "*there is the breviary of our archbishop*." Louis XIV. had him imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and afterwards at Nantes, but escaped from this last place, and wandered

R E Y

over Italy, Holland, and England, for five years, writing his own memoirs all this time. Upon the death of his enemy Mazarine, he returned to France on certain conditions, having the abbey of St. Dennis given him. He died in 1679.

REUCHLIN (John), born at Pforzheim in 1450. He went to Paris with the bishop of Utrecht, where he studied grammar under Joannes de Lapide, rhetoric under Gaguinus, Greek under Tiphernus, and Hebrew under Wesselus. He took the degree of doctor in philosophy at Basil in 1479, and doctor of laws at Orleans, where he taught the Greek language, and composed several works to facilitate the study of it. He went to Rome, where Hermolaus Barbarus prevailed upon him to change his name, for the Greek word signifying the same as Reuchlin in the German, which is *smoke*. Capnio, (for so he was now called) was made ambassador to the emperor Frederic III. who conferred numerous other favours on him. After the death of Frederic, he was banished, and retired to Worms; but the elector Palatine chose him to defend his cause at Rome, and he made a celebrated oration before the Pope, concerning the rights of the German princes, and the privileges of the German churches. He revived the study of Hebrew learning, and died in 1522. The *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum* are attributed to him.

* **REUVEN** (Peter), a painter, born in 1650, and a disciple of Jordaens. He ornamented the palace of Loo in Holland, with some fine pieces, and died 1718.

* **REVELY** (Willey), an English architect, who made a tour into the east, and resided for some time at Athens. He edited Athenian Stuart's antiquities of Greece, and died in 1799.

REVEY (Edward), the author of a comedy in the time of Charles II. called "Tom Shifts," of which Langbaine speaks as being entertaining.

* **REYN** (Jan de), a portrait and history painter, born at Dunkirk in 1610. He was a disciple of Vandyck, and so attached to that master, as to follow him into England. The scarcity of his pieces is accounted for from many of them being imputed to Vandyck himself, a proof of his excellence in the art. He is generally known by the name of Lang Jan. He died in 1650.

REYNEAU (Charles René), a French mathematician, born at Brissac, in Angjou, in 1650. He taught philosophy at

R E Y

Toulon, and was elected to the mathematical chair at Angers, in 1683. He published a popular work called, "Analytis demonstrata," by which he undertook, for the use of his scholars, to reduce into a body the theories of Newton, Descartes, Leibnitz, &c. He was admitted a member of the French academy, and died at the age of 72.

REYNER (John), born at Lincoln, and educated in Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was a fellow. From some pieces he has left behind him, he appears to have had a considerable share of learning. He was ejected from his living for nonconformity in 1662, and died shortly after at Nottingham, where he had practised physic.

REYNOLDS (Sir Joshua), was born 16th July, 1723, at Plympton in Devonshire. His father was a clergyman, who intended his son Joshua for the church, and sent him to Oxford with that view; but having a turn for drawing, and accidentally meeting with "Richardson's Theory," he was resolved to cultivate the profession of a painter. His first master was Mr. Hudson, who had the reputation of making good painters, though not one of the number himself. About 1749 Mr Reynolds visited Italy, and had for companion and patron the late Lord Keppel. He returned to England after two years, highly improved by travel and study, and his first portrait which attracted public attention was that of the above nobleman. His historical pieces afterwards were not less admired, and he was the first promoter of the literary club, of which Johnson, Burke, and other great men, were members. In 1769, the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, was established, when the honourable office of president was conferred on Mr. Reynolds, as also the dignity of knighthood. His infirmities, however, obliged him in 1791 to resign his chair. Sir Joshua was fellow of the royal and antiquary societies, and Doctor of Laws, of both Oxford and Dublin, as also member of the company of Painter-stainers in London. He died February 23d, 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Sir Joshua chiefly applied himself to portrait paintings, though he sometimes painted historical subjects in a style of uncommon excellence. His greatest performances in this way were, "The infant Hercules," and "Count Ugolino." He also shone respectably as an author in

the line of his profession, and his works have been published since his death, in 2 vols, 4to.

* **REYRAC** (François Philippe de St. Laurent de), a French writer, born at Longeville, in Limousin, in 1734. He was bred to the church, and became canon-regular of Chancelade, and died in 1782. He wrote sacred odes, a letter on the eloquence of the pulpit, and several other pieces in poetry and theology.

REYS (Antoine Dos), a learned Portuguese, born at Pernes in 1690. He published among other works a volume of Latin poems, which are considerably esteemed. He died at Lisbon in 1738.

* **RHADAMISTUS**, the son of Char-namans, king of Iberia. He put to death his uncle Mithridates, whose daughter Zenobia he had married; but his own father caused him to be executed for his cruelties, A. D. 52.

RHAZIS, an Arabian physician and chemist of great learning and experience, born at Rhei, a city in Chorofana, in 82. Dr Mead translated his work on the small pox; the rest were printed in folio, 1548.

RHENANUS (Beatus), a learned German, born at Sckelestat in 1485, whence he removed to Basil, where he corrected Frobenius's press, and contracted a friendship with Erasmus. He wrote the life of Erasmus, and notes upon Tertul-lian, and other Latin classics: but his capital work is his history of Germany under the title of "*Res Germanicæ*."

RHESE (John David) was a native of the isle of Anglesey, born in 1534, and elected fellow of Christ-church college, Oxford, in 1555. He was made doctor of physic at Sienna, and was so perfect in the Italian language as to be appointed moderator in the school of Pisa, in Tuscany. He died at Brecknock about 1609.

RHETICUS (George), a German astronomer, born at Feldkirk, in the Tyrol, in 1514. He left his professorship at Wittemburg to benefit himself by the assistance of Copernicus, when he returned again and resumed his chair. He went to Poland, and afterwards to Cassaria, in Hungary, where he died in 1576.

RHODIGINUS (L. Cœlius), a Venetian, born at Rovigo in 1450; was an excellent critic, and had been the master of J. C. Scaliger. His principal work is called "*Antiquæ Lectiones*," first published at Basil. He died at Padua in 1525.

RHODIUS (John), an eminent physician, born at Copenhagen in 1587. He published "*Notes on Scribonius Laræus*," and other works, and died at Padua in 1659.

RHODOMAN (Laurentius), born at Saffowerf, in Upper Saxony, in 1546. He translated into Latin "*Diodorus Siculus*," and some other works. He died in 1606, while professor of history in the university of Wittemberg.

RHOTENAMER (John), a painter of celebrity, born in 1564. He settled at Venice, and studied after Tintoret. His pieces are distinguished by a high finishing, and brilliant colouring.

RIBADENEIRA (Peter), a Spanish Jesuit, who wrote with purity in his native tongue, but his works are so puerile and superstitious as not to be worth mentioning, except his "*account of the writers among the Jesuits*." He died at Madrid in 1611, aged 84.

RIBERA, a Spanish poet, called the Scarron of Spain, from the wit and ludicrous scenes with which his writings abound. His works were published at Madrid in 1648.

RICAUT or **RYCAUT** (Sir Paul), the time of whose birth is not known, but in 1661 he went as Secretary to the Earl of Winchelsea, then appointed ambassador to the Ottoman Poite. While at Constantinople he wrote "*The present state of the Ottoman empire*." The earl of Clarendon made him his principal secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; and James II. knighted him, and made him one of the privy counsel for Ireland, and judge of the high court of admiralty; which he enjoyed till the revolution in 1688. King William made him his resident with the Hanse towns. He died in 1700. He translated Platina's lives of the popes.

RICCATI (Vincent), a Jesuit, born at Castel-Franco in the territory of Trevisa. He became professor of mathematics at Bologna, and published a learned work on the Integral Calculus, 3 vols, 4to. He died in 1775, aged 68.

RICCI (Sebastian), a painter, born at Belluno in 1659. The imperial court employed him to adorn the palace of Shoenbron, after which he came to London where he enriched himself, and then went to Venice, in which city he died in 1734.

* **RICCI** (Marco) nephew and disciple of the preceding, was eminent for painting landscape, architecture, and history. He died in 1739.

* **RICCI** (Matthew), a Jesuit, born at Macerata in 1552. He went to the Indies when young, and was sent as a missionary to China, where he acquired the language of the country, and was taken into favour by the emperor. He at length obtained leave to build a church at Peking, and died there in 1610. He left some curious memoirs relating to China behind him.

* **RICCI** (Laurent), a Jesuit, born at Florence in 1703, of a distinguished family, and was chosen general of his order in 1758. The most remarkable circumstance of his life is that of the destruction of his fraternity in 1773. Ricci and some others were instantly sent to the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he died in 1775.

* **RICCIO** (Domenico), a painter, of Verona, called also Brusa-Sorci, was born in 1494, and died in 1517. In the church of St. George, at Verona, is a fine picture by him, representing the gathering of the manna in the wilderness.

RICCIOLI (John Baptista), an Italian Jesuit, eminent as an astronomer and mathematician, born at Ferrara in 1598. He projected a complete system of mathematics and philosophy, of which he only finished a small part. He died in 1671.

* **RICCOBONI** (Louis) an Italian actor and dramatic writer, was born at Modena. He performed at the Italian theatre in Paris, and died in 1753, aged 76. He wrote several comedies, and a work entitled "Reflexions historiques, & critiques sur les theatres de l'Europe," 1738, 8vo.

* **RICHARD I.** king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, ascended the throne on the death of his father Henry II. in 1189. He was the most active of the crusaders, and performed extraordinary feats of valour in the Holy Land. At length he made a truce with Saladin, emperor of the Saracens, and set out for England, but on the way he was surprised by the duke of Austria, who sent him prisoner to the emperor Henry VI. who consented to ransom him for the enormous sum of 500,000l. On his return he declared war against France, and was slain in besieging Chalons, in 1199.

* **RICHARD II.** son of Edward the black prince, succeeded his grandfather Edward III. at the age of eleven years, in 1377. In his reign there broke out an insurrection of the common people, headed by Wat Tyler, which was sup-

pressed by the king in person, aided by Walworth, mayor of London, who slew Tyler with his own hand. The dukes of Hereford and Norfolk having quarrelled, the king sentenced them both to be banished. Not long afterwards, the former of these noblemen became duke of Lancaster; and while Richard was in Ireland, the English malecontents invited him from France with an offer of the crown. He accordingly landed in Yorkshire, and Richard hastened back to England, but his troops refusing to fight, he was taken, and afterwards murdered in Pontefract castle, in 1399, aged 34, leaving no issue.

* **RICHARD III.** duke of Gloucester, mounted the throne after murdering his nephews, Edward V. and Richard duke of York, in 1483. He enjoyed his ill-gotten possession but two years; for Henry Earl of Richmond having landed in Wales, was soon joined by a number of partizans. The contending rivals met in Bosworth field, August 22, 1485, and Richard after a gallant contest was slain, and the victor crowned on the spot.

RICHARDS (Nathaniel), a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. was of Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1634. He wrote a tragedy entitled *Messahna*, published in 1640, which was acted with considerable applause. He was also the author of some poems published in 1645.

RICHARDSON (Samuel), an eminent writer, born in Derbyshire in 1689, and son of a farmer in that county. He was educated at the grammar-school of Christ's hospital, after which he was placed as an apprentice to a printer. He carried on that business for many years in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, with great reputation. Mr. Onslow the speaker obtained for him the printing the first edition of the "Journals of the house of commons." In 1754 he was master of the company of Stationers, and in 1760 purchased a moiety of the patent of law printer, which department he carried on with Miss C. Lintot. His three great and admirable works, *Pamela*, *Clarissa*, and *Charles Grandison*, have immortalized his name, though he wrote several others. Family misfortunes, and sedulous application, so far injured his weak nerves, as to make him, according to the expression of Pope, "tremblingly alive all o'er," and he died of the effects of a paralytic disorder in 1761.

RICHARDSON (John), a native of Cheshire, and bishop of Ardagh, in Ire-

land. He wrote observations on the Old Testament, and died in 1658.

RICHARDSON (Jonathán), an English painter, born in 1665, was the disciple of Riley, whose niece he married. His son made a journey to Italy, and on his return, they jointly compiled a valuable work, entitled "An account of some statues, bas-reliefs, drawings and pictures in Italy," published in 1722. He died in 1745. The son died in 1771.

RICHELET (Cæsar Peter), born in 1631 at Cheminon in Champagne, compiled an excellent dictionary of the French language, also a curious dictionary of rhymes, and died in 1698.

RICHELIEU (John Armand Du Plessis de), a famous cardinal, and prime minister of France, born in 1585. He took his degrees at the Sorbonne, and going to Rome, had interest enough to obtain from Pope Paul V. a dispensation to be bishop of Lucon at twenty-two years of age. His reputation for preaching, procured him the place of almoner to the queen, Mary de Medicis, and in 1616 the king made him secretary of state. A revolution in state affairs happening by the death of the Marquis d'Ancre, he retired to Avignon, and composed several theological works. His ambition and vast capacity kept him in perpetual agitation and inquietude. He had by turns to combat with the nobles of the kingdom, the royal family, and even Louis XIII. himself. He was not free from those little passions which too often fall to the share of men of letters. Being a poet himself, he envied Corneille the glory of his "Cid," and in 1637 instigated the French academy to publish a criticism upon it to its disadvantage. He owed his cardinalship to Gregory XV. He was created a duke and peer of France, and died in 1642, before he had time to complete any of his grand designs.

RICIUS (Paul), a converted Jew, who flourished in the 16th century, and taught philosophy at Pavia with great reputation. The emperor Maximilian chose him to be one of his physicians. He is known for his dispute with Eckius upon the nature of the heavenly bodies.

RICOBONI (Anthony), born at Rovigo, in 1541, professor of eloquence at Padua, at which place he died in 1599 after having written "Historical Commentaries," and "Commentaries on Aristotle, and some parts of Cicero's works."

* **RIDER** (William), an English di-

vine, was for many years under master of St. Paul's school, and lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster-lane. He published a History of England, a commentary on the Bible, and other compilations. He died in 1785.

RIDGELY (Thomas), born in London in 1670, was elected minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters. He wrote "A commentary on the assembly's larger catechism," and died in 1737.

* **RIDLEY** (Nicholas), an eminent English reformer, was born in Tyndale, in Northumberland, in 1500, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. His abilities and character recommended him to the patronage of archbishop Cranmer, and in 1547 he was made bishop of Rochester. On the deprivation of Bonner he was translated to London, in which station he behaved with great dignity and piety. King Edward intended to remove him to Durham, but his death put a stop to all further advancement. Queen Mary's accession gave him an honour more exalted, that of a martyr, being burnt at Oxford with the apostolic Latimer in 1555. He wrote a treatise on the Lord's supper, and was doubtless the most learned of the Anglican reformers.

RIDLEY (Dr. Gloster), an English divine, born on board the Gloster Indian at sea, in 1702. He received his education at Winchester school, from whence he was sent to New-college, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow in 1729. For a long time he had no other ecclesiastical preferment than the living of Westow in Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar in Middlesex; but at length archbishop Secker gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. He died in 1774. Dr. Ridley wrote the life of bishop Ridley, an answer to the Confessional, a Review of Philip's Life of Pole, and several poems. His son James wrote the Tales of the Genii, in 2 vols. 12mo.

* **RIDLEY** (Thomas), a learned civilian, born at Ely, and died in 1628. He wrote "A view of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law."

* **RIPOLFI** (Claudio) a painter of Verona, born in 1560, and died in 1644. His portraits have great dignity in their attitudes, and several of his historical pieces possess great excellence.

RIDPATH (George), a literary character, born in Stirlingshire, 1663, and educated at Edinburgh. A short time before the revolution he was obliged to

abscond, but after that event he returned, and was appointed one of the six clerks of session. He died in 1717.

* **RIEDEL** (John Herman de), a minister of the king of Prussia at the court of Vienna, distinguished himself in the republic of letters by a voyage into Greece. He died in 1785; aged 45.

RILEY (Henry), a physician, who at the end of the last century, published a treatise on the brain; in which he made some observations that had escaped the notice of Willis and other writers.

RIENZI (N. Gabrini de), an extraordinary man of obscure origin, born at Rome in the beginning of the 14th century. Having a good natural understanding, he attained by a moderate share of assiduity a considerable proficiency in ancient literature. He was possessed of a retentive memory, and therefore having a vast desire to distinguish himself, he was enabled to apply those passages in the most celebrated authors to the occurrences of his own time, which created him a great respect amongst his countrymen, and gave him also an ascendancy over their minds. His stature was advantageous, and his countenance impressive; so that with a sonorous voice, and agreeable pronunciation, he might be said to possess all the talents of an orator. He had formed the most exalted notions of the justice, liberty, and ancient grandeur of the old Romans, and with these dispositions and qualities he succeeded in persuading the people that the Roman republic might be restored. He brought such numbers into his way of thinking, that he found it easy to make the attempt at a reformation. By his personal courage, and the confidence reposed in him, he was raised to the tribunitia authority, acquiring the appellation of "Saviour of his country." His authority however proved unstable, he was obliged to relinquish it, riches had softened, and power had dazzled him; the nobles, whose influence it had been his constant endeavours to depress, conspired against him, and he owed his life to a precipitate flight. He was imprisoned, and again released, but was at last put to death in 1354.

RIGALTUS (Nicolas), an ingenious Frenchman, the son of a physician, was born at Paris 1577. He gained the friendship of Thuanus by his "*Fusus Parasiticum*," the first fruits of his pen. He was made procurer-general of the supreme court of Nancy, counsellor of the parliament of Metz, and intendant of

that province. But he is chiefly remembered for his learned and critical notes upon Cyprian and Tertullian. He died in 1654.

RIGAUD (Hyacinth), an eminent painter, born at Perpignan in 1663, and generally called the Vandyck of France. He was director of the Academy of Paintings, and died in 1743.

* **RILEY** (John), a portrait painter, born at London in 1646, and instructed by Fuller and Zouft. After the death of Sir Peter Lily, he advanced in the esteem of the public, and was greatly employed at court. He died in 1691.

* **RIMINALDI** (Orazio), an historical painter, born at Pisa in 1598, and died in 1638. His principal pictures are Samson destroying the Philistines, the Brazen Serpent in the wilderness, and the Assumption of the Virgin.

RINCON (Antonio del), a Spanish painter, born at Guadalaxara, and died in 1500.

RINUCCINI (Ottavio), a celebrated Italian, born at Florence. He was the inventor of *Operas*, and his verses are composed with much exactness and elegance. He died in 1621.

RIPLEY (George), an English alchemist, who died in 1490. He wrote a work entitled "A compound of Alchymie, &c." and "Aurum Potabile, or the universal Medicine."

* **RISDON** (Tristram), an English antiquary, was born near Great Torrington, in Devonshire, about 1580. He was educated at Oxford, and then retired to his family seat of Winscot, where he employed himself in collecting the history and antiquities of his native county; many copies of which are extant. In 1714 Curll the bookseller printed a mutilated edition in 2 vols. 8vo. Mr. Risdon died in 1640.

RISLEY (Thomas), born at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1630, was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, of which he was made fellow, but was ejected for non-conformity. He died in 1716.

* **RITTENHOUSE** (David), an eminent American. He received only a common education, and was bred a watchmaker, to which profession he united that of a farmer. In 1759 his astronomical talents recommended him to the notice of the American philosophical society, who desired him to observe the transit of Venns, which he did with surprising accuracy. Since the American war he successively filled the offices of

of treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania, and director of the national mint. Rittenhouse succeeded the venerable Franklin as president of the American philosophical society, which office he filled with high reputation. He died in 1796, aged 64.

RITTERSHUSIUS (Conrad) a German civilian, born in 1560, at Brunswick. He was profoundly learned in the Latin and Greek languages, and is said to have had both Hesiod and Homer by heart. He wrote several books on civil law, and edited the works of Oppian. He died in 1613.

* **RIVALZ** (Anthony) an historical and portrait painter, born in 1667 at Thoulouse, and died in 1735. His chief merit lay in copying the works of eminent masters, which he did with great excellence.

RIZZIO or **RICCI** (David), an Italian musician, who about 1563 attended the Piedmontese ambassador to Scotland; where he got into the favour of the queen by his professional skill, and insinuating address. She also appointed him her French Secretary, and shewed him such marks of distinction as gave great offence to lord Darnley, and other nobles, who assassinated him in her presence with great brutality in 1566.

* **ROBERT**, king of France, called the sage and the devout, was crowned in 996, on the death of Hugh Capet, his father. He married Bertha his cousin, wife of Eudes I. Count of Blois, but Pope Gregory V. declared the marriage to be void, and excommunicated the king. He died in 1031.

* **ROBERT BRUCE**, king of Scotland, ascended the throne in 1306, after the expulsion of John Baliol, who had gained that feat by the help of Edward I. king of England. He died in 1329. He was a courageous prince, and greatly beloved by his subjects. On his death-bed he conjured James Douglas to carry his heart to the Holy Land, that it might be deposited in the Holy Sepulchre.

ROBERTELLS (Francis), professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Lucca, Pisa, Bologna, and Padua; at which last place he died in 1567. He was author of "Commentaries on some of the Greek and Latin poets," and of various other works.

ROBERTSON (George), an eminent landscape painter, born in London. He travelled to Italy under the patronage of Mr. Beckford, to whom Brydons's letters are dedicated. His style resembles

that of Salvator Rosa. He died in 1788.

ROBERTSON (Dr. William), was born at Dublin in 1705, but took the degree of M. A. in the university of Glasgow, from whence he returned to Ireland, and entering into orders, he obtained some considerable livings, which he quitted on embracing the Arian doctrines in 1764, and in 1766 he published his apology to his friends for what he had done, and soon after left Ireland. He presented one of his books to his *alma mater* the university of Glasgow, and received in return a degree of D. D. The company of Merchant Taylors being patrons of the grammar school at Wolverhampton, presented him with the mastership of it, and in that office he died in 1783.

ROBERTSON (William), a celebrated Scotch historian and divine, was born in 1721, and educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he proceeded to his degree of D. D. His greatest works are the history of Charles the Fifth, and the history of America, which are above all praise. He also wrote a history of Scotland, and an historical disquisition concerning India. Though his pulpit discourses were very masterly compositions, only one has been published. He was principal of the university of Edinburgh, historiographer for Scotland, one of his majesty's chaplains for that kingdom, and a minister of the Old Grey Friar's parish, Edinburgh. He died in 1793.

* **ROBIN HOOD**, a celebrated freebooter, who made Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire, the grand haunt of himself and his associates in the reign of Richard I. He died in 1247.

ROBINS (Benjamin), an ingenious mathematician, born at Bath in 1707. His demonstration of the last proposition of Sir Isaac Newton's treatise on quadratures, was published in the "philosophical translations for 1727," and in the "Present state of the Republic of Letters," he published a confutation of Bernoulli's performance, which endeavoured to establish Leibnitz's opinion of the force of bodies in motion, from the effects of their striking against springing materials. He tried many experiments in gunnery, from which he was induced to write his "New principles of Gunnery." Lord Anson's "Voyage round the World," was compiled by him, although it bears the name of Walter, who was chaplain of the Centurion. He contributed to the improvements made in the royal observatory at Greenwich, and in 1749 was ap-

pointed engineer-general to the East-India company. He died at Madras in 1757.

* **ROBINSON** (Anastasia), an eminent stage singer, whom the Earl of Peterborough was enamoured of, and married. She died in 1750.

ROBINSON (Robert), a dissenting minister, born at Swaffham in Norfolk. He was bred to the low occupation of a barber, and while in this situation he was converted by Mr. Whitfield, and in consequence became an itinerant preacher. He afterwards turned Baptist, and became pastor of a large congregation at Cambridge, where he was greatly beloved and admired. His literary talents were unquestionably respectable, and he published several pieces of his own production, as well as translations from the French. The principal of the former was his plea for the divinity of Christ against Theophilus Lindsey; and of the latter, Claude on the composition of a sermon, with heterogenous notes, and Saurin's sermons. At the close of his life this versatile man turned Socinian, and died suddenly while on a visit to Dr. Priestley, at Birmingham, in 1790.

ROCHEFOUCAULT (Francis duke of) an eminent French genius, born in 1613. He wrote a collection of "Maxims," which Voltaire says, "contributed more than any performance to form the taste of the French nation, and give it a true relish of propriety and correctness." He wrote also "Memoirs of the regency of Anne of Austria." He died in 1680.

ROCHESTER (John Wilmot earl of), a great wit, poet, profligate, and penitent, was born in 1648. He was as fond of, as he was perfect in, the Latin tongue; and was said by Andrew Marvell to be the only man in England who had a true vein of satire. He led such a life of drunkenness and gross sensuality, as to wear out his constitution before he had attained his thirty-fourth year. In his last illness he grew serious, and though he had been an avowed infidel all his life, the perusal of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah converted him to Christianity, and he died full of faith and penitence in 1680. His life has been admirably written by bishop Burnet.

RODNEY (George Bridges, lord), a gallant and successful admiral, born about the year 1718. He was made a flag-officer in 1759, when he was sent to bombard Havre de Grace. In 1761 he was sent against Martinico, and in 1762 created a knight of the Bath. Pecuniary

difficulties during the peace, obliged him to retire to France, but during the American war he was called home to take a command in the navy. In January 1780 he took 19 Spanish transports, a 64 gun ship, and 5 frigates; and a short time after he beat the Spaniards a second time, and took 5 ships with their admiral. But his greatest victory was over Comte de Grasse in the West Indies, in 1782, for which he obtained a peerage, and a pension of 2000l. a year for himself and his immediate successors. He died in 1792.

* **RODOLPH I.** of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany, surnamed the *Clement*, was elected to the Imperial dignity in 1273. His reign was troubled with a war against Ottocare king of Bohemia, in which the latter was unsuccessful, and did homage to the emperor. The war was afterwards renewed, and Ottocare lost his kingdom and his life. Rodolph died in 1291, aged 73.

* **RODOLPH II.** son of the emperor Maximilian II. was born in 1552, and elected king of the Romans in 1575, being at that time king of Bohemia. The Turks in his reign greatly harassed his territories, and his brother Mathias having revolted against him, he was under the necessity of ceasing to him the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia. He died in 1612.

ROE (Sir Thomas), born in Essex in 1580. He was sent ambassador to the great Mogul in 1614, in which office he continued till 1618. In 1621 he was sent to the grand Seigneur; and during his residence in the east he collected a number of curious manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian library, Oxford. He died in 1644.

ROEMER (Olaus) a Danish astronomer and mathematician, born in 1644, and educated at the university of Copenhagen. His fame having reached France, he was invited thither, and received from Louis XIV. a pension for teaching the dauphin mathematics. In 1681 Christian V. king of Denmark called him back to his own country, and made him professor of astronomy at Copenhagen. He died in 1710.

* **ROEPEL** (Conrad), a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1677. He excelled greatly in painting fruits, plants, and flowers, and died in 1748.

* **ROESTRAETEN** (Peter), a Dutch painter of portraits, born at Haarlem in 1698. He also painted pieces representing musical instruments, gold, silver, or

R O H

crystal vases, china ware, agates, and curious shells.

* **ROGER** I. king of Sicily, born in 1097, was the grandson of Hauteville of Normandy. He continued to extend his territories in spite of the pope, who endeavoured to stop his career by troops and excommunications. He espoused the cause of Anacletus the anti-pope, and took Innocent II. prisoner with all his suite, releasing him only upon condition of being acknowledged in all his newly acquired dominions. He died in 1154.

ROGER (of Hexham) was brought up in the convent of Hexham, in Northumberland, and was elected prior of it about 1138. He wrote a history of the campaign of the Scottish army under their king David, when the battle of the standard was fought.

* **ROGERS** (Captain Woods) an English circum-navigator, who sailed in a private ship of war from Bristol, and published an account of his voyage. He died in 1732.

ROGERS (Dr. John), an English divine, was born at Ensham, in Oxfordshire, in 1679, and educated at Corpus Christi College, of which he became fellow. He distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy against Hoadley; and afterwards attacked Collins's scheme of literal prophecy. He became vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate, and died in 1729. Four volumes of excellent sermons by him are in print.

* **ROGHMAN** (Roland), an eminent Dutch landscape painter, born at Amsterdam in 1597, and died in 1686.

ROHAN (Henry duke of), Prince of Leon, was born at the castle of Blein, in Brittany, 1579. He distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Amiens, and thereby obtained the particular friendship of Henry IV. He became the chief of the Huguenots in the reign of Louis XIII. and was obliged to retire to Venice, which republic made him Generalissimo against the Imperialists. He was however recalled by Louis XIII. and died in 1638.

* **ROHAN** (Anne de) sister of the foregoing. She distinguished herself for her support of the protestants during the reign of Louis XIII. She wrote some fine poetry, and understood the Hebrew language.

ROHAULT (James), a French philosophical writer, born at Amiens in 1620. He attached himself to the doctrines of Des Cartes, and published "a popular view of his philosophy," in 2 vols.

R O M

which has been translated into English. He also published "Elements of Mathematics, and died in 1675.

ROLLE (Michael), born at Amberg, in Auvergne, in 1652. His great skill in mathematics procured him a pension, and a seat in the academy of sciences. In 1690 he published a treatise on Algebra, and died in 1719.

ROLLIN (Charles), a celebrated French writer, was born at Paris in 1661. After studying in the college of Pleffis, he became rector of the university, and professor of eloquence, and member of the academy of Inscriptions, but having sided with the Janseists against the Jesuits, he was removed from his offices. He wrote the Roman History down to about 70 years short of the battle of Actium, the Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Babylonians, &c. in 8 vols, 8vo. as also a "Treatise upon the manner of studying and teaching the Belles Lettres." This excellent man died in 1741.

ROLLIUS (Reinhold Henry), a German philologist, who published in 1709 a very useful work, containing the lives of philosophers, orators, poets, historians, and philologists.

* **ROLLO**, a chieftain of Norway, who was driven thence by the king of Denmark. Alfred prevented him and his followers from setting foot in England, but he established himself in the province afterwards called Normandy, which Charles the simple relinquished to him. William the conqueror was his descendant.

ROLLOCK (Robert A. M.), born in Stirlingshire 1560, and educated in the university of St. Andrews, where he took his degree of A. M. in 1582. When James VI. founded the university of Edinburgh, Mr. Rollock was appointed the first principal. He wrote several works in Latin, and died in 1601.

* **ROLT** (Richard), a miscellaneous and dramatic writer, who being in Dublin when Akenfide's Pleasures of the Imagination came out anonymously, fathered the piece, and had an edition published in his name, which brought him for a time great credit and profit. He died in 1773.

* **ROMAINE** (William) an English divine, was born at Hartlepool, in Durham, in 1714, and educated at Hertford College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Christ church, where he devoted a considerable part of his studies to the Hebrew, and became a zealous Hute

chinsonian. At the age of 23 he was ordained, and in 1738 attacked the divine legation of the redoubtable Warburton. The year following he preached a sermon before the university against the same scheme. In 1741 he was chaplain to the lord mayor of London, and soon after became lecturer of St. George, Botolph-lane. In 1749 he was chosen lecturer of St. Dunstan in the west, and next year morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover-square. He was now become a very popular preacher, and the churches were uncommonly crowded, on which account he was dismissed from his situation at St. George's. About this time he was appointed professor of astronomy at Gresham College, a situation for which he was little adapted, and therefore he resigned it soon after. In 1764 he was elected rector of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Anne, Blackfriars. He died in 1795, and was buried in the church at Black-friars, where the parishioners have erected a very handsome monument to his memory. Mr. Romaine was a very powerful preacher, an exemplary divine, and a good writer. His works, consisting chiefly of sermons and practical pieces, were printed in 1796, in 8 vols. 8vo. He also edited Calasio's Hebrew Concordance of the Bible, 4 vols. folio, 1749.

* ROMANELLI (Giovanni Francesco) an historical painter, born at Viterbo in 1617. He was the disciple of Pietro da Cortona, whose style he imitated very happily. The French king employed him at his court, and honoured him with the order of St. Michael. He died in 1662.

* ROMANELLI (Urbano), son and disciple of the preceding, died in 1682, aged 44. He painted in the style and manner of his father, but not so well.

* ROMANINO (Girolamo), an historical painter of Rome, born in 1504. He followed his profession at Brescia with great reputation; and many of his pictures give value to the churches and convents of that city.

ROMANO (Julio), a celebrated Italian painter, born at Rome in 1492. He was the first and favourite disciple of Raphael. He was fond of historical and poetical subjects, and of figures of a colossal size. Several of his best pieces adorn the ducal palace at Mantua, of which Romano was the architect. He died in 1546.

* ROMANUS I. emperor of the east, born in Armenia. He was a soldier in the army of Basil the emperor, whose

life he saved in a battle against the Saracens. This was the foundation of his fortune. Constantine X. gave him his daughter in marriage, and declared him his colleague in the empire in 919. He afterwards obtained the sole dominion, and governed with great courage and humanity. He died in 948.

* ROMANUS II. called the younger, was the son of Constantine Porphyrogenetas, whom he succeeded in 959. He banished his mother Helena, and debauched his sisters. This wretch died in consequence of his intemperance, A. D. 963.

* ROMANUS III. obtained the imperial throne by his marriage with Zoe, daughter of Constantine the younger, and began his reign in 1028. He was a weak prince, and was poisoned by his wife in 1034.

* ROMANUS IV. was one of the bravest officers and the best of men in the empire. He reigned in 1068, after Constantine Ducas, whose widow Eudocia he married. The Saracens made great ravages in his dominions, but were expelled by him. In 1071, however, he had the misfortune to fall into their hands, but was generously given up by the Sultan. He died in 1071.

* ROMBOUTS (Theodore), a painter of Antwerp, born in 1597, and died in 1637. He was the disciple of Abraham Janssens, and excelled in painting historical subjects and conversations.

* ROME or LATIUM, This territory, with the rest of Italy, was, in all likelihood, possessed by the Etruscans till the arrival of Evander in 964 B. C. who built a small town called Palantium. About the time of the Trojan war in 904 B. C. Latinus reigned in this part of Italy, and gave his name to it. In his reign Æneas landed here, married his daughter Lavinia, and built Lavinium. His son Ascanius built Alba Longa, and about 627 B. C. Romulus, a descendant of the kings of Abba, built Rome. Latium was finally conquered by the Romans in 338 B. C. This city, after many revolutions of government, and many civil and foreign wars, had, at the time of the birth of Christ, extended its empire over the greatest part of the known world; but the Roman power declined greatly in the west, on the removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople. Alaric, king of the Goths, took, and plundered Rome in 410; Genferic the Vandal did the same in 455, as also did Ricimer in 472. Lastly, Odoacer, king

R O M

of the Heruli (chosen a leader of the barbarian soldiers, who revolted on account of their pay) put an end to the Roman empire in the west, in the reign of the emperor Augustulus, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of Italy in 476; but in 493 he was defeated, and put to death by Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths.

In 537 Belisarius, general of Justinian, recovered Rome, and the greatest part of Italy from the Goths; but in 547 these barbarians, under Totila, took the city again, and though they were soon after driven out by Belisarius, they retook it on his return to Constantinople. At length, in 553, Narfes, the Roman general, conquered and slew Teia, the last king of the Goths in Italy, after which it was governed by officers called exarchs, who resided at Ravenna.

In 726, Rome revolted from the Greek emperors, and with its duchy, including part of Tuscany, and part of Campania, became a free state, and was governed by a senate. In 800 the Romans acknowledged Charlemagne as emperor of the west; and he surrendered the city and duchy of Rome to the pope, reserving the sovereignty to himself, as emperor of the Romans. From that time Rome continued to be under the dominion of the popes, as temporal princes, till 1796 when Buonaparte entered Italy, and the papal authority fell before the insolent republicans, who at last removed pope Pius VI. into France, where he died in 1799.

The Lombards under Alboinus, took possession of a great part of Italy in 568. In 752 under Aistulfus, they expelled Eutychius the eunuch, and so put an end to the exarchate; but in 774 Charlemagne king of France dispossessed them of all their dominions in Italy. The Franks were acknowledged sovereigns of this country till about 961, when the German emperors obtained the dominion.

* **ROMULUS**, the founder of Rome, was the grandson of Numitor king of Alba, and born at the same birth with Remus. These children were thrown into the Tiber by order of Aurelius, who usurped the crown of his brother Numitor, but they were preserved, and, according to Florus, a she-wolf came and nursed them, till they were found by Faustulus, one of the king's shepherds, who brought them up as his own. When they discovered their origin, they put Aurelius to death, and restored their grandfather to his throne. They afterwards undertook to build a city; but

R O O

the two brothers not agreeing, Romulus slew Remus, and collected a great number of foreigners who became his subjects. He died 714 B. C. after reigning 39 years.

* **RONCALLI** (Christofano), an historical painter, sometimes called Pomerancio from the place of his birth. He was the disciple of Circignano, and died in 1626.

RONSARD (Peter de), a French poet, born in the Vendomois, in 1524, was educated in the college of Navarre, at Paris. He was page to the Duke of Orleans, who transferred him to James Stuart king of Scotland, who had married Madelaine of France. His poems were once held in extraordinary estimation. He died in 1585.

* **ROODSEUS** (John Albertz), a Dutch portrait painter, born at Hoom in 1615, and died in 1674. He had a beautiful and sweet manner of colouring, and finished his pictures with neatness and spirit.

ROOKE (Sir George), a gallant English admiral, was born of a good family in Kent, in 1650. He entered early into the navy, and rose by his merit to the first honours of his profession. He gave eminent proofs of his skill and courage in many expeditions, particularly in burning the French ships at La Hogue, at the battle off Malaga, and in the glorious action at Vigo. The taking of Gibraltar shewed his spirit and sagacity in the clearest light. He sat in parliament for Portsmouth, and distinguished himself as an honest independent senator. Sir George died in 1709, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

ROOKE (Laurence), an English astronomer, was born at Deptford, in Kent, in 1623, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford. In 1652 he was appointed Gresham professor of astronomy, and distinguished himself as one of the founders of the Royal Society. He died in 1662. Some astronomical tracts by him have been printed.

* **ROOME** (Edward) the author of some papers called "Pasquin," which gave offence to Mr Pope, who introduced him in the notes to the *Dunciad*. He was a violent party writer, but uncommonly facetious in conversation. He was bred to the law, and succeeded Mr Horneck as solicitor to the treasury. He wrote "The Jovial Crew," and died in 1729.

* **ROORE** (Jacques de) a Dutch painter

R O S

born at Antwerp in 1686, and died in 1747. He painted historical subjects in a good style, and with great elegance.

* **Roos** (John Hendrick), a Dutch painter, born at Otterburg in 1631. His landscapes have uncommon beauty. He also painted portraits, and died in 1685.

* **Roos** (Theodore), the younger brother of the above, painted portraits and landscapes in a good style. He died in 1698, aged 60.

* **Roos** (Philip), the son of John Hendrick, was born in 1665. He distinguished himself in the same walk with his father, whom he greatly excelled. He had a brother called John Melchior Roos, who was also a good painter, and died in 1731, aged 72.

ROSALBA (Cariera) a Venetian lady, celebrated by her talents for painting portraits in crayons and miniatures. She died in 1755, at the age of 80. She was greatly employed by the English nobility.

* **ROSAMOND**, a celebrated English beauty, usually called fair Rosamond, the daughter of Walter de Clifford, baron of Hereford. She was the favourite mistress of Henry II. who is reported to have secreted her in a labyrinth, at his palace at Woodstock. She retired a short time before her death to the nunnery of Godstow in Oxfordshire.

* **ROSCIUS** (Quintus) a Gaul, celebrated as the best comedian of his age. He was contemporary with Claudius, Æsop, and Cicero, and so admired by the Romans, that they settled a pension on him for life. He flourished about 70 years B. C.

ROSCOMMON (Wentworth Dillon earl of), educated under the care of his relation the earl of Strafford, who was beheaded, after which he was sent to Caen in Normandy. He returned to England at the restoration, and was made captain of the band of pensioners. With the assistance of Mr Dryden he attempted to form a society for the refining and fixing the standard of our language; but the project was defeated by the religious commotions which ensued on James's accession to the throne. He died in 1684. He was deemed the only correct writer in verse before Addison: and his poems, which are not numerous, are chaste and something elegant.

ROSINUS (John), an antiquary, born at Eisenach in 1551. He is principally known by his "*Antiquitatum Romanarum*," to which Thomas Dempster

R O U

has made considerable additions. He died in 1626.

ROSS (Alexander), a voluminous Scotch writer, born at Aberdeen in 1640, and educated in the university of St. Andrew. He was promoted to the bishopric of Edinburgh, and upon the arrival of the Prince of Orange was sent to London in the name of the Scottish episcopal clergy: but shewing his attachment to the exiled family, he was deprived of all his emoluments, thereby making way for the establishment of presbytery in Scotland. He died at Edinburgh in 1720. He published a number of books the best of which is a *View of all Religions*, 8vo.

* **ROSS** (David), a celebrated English actor, and very worthy man, was born in 1728, and died in 1790. He was patentee of Edinburgh theatre.

* **ROSSO**, called also *Matte Roux*, a painter of Florence, born in 1496. He was entirely self-taught, and acquired great skill both as an historical and portrait painter. At Rome in the church of St. Salvati is a fine picture by him, representing the decollation of St. John. He died in 1541.

* **ROTARI** (Pietro), an eminent historical and portrait painter, was a native of Verona, and was living in great reputation in 1757. The year before he was at Petersburg, where he painted the portraits of the Czarina, and others of the imperial family.

* **ROTHERNAMER**, (John) a celebrated historical painter, born at Munich, in 1564, and died in 1604. He resided a considerable time in Italy, where he greatly improved himself by studying the works of the best masters. The emperor Rodolph II. was a great benefactor to him.

* **ROTHERNAM** (Dr. John), an English physician, who wrote a philosophical enquiry into the nature and properties of water and other works. He died in 1787.

* **ROTHMAN** (Christopher), astronomer to the landgrave of Hesse, died in 1592. He wrote a treatise on comets, and astronomical letters to Tycho Brahe.

* **ROUELLE** (William Francis) born at Matthieu, near Caen, in Normandy, in 1702. He was demonstrator in chemistry at the royal botanical garden. He died at Paris in 1770, leaving a valuable manuscript upon the science behind him.

* **ROUILLE** (Peter Julian), a Jesuit

born at Tours, in 1681. He assisted father Catrou in writing the Roman History in 21 vols, 4to, and died at Paris in 1740, aged 49.

*ROUBILLAC (——) an eminent statuary, whose chief works are in Westminster abbey. He died in 1762.

ROUSE (John), an English antiquary, and author of "A chronicle of the kings of England," as also of "The Antiquities of Warwick," near which town he lived at a place called Guy's cliff. He died in 1491.

ROUSSEAU (James) a painter of great merit, born at Paris, in 1630. He excelled in representations of architecture by his skill in perspective. Louis XIV. employed him to decorate the room at St. Germain's, in which Lully's operas were performed. Lord Montagu also engaged him, along with La Fosse and Monnoyer, to embellish his mansion house. He died at London in 1693.

ROUSSEAU (John Baptist), a French poet, was the son of a shoemaker at Paris, and born in 1669. However, he received a good education, and distinguished himself when young by some little ingenious pieces of poetry, which recommended him to Marshal Tallard, who took him to England as his secretary. He was greatly favoured by the great, but he is reported to have cultivated the muses at court, and neglected fortune in the midst of riches. His interest could not secure him from a sentence of banishment, for suborning a witness in order to throw the imputation of a libel upon an innocent person, against whom he had a violent animosity. The Count de Luc, nevertheless, patronized him, and prince Eugene took him to Vienna. From thence he went to Brussels, where a misunderstanding commenced between him and Voltaire. He was in London in 1721, and printed there a collection of his works in 2 vols, 4to. He died at Brussels in 1741. He wrote odes, epistles, epigrams, and comedies in verse, also a collection of letters in prose.

ROUSSEAU (John James), an eccentric genius, was the son of a watchmaker at Geneva, where he was born in 1712. His birth cost his mother her life, and, as he says, was the first of his misfortunes. His earliest reading was romances, to which succeeded better books, as Bossuet's Discourses on Universal History; Plutarch's lives, &c. His education was but scanty, but he made up for this by self-application. His friends put him apprentice to an en-

graver, from whom he says he learnt to be idle, and even to steal; at length the brutal behaviour of his master forced him to elope from him, and by the kindness of M. de Pontverre, the rector of Conignon, in Savoy, he was recommended to Mad. de Warens, a charitable lady at Annecy. By her assistance he went to Turin with letters of recommendation, and was admitted into a seminary there, having been first made a profelyte to the Roman catholic religion by his benefactors. He was soon disgusted with his new life, which he quitted almost penniless, and was obliged to engage himself as a footman to a lady of quality. She dying in three months, her nephew procured him another place out of livery. He was reduced to great distress, when he was employed to copy music for a small allowance. He afterwards became a composer and teacher of music, and about the year 1743 began to launch out of the obscurity in which he had been buried. It was not, however, till the year 1750 that he appeared in the field of literature, when the academy of Dijon proposed the question, "Whether the re-establishment of the arts and sciences had contributed to purify morals," in answering which he supported the negative, and the academy crowned his work. His next work was "A discourse upon the causes of the inequality among men; and upon the origin of societies." In 1752 he composed a dramatic pastoral called "The Devin-de Village," he published also in 1757 "A letter to M. d'Alembert upon the project of establishing a theatre at Geneva," which occasioned the quarrel between him and Voltaire. He composed a dictionary of music, as also an epistolary romance in 1761, called "The new Heloise," but his "Emilius," a moral romance published the next year, made a greater noise than all he had done before. The parliament of Paris condemned this book, and prosecuted the author, who fled to his own country, which refused to afford him an asylum, and he was obliged to retire to Neuchatel. By the invitation of Mr. Hume he came in 1766 to England, where he did not long remain, owing to his own strange capricious humour, which led him to think his best friends were his greatest enemies. He obtained leave to return to Paris, upon condition of never writing either upon religion or government. This strange man died suddenly in 1778 at Ermenonville, the seat of M. de Girardin.

R O W

ROWE (Nicolas), an English poet, born in Bedfordshire, in 1673. He was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards entered of the middle temple, but though he made considerable progress in the study of the law, he paid more attention to the muses, and at length abandoned the courts altogether. His first production was, "The ambitious Step-mother," which, meeting with uncommon success, was followed by "Tamerlane," and "The Fair Penitent." He wrote also "Ulysses," "The Royal Convert," and "Jane Shore," and translated Lucan's *Pharsalia* into English verse. He held several places under government, and upon the accession of George I. he was made poet-laureat. He died in 1718, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

ROWE (Elizabeth), an eminent English poetess, whose maiden name was Singer, was born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in 1674. In the year 1696 she published a collection of poems, subscribed "Philomela." Prior the poet is said to have paid his addresses to her, which she declined accepting, and married Mr. Thomas Rowe, an ingenious young gentleman, who soon left her a widow, in which state she continued the remainder of her life. She led a life of great piety at Froome, in her native county, and was held in great esteem by the Countess of Hertford, and other great personages. She died in 1737. Mrs. Rowe published some poems besides the volume above-mentioned, also a collection of letters entitled, "Friendship in Death," and after her decease Dr. Watts printed a volume of her religious thoughts.

ROWE (John), an English divine, born at Crediton, in Devonshire. He was educated at New-Inn-Hall, Oxford, and ordained to the pastoral office at Witney. He was rendered popular by the circumstance of a room in that town giving way while a company of players were performing in it, some of whom being killed, Mr. Rowe printed three sermons upon the awful occasion. He settled as a preacher in Westminster-abbey, but was ejected in 1662, and died in 1677.

ROWLEY, a monk, said to have flourished in the 15th century at Bristol, and to have been an excellent poet. His poems, supposed or real, have given rise to disputes in the literary world, as may be seen in the life of Chatterton.

ROWLEY (William) a dramatic wri-

R O Z

ter of the third class in the time of Charles I. Wood speaks of him with commendation, and Shakespeare assisted him in one of his plays.

ROWLEY (Samuel) another dramatic writer of less celebrity than the former, but who lived about the same time. He was the author of two historical plays.

ROWNING (John) an ingenious mechanic, mathematician, and philosopher, the author of "A compendious System of Natural Philosophy," in 2 vols. 8vo. He took the degree of M. A. and was fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and rector of Anderby, in Lincolnshire. He died in 1771, aged 72.

*** ROUX** (Augustin) a doctor in medicine, in the University of Bourdeaux, where he was born in 1726, and became doctor-regent of the same faculty at Paris. He continued the "Journal de Médecine," begun by Vendermonde, from July 1754, to June 1776, in which year he died. He was the author of "Annales Typographiques," from 1757 until 1762.

*** ROXANA**, the wife of Alexander the Great, who had taken her captive in his expedition into Persia. After his death she conducted herself with great haughtiness and cruelty, and was put to death by Cassander. Some say she was daughter of Darius, but, according to others, of one of his satraps.

ROYSE (Dr. George), an English divine, born at Martock, in Somersetshire, about 1655, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. He became chaplain to king William, and in that capacity attended him to Ireland, in 1690. He died in April, 1708, after having been advanced to the deanry of Bristol.

ROYSE (Job), M. A. a popular preacher during the time of Oliver Cromwell. He wrote a treatise entitled "The Spirit's Touchstone," and died in 1662.

*** ROZEZ** (Mademoiselle), an extraordinary paintress, was born at Leyden, in 1632. It is said that she neither used oil nor water-colours in her performances, but only worked on the rough side of the pannel with a preparation of silk floss, disposed in different boxes, according to the different degrees of the bright and dark tints, out of which she applied whatever colour was requisite for her work, and blended, softened, and united the tints with such art and judgment, that she imitated the warmth of flesh as well as could be done with oil. Her pictures were exquisitely beautiful, and

curious, some being historical subjects, others landscapes, and some portraits. She died in 1682.

RUBENS (Sir Peter Paul), a famous painter, born at Cologne, in 1577. He studied first at Antwerp, and then went to Venice, where, in the school of Titian, he greatly improved himself. He afterwards went to Rome, where he contemplated the antiques and the paintings of Raphael. His reputation soon spread over Europe, when queen Mary of Medicis, wife of Henry IV. of France, invited him to Paris, and there he painted the Luxembourg galleries. The duke of Buckingham recommended him to the infantia Isabella, who sent him in 1630 ambassador to England, to negotiate a peace with Charles I. He concluded this treaty, and painted the banqueting-house, for which the king paid him largely, and knighted him. He continued in the dissimilar functions of statesman and painter many years, by which he amassed vast wealth; and died in 1640.

RUDDIMAN (Thomas), a learned Scotchman, born in 1684. He was near 50 years keeper of the advocates library in Edinburgh; and published several works of profound erudition. In 1737 he was employed to complete the "*Diplomata et Numismata Scotiae*," the preface to which is deemed a master-piece of the kind. He died in 1767.

RUE (Charles de la), a French orator and poet, born at Paris in 1643, and educated in the Jesuit's college. He distinguished himself by a Latin poem upon the conquests of Louis XIV. which Petre Corneille translated into French. He died in 1725.

RUE (Charles de la), a Benedictine monk, born in 1685. He assisted Montfaucon in finishing the remains of "*Origen's Hexapla*," and died in 1739.

* **RUFFHEAD** (Owen) an English law writer and biographer. He died in 1769. He wrote the life of Pope, and published the statutes at large.

* **RUGENDAS** (George Philip), a painter, born at Augsburg in 1666. He painted with his left hand, and excelled in representing sieges, battles, and such like subjects. He died in 1742.

* **RUGGLES** (George M. A.), author of a very humorous Latin play, acted at the University of Cambridge before king James I. on the 8th. March, 1614, entitled "*Ignoramus*."

RUINART (Thierry), a French ecclesiastical writer, born at Rheims in 1637, and became a monk in 1674. He was the coadjutor of Mabillon in his literary labours, and published several learned works. He died in 1709.

* **RUNDLE** (Thomas) bishop of Derry in Ireland. His letters have been printed, by which it appears that he was an amiable and ingenious man. He died in 1743.

RULE (Gilbert), M. D. born at Elgin, in 1628. He took his degrees in King's college, Aberdeen, where he was appointed professor of philosophy. In 1661 he was ejected from his college for refusing to comply with the act of uniformity. He went to Leyden to study physic, which, on his return home, he practised until the revolution, when the magistrates of Edinburgh appointed him principal of their University. He died at Edinburgh in 1705.

RUSHWORTH (John), born in Northumberland about 1607. He was a student of Oxford, and became a barrister of Lincoln's-inn. He took down in short hand the debates in parliament, and speeches from the king's mouth, or those delivered in the exchequer and star chambers, as well as at the council table. Sir Thomas Fairfax, his near relation, when appointed general of the parliament forces, made him his secretary. In 1658 he was chosen one of the burgeses for Berwick-upon-Tweed, to serve in the protector Richard's parliament; and was again chosen for the same place in 1660. He died in the king's-bench prison in 1690. His historical collections of state papers are very valuable, though not always to be relied on.

* **RUSSEL** (lord William), third son of William, first duke of Bedford, was born about 1641. In 1667 he married Rachael, second daughter of Thomas Wriothesly earl of Southampton, and widow of lord Vaughan, a lady of distinguished talents and piety. His lordship soon obtained a seat in the house of commons, where he sided with the whig party, and set himself with great zeal against the Duke of York's succession. He afterwards entered into various schemes for excluding that prince, and for which he was tried at the Old Bailey by a venal court and a packed jury, who found him guilty, and he was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, July 31st, 1683. In 1689 the house of lords passed an act to reverse his attainder. His virtuous

lady survived him, several years, and a volume of her correspondence with some of the most eminent personages of the time, has been printed.

RUSSEL (Alexander), physician to the English factory at Aleppo, was born and educated at Edinburgh. In 1755 appeared his history of Aleppo, which has been since reprinted, and translated into different languages. He returned to England in 1759, and became physician to St. Thomas' hospital. He died in 1770.

* **RUSSIA**. In 862, which is the earliest date in the history of this country, Rurick, great duke of Novogrod, reigned here, and in 981, Wolodimer, the 4th prince, was the first Christian king. About 1058 Boleslaus, king of Poland, conquered Russia; but there is great confusion in this part of the history, and it is not certain how long the Poles kept possession. Andrey I. who began his reign in 1158, removed the seat of empire to Wladimir, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200, Muscovy was invaded by Batu, Khan of the Munguls, about the same time that these conquerors subdued the Tartars of Kipjak. The Munguls held it in subjection till the empire of Jenghiskan was destroyed; when the Kipjaks, who held the country bordering on Russia, became independent; and in 1540 John Basilowitz threw off their yoke. This prince greatly enlarged his dominions, and about the middle of the 16th century the Russians discovered and reduced Siberia.

* **RUTH**, a Moabitish woman, who married Mahalon, one of the sons of Elimelech and Naomi, and afterwards Booz, about 1254 B. C. She was the mother of Obed, the father of Jesse, and grandfather of David. The book which bears her name is a beautiful narrative, and has been made use of by Thomson in his story of Palemon and Lavinia.

RUTHERFORTH (Thomas), an English divine, born in 1712. He was fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and became rector of Shenfield, in Essex, and of Barley, in Hertfordshire. He wrote on natural philosophy, morals, and mathematics, and communicated to the gentleman's society of Spalding, a curious correction of Plutarch's description of the instruments used to renew the vestal fire, as relating to the triangle with which the instrument was formed. He died in 1771.

RUTILIA, wife of Marcus Aurelius Cotta, and sister of Publius Rutilius.

Seneca points her out in a letter to his mother, as an example. With such women (says he) I would have you numbered, whose life you have always imitated.

* **RUTILIUS-RUSUS** (Publius) a Roman Consul, 105 B. C. He is celebrated for his virtues and his talents. On being banished from Rome by Sylla, he went to Smyrna, and when some of his friends offered to raise an insurrection in his favour, he severely reprov'd them. In his exile he wrote his own life, the history of Rome in Greek, and other works which are lost.

RUYSCH (Frederic), an eminent Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague, in 1638. He made such progress in the sciences of anatomy and botany while at Leyden, and distinguished himself so much by a piece he published in 1665, under the description "De vasis lymphaticis and lacteis," that he was made professor of anatomy at Amsterdam. He greatly enlarged the path to anatomical enquiries, and particularly improved the art of preserving dead bodies. He made so valuable a collection of natural curiosities, that the Czar Peter of Russia visited him, and purchased it for 30 thousand florins. He died in 1731. His anatomical works are printed in 4 vols. 4to.

* **RUYSDALL** (Jacob), an eminent Dutch landscape painter, born at Haerlem in 1636, of whom it is said, that his paintings at 12 years of age astonished many good painters. He rarely painted any subject without a river, brook, or pool of water, which he expressed with inimitable truth and transparency. He died in 1681.

* **RUYSDALL** (Solomon) brother of the above, was born in 1616, and died in 1670. He was also a good landscape painter, but not equal to Jacob.

* **RUYTER** (Michael Adrian), born at Flushing in 1607, was admiral of the United Provinces. He signalized himself in many gallant actions, but was mortally wounded by a cannon shot, in an engagement with the French, under Du Quesne, in the Mediterranean, in 1676.

RYAN (Lacy), a dramatic writer, but a more eminent actor, born in Westminster in 1694. He had his education at St. Paul's school, and by the friendship of Sir Richard Steele was introduced into the Hay-market company in 1710, and taken notice of in the part of Marcus in Cato, in the first run of that piece in 1712. He died at Bath in 1760.

* **RYCKHAERT** (Martin), a landscape

painter of Antwerp, born in 1597, and died in 1636. He was greatly esteemed by Vandyck and other eminent men of his own profession.

* RYCKAERT (David), a painter, born at Antwerp in 1615. He excelled in painting conversation pieces, and the cottages of shepherds and farmers, with corresponding scenery.

RYER (Peter du), a French dramatic writer, born at Paris in 1605, and died in 1658. He was made secretary to the king, but by marrying a woman with scarcely any fortune, and as little conduct, he was obliged to sell his place. He afterwards became secretary to the duke of Vendome. His works procured him a place in the French academy; he was nevertheless obliged to write for the booksellers.

RYMER (Thomas), an English antiquary and critic, was educated at the grammar-school of Northallerton, in Yorkshire, whence he was removed to Cambridge. He succeeded Mr Shadwell as historiographer to king William III. His valuable collection of the "Fœdera," continued after his death by Mr. Sanderfon, extends to 20 vols. He was the author of "A view of the Tragedies of the last age," which shewed more spleen than judgment, and his remarks on Shakespeare are considered almost as blasphemy. However, he was a good antiquary, and died in 1713.

SAAVEDRA (Michael de Cervantes) a celebrated Spanish writer, and the inimitable author of "Don Quixote," was born at Madrid in 1549. From Spain he went to Italy, and served cardinal Aquaviva at Rome as chamberlain. Fighting under the banners of the victorious Marc Antonio Colonna, he lost his left hand in 1571. He was taken by the Moors, and suffered a captivity of five years and a half. On his return to Spain he applied himself to writing for the stage, by which he acquired great fame. The first part of his "Don Quixote" was printed at Madrid in 1605. Notwithstanding the vast applause his book every where received, he suffered many difficulties from poverty. In 1615 he published a second part. He was the author of several other works, and died of a dropsy in 1616.

* RYSDRAECK (Peter), an eminent landscape painter of Antwerp, was born in 1657. His figures and trees are well designed, and he painted expeditiously, and with great spirit.

RYVES (Sir Thomas), born in the latter end of the 16th century, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he was sent to Oxford. He became a celebrated civilian in doctor's commons, and the court of admiralty. At the accession of Charles I. he was made king's advocate, and knighted. He died in 1651. He wrote several works, as "The Vicar's Plea," "Historia Navalis Antiqua," "Historia Navalis Media," &c.

RYVES (Bruno), an English divine, and relation of Sir Thomas. At the restoration of Charles II. he had the deanry of Windsor conferred on him, and was made secretary to the Garter. He died in 1677. He wrote "Mercurius Rusticus," or the country's complaint, and several other works.

* RYVES (Eliza), an ingenious lady, was born in Ireland, of a respectable but reduced family, and the small fortune which she had, was swallowed up in a law-suit. In this exigence she had recourse to her pen for her subsistence, and compiled some part of the Annual Register. She also wrote a novel entitled "The Hermit of Snowdon," and translated several pieces from the French. She died in 1797.

S.

* SABAS, the founder of the sect of the Messalians, who adhered strictly to the letter of the scripture. He flourished about 310.

SABELLICUS (Mark Anthony Coccius), flourished in the 15th century. He was born at a little town in Italy, upon the Teveron. He was professor of polite literature at Vicenza, and died at the age of 70.

SABELLIUS, a Lybian, the head of the sect called Sabellians, who admitted no distinction of persons in the Trinity; they were anathematized in a council held at Constantinople, A. D. 381.

* SABINA (Julia), the wife of the emperor Adrian, and celebrated for her private and public virtues. Arian used her very ill, though it was by her means he had acquired the purple. This monster at last caused her to be poisoned, that she might not survive him, A. D. 138.

di
ed
wi
gr
tw
of
mo
fro
ser
atte
Shr
his
tory
by
*
pain
died
Van
valu
Sael
equa
Sa
Buck
1536

S A C

SABINUS, an elegant poet in the time of Augustus. According to Ovid, he wrote several epistles and other works.

SABINUS (Franciscus Floridus), a learned writer and critic, died in 1547.

SABINUS (G-orge), one of the best Latin poets of his time, was born in the electorate of Brandenburg, in 1508; he was professor of the belles lettres at Frankfort on the Oder, rector of the new academy at Konigsberg, and counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg; and died in 1560.

SABLIERE (Anthony de ambouillet dela) a French poet, who died at Paris in 1680. His madrigals, which are much celebrated, were published after his death by his son. His wife Hesselin de la Sabliere, who was visited by all the wits of her time, has been immortalized by La Fontaine in his poems, by way of gratitude for an asylum he found in her house for near 20 years.

SACCHI (Andrea), a celebrated Italian historical painter, was born at Rome in 1594. He was the best colourist of all the Roman school. His works are not very numerous, by reason of the infirmities which attended his latter years. He died in 1668.

SACCHINI (Antoine Marie Gasper), an eminent musician, born at Naples in 1735, and settled at different times in Holland, Germany, England, and France; his compositions are remarkable for their taste and elegance. He died at Paris in 1786.

SACHEVERELL (Henry), an English divine, was born at Marlborough, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and took his degree of D. D. in 1709. He preached two sermons which were made the ground of an impeachment by the house of commons: he was sentenced to suspension from preaching for three years, and his sermons ordered to be burnt. He was afterwards collated to a living near Shrewsbury; and in the same month that his suspension ended, had the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, given him by the queen. He died in 1724.

* **SACHTLEVEN** (Herman) a landscape painter of Rotterdam, born in 1609, and died in 1685. He was the disciple of Van Goyen. His pictures are scarce and valuable. There was also Cornelius Sachtleven, a landscape painter, but not equal to Herman.

SACKVILLE (Thomas), the first Lord Buckhurst, and earl of Dorset, born in 1536. In 1577 he wrote his series of

S A D

poems, entitled "The Induction," or "Introduction to the Mirror of Magistrates," which was much applauded. In 1561 was acted his tragedy of "Gorboduc," the first that ever appeared in verse. His lordship also distinguished himself as an able statesman, having succeeded Buileigh as lord high treasurer. He died in 1608.

SACKVILLE (Charles), earl of Dorset and Middlesex, a celebrated wit and poet, born in 1637. He early engaged in favour of the prince of Orange, by whom he was made lord chamberlain of the household, and admitted of the privy council. He died at Bath in 1706. He was considered as the Mæcenas of the age, and wrote several little poems which possess merit.

* **SACROBOSCO** (Johannes de), called also Holywood, the most learned mathematician of his time, born at Halifax, in Yorkshire. He died at Paris in 1235.

SACY LE MAITRE (Lewis Isaac) was born in 1613. He was one of the best writers of the Port Royal, and published "Royaumont's Bible," and a "Translation of the comedies of Terence." He died in 1684.

SADDER, or, as some call him, Stahdi, a Persian poet, who published his "Gulistan, or Flower Garden," about the year 1258, and sometime afterwards his "Bosnan, or Fruit Garden." He died, it is said, at the age of 116.

SADLER (Sir Ralph), born at Hackney, in Middlesex, about 1507. He was educated under Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and was appointed by king Henry VIII. master of the great wardrobe, afterwards a member of the privy council, and secretary of state. He died in 1587.

* **SADLER** (Anthony), was born at Chilton, in Wiltshire, in 1610. In 1665 he took his degree of D. D. and was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains extraordinary, in which rank he continued until his death, which happened about 1680.

SADLER (John), an eminent English law writer, born in 1615. In 1649 he published a valuable work, entitled "Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors." He died at Warmwell, in Dorsetshire, in 1674.

SADLER (John), of Emanuel College, in Cambridge, published in 1640 a play with the remarkable title of "Matque-rade de Ciel."

* **SADLER** (Thomas), a Shropshire man, who published at Salop, a volume of poems, in 1766.

* **SADOC**, a famous Jew rabbi, and founder of the sect of Sadducees. He taught that no rewards were to be hoped for, nor punishments to be dreaded, in another life. Sadoc flourished 220 years B. C.

SADOLET (James), a polite and learned Italian writer, born at Modena in 1477. In 1534 he was made a cardinal, and died in 1547. He was remarkable for the correctness of his Latin, and his works were all in that language.

SAGE (Alain Rene le), an ingenious French writer, born at Ruys, in Brittany, 1667. Having studied the Spanish language and customs, he wrote several admired romances in imitation of Spanish authors, particularly "The Bachelor of Salamanca," "The Devil on two Sticks," and "Gil Blas." He produced also some comedies, and other pieces of pleasantry, and died in 1747.

* **SAGE** (David Le) a French poet, born at Montpellier, the author of a collection of gascon sonnets, elegies, satires, and epigrams, called "The Follies of Le Sage." He died about 1650.

SAGREDO (John), procurator of St. Mark, was of an ancient Venetian family and elected Doge in 1675; but, as his election was not approved of by the people, he resigned. He published, in 1677, a history of the Ottoman empire, which has the reputation of being faithfully compiled. Sagredo was sent ambassador from Venice to several courts in Europe.

* **SAINT-AMAND** (Mark Anthony-Girard de), the son of a distinguished French naval officer, and born at Rouen. He passed the greatest part of his life in travelling and rhyming, neither of which occupations is considered as leading to fortune. His best piece is his ode "On Solitude." He died in 1660 in the 67th year of his age.

* **SAINT-AULAIRE** (Francis, Marquis de), a French poet, born in the Limousin, who lived to the age of near 100, and wrote some excellent verses at 90. He was admitted a member of the French academy in 1706. He died in 1742.

SAINTE-ALDEGONDE (Philip de Mar-nix lord du mont) was born at Brussels in 1538. He was deemed inferior to none in the 16th century for wit and learning, being master of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and many of the living languages. When the Spaniards oppressed the Low Countries, he retired into Germany, and was promoted to be a member of the ecclesiastical council of Heidelberg. In 1572 he returned to his own country, in

order to employ his talents in the support of liberty, and to the advantage of the reformed religion. In 1575 he was one of the deputies sent by the states to England, to desire the protection of queen Elizabeth. He was also one of the plenipotentiaries sent by them to France, in 1580, to offer the sovereignty of their provinces to the duke of Alencon, whom he attended in 1581 to England, whence he wrote home the false intelligence of that prince's marriage with queen Elizabeth. He published the "Alvearium Romanum," or the Romish Hive, a witty performance, exposing the absurdities of the church of Rome. He died at Leyden in 1598.

SAINT-CYRAN (John du Verger de Houranne, abbot of), was born at Bayonne in 1581. He studied at Louvain, where he gained the friendship of Lipsius. He was distinguished by two paradoxes he maintained: one, that "a man, under certain circumstances, may kill himself;" the other, that "bishops might take up arms." The former was considered as an answer to what was called "the Royal Questions," because proposed by the king: the latter referred to "The Koran of the Bishop of Poitiers," as it was called from the bishop, Saint-Cyran's patron, having taken up arms. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, in 1643, after having been imprisoned in the Bois de Vincennes at the instigation of the cardinal Richelieu.

SAINT-JOHN (Henry), viscount Bolingbroke, born about 1672, and memorable for the part he acted as a philosopher and politician. He passed through Eton school, and went to Christ Church, Oxford, where his abilities appeared to great advantage, and made great promise of future eminence. He sat for Wotton-Bas-set in the fifth parliament of king William, and passed for a Tory in his first career, having voted with the majority against the impeachment of the king's ministers. In 1704 he was appointed secretary at war, but in 1707, when Mr. Harley gave up the seals, Mr. St. John chose to follow his fortune, and resigned the next day. Upon the former being made chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, the post of secretary of state was conferred on his friend St. John. He was in that station of the two (as he calls them himself) which prevailed for peace, and he almost singly negotiated the peace of Utrecht, for which he was considerably censured. In 1712 he was created Baron St. John of Lediard-Tregoze, and viscount Bolingbroke, and

soon after he formed the ambitious design of taking the lead of public affairs from his old friend Harley, then Earl of Oxford, which proved in the issue unfortunate to both. In 1714 the seals were taken from him, and all the papers in his office secured; on which he retired privately to France. The pretender would have engaged him in his service, but he refused the first invitation and retired into Dauphiny; but upon receiving a message from his friends, he complied with the second invitation, and took the seals of the secretary's office at Commorey, setting out immediately for the French court, to procure the necessary succours for his new master's projected invasion of England. He had already been impeached of high treason in six articles. His engagements with the pretender had the same issue, for before the end of the year 1715 the seals and papers of his office were taken from him, and several articles of accusation brought against him, in which he was impeached of treachery, incapacity, and neglect. Thus discarded, he resolved to make his peace at home if possible. He set himself earnestly about the work, and in a short time, by the mediation of the Earl of Stair, then British ambassador at the French court, obtained a pardon upon certain conditions, and in July, 1716, his father was created Baron of Battersea, and viscount St. John. He wrote several letters in answer to the charge laid upon him by the pretender, and these were answered by James Murray, afterwards made Earl of Dunbar by that prince, which are reprinted in "Tindal's continuation of Rapin's History of England." He soon after drew up a vindication of his whole conduct with respect to the Tories, in the form of a letter to Sir William Windham, written with great elegance and address, and abounding with interesting and entertaining anecdotes. His first lady being dead, he married a niece of the celebrated Mad. de Maintenon, and with her returned to his native country. He corresponded and conversed with Pope, Swift, and other learned friends; but being stimulated to resentment against Walpole for standing in the way of a full pardon, and inflamed with the idea of *a taint in his blood*, he gave his enmity against the minister full scope, and wrote papers in the Craftsman and several pamphlets decrying his administration. After a ten years spirited siege in this manner, he laid down his pen, and returned again to France, with the resolution never again

to engage in public business. He settled near Fontainebleau, where he wrote his "Letters on the Study and Use of History." Upon the death of his father he returned home again, and settled at Battersea, where he died in 1751. He bequeathed his MSS. to Mallet, who published them in a pompous manner. Being adverse to the Christian religion they were attacked by several able writers, and are now sunk into oblivion.

SAINTE-MARTHE, the name of a family in France, fruitful in men of letters. Charles, born in 1512, was remarkable for learning and eloquence, and became physician to Francis II. He published a funeral oration he made in Latin upon the death of the queen of Navarre. He died 1555. Scevole, and Louis de Marthe were twin brothers, and born at Loudon in 1571. They were historiographers of France, and worked in concert upon these productions of their pen, which have rendered them famous.

* SAINT PIERRE (Eustace de), a celebrated patriotic citizen of Calais, who offered to be one, and by that offer animated five others, to make up the number of principal inhabitants required by King Edward III. to be given up as victims for their obstinacy, in holding out so long after he had summoned the place to surrender. He appeared with his generous comrades, in their shirts before the conqueror, their necks in halters, and the keys of the city in their hands. Edward, moved by the entreaties of his queen, and touched with the heroic resolution of the patriots, pardoned them, and dismissed them with presents.

* SALADIN, a famous sultan of Egypt, renowned as a warrior and legislator, at the time of the croisades. He was defeated with great slaughter in attempting to surprize Jerusalem. In revenge he passed the Euphrates, and took several cities, and after obtaining a signal victory, beheaded all the knights templars, and those of St. John: and made himself master of Acre, Barut, and Jerusalem. He died in 1193.

SALARIO (Andrew), a painter of eminence, born at Milan in 1487, was a disciple of Leonardo da Vinci. He died at Florence, in 1559.

SALE (George), one of the principal authors of the "Universal History," but his principal work is "The Koran," commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, which he translated from the original Arabic, with explanatory notes. He died in 1736.

* **SALIMBENI** (Venura), an historical painter, born at Sienna in 1557, and died in 1613. The earl of Pembroke has a fine picture by this master, representing the descent of the Holy Ghost.

SALISBURY (John of) an English divine and historian of the 12th century, whose works, though scarce, are very curious and valuable.

SALISBURY (Robert Cecil, earl of), an English statesman, was the son of the great lord Burleigh, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Queen Elizabeth conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him secretary of state. He first proclaimed James I. for which that monarch ennobled him, and gave him the post of lord high treasurer. He died in 1612.

* **SALLENGRE** (Albert Henry de), an ingenious writer, born at the Hague in 1694. His father was receiver-general of Walloon Flanders, who sent him to Leyden; where, after finishing his education, he was admitted an advocate in the court of Holland. After the peace of Utrecht in 1713, he went to France, and afterwards visited England, where he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote commentaries upon the epistles of Ovid, and other classical works; and was writing a history of the United Provinces at the time of his death in 1723.

SALLO (Dennis de), born at Paris in 1626, was the first who projected a literary journal. This was the "Journal des Scavans," which began in 1665, and gave rise to journals of a similar kind in other countries. He died in 1669.

SALLUSTIUS (Caius Crispus) a Latin historian, born at Amiternum, of a plebeian family, 85 B. C. He was made quaestor, and a tribune of the people, but he is said not to have acquitted himself well in either of those offices. He was severe upon the vices of the nobles, but unfortunately his own life was lewd and profligate; on which account he was expelled from the senate, to which he was afterwards restored by Cæsar. When the African war was ended, Cæsar made him prætor in reward for his services to him, and sent him to Numidia, where he plundered the provinces, and returned home laden with riches. He spent the remainder of his life in indolence and luxury; and died B. C. 34. Of the many things Sallust wrote nothing remains but his "History of Catiline's Conspiracy," and of the "Jugurthine Wars," with a few orations. He had great perfection as a historian, but has been thought too

liable to censure for adopting obsolete words and quaint phrases. The best edition of Sallust are those of Haverkamp, Amsterdam, 2 vols, 4to, 1742; and of Edinburgh, 12mo, 1755.

SALMANASAR, king of Assyria, succeeded his father Tiglathphalasar, A. M. 3276. He took Samaria, and carried the people away into captivity, thereby putting an end to the kingdom of Israel. He was afterwards defeated by the Tyrians, and died 714 B. C. He was succeeded by his son Sennacherib.

SALMASIUS (Claudius), a French historian and critic, was born at Saumur in 1596. He was carefully educated by his father, who was a learned man. Afterwards he was sent to Paris, and from thence to Germany, where he spent three years, and then returned home. Several universities in Europe solicited him to settle with them, and among the rest, that of Oxford. In 1632 he went to Leyden, and in 1640 returned to France, and after residing there about three years, went again to Holland. When Charles I. was murdered, Salmasius was prevailed upon to write a book in his defence, which he accordingly did in Latin; and in 1651 Milton published a reply to it. Salmasius intended to have given an answer to Milton's book, but was taken off by death from the completion of it in 1653.

SALMON (William), a practitioner in physic, who published a number of books, particularly "The Complete Physician, or Druggist's Shop opened," and also a large herbal, in folio. His "Polygraphice," had the best sale of all his works. He died about the end of the 17th century.

SALMON (Thomas), an English historian, and the author of a Geographical Grammar in 8vo.; an examination of Burnet's History of his Own Time, and other works. He died in 1743.

SALMON (Nathaniel), brother to the above, took the degree of L. L. B. in Ben'et College, Cambridge, in 1695. After entering into orders he was made curate of Westmill, in Hertfordshire, but refusing to take the oaths to queen Anne, although he had taken them to king William, he could no longer officiate as a priest. He commenced the study of physics, and practised at St. Ives, and at Bishop's Stratford. He was author of "A survey of the Roman Stations in Britain, according to the Roman Itinerary," as also of "The Antiquities of Surry," and several other works.

SALONINA, the wife of the emperor

Gallienus, whom she accompanied in some of his expeditions. She was a great benefactress to Rome, but her virtues could not secure her from the hands of the conspirators who had murdered her husband and family about A. D. 268.

SALTER (Samuel), an English divine, was born at Norwich, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he was sent to Ben'et College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1761 he succeeded Dr. Bearcroft as master of the Charter-house, having before succeeded him in the preacher'ship. He died in 1778. Dr. Salter was a very accurate Greek scholar, of universal reading, and possessed prodigious powers of memory.

* **SALTER** (John), an officer, who by his merit raised himself from the ranks to be a major-general. The great Duke of Cumberland, then in the Guards, first noticed him, made him a serjeant in his own company, and some time after gave him a subaltern's commission. He died in 1787, at the age of 78.

SALVATOR (Rosa), an Italian painter of eminence, born at Naples in 1615. He is said to have led that wild dissipated life which he so admirably described upon canvas. His works consist mostly of landscape and small history. He also etched a great number of prints, from which he is more known than from his paintings; the latter being few in number. He died at Rome in 1673.

* **SALVI** (Giovanni), an historical painter, born near Urbino in 1504, and died in 1590. He excelled in copying the works of great masters, which he executed with surprising accuracy.

SALVI (Nicolas), an architect, born at Rome in 1699. Several monuments may be seen in that city as proofs of his skill; the most considerable is the fountain of Trevi, executed by the orders of Clement XII. Salvi died in 1751.

SALVIAN, or **SALVIANUS**, an elegant writer among those called the fathers of the church. He is supposed to have been a Gaul, from his calling Gallia his "solum patrium," though he might mean no more than that his family came from thence. He died very old, near the end of the fifth century.

SALVIATI (Francesco), a Florentine painter, born in 1510. He took the name of Salviati from a cardinal of that name who took him into his service. His manner of designing came very near Raphael's, and he performed well in fresco, distemper, and oil. He is distinguished for the grace of his naked figures, and as also for

the elegance of his drapery in others. He went to Paris where he was employed by the cardinal of Lorraine, who was not overpleased with him. He died in 1563.

SALVIATI (Gioseppe), a Venetian painter, born in 1535. He changed his family name of Porta for that of Salviati, who was his master. He was often employed in conjunction with Tintoret, and Paul Veronese. His skill was equally great in both design and colouring, and so able a mathematician, that he wrote several useful treatises in that science. He died in 1585.

SALVINI (Antoine Marie), an accomplished scholar, and professor of Greek at Florence. He translated the Iliad and Odyssey, Hesiod, Theocritus, Anacreon; with many of the inferior Greek poets, into Italian verse. He belonged to the academy of De la Crusca, and assisted greatly in the completion of that Dictionary published in six volumes. He died at Florence in 1729.

* **SAMBUCUS** (John), a physician, born at Ternaw, in Hungary, in 1531. After studying in many universities, his talents recommended him to the emperor Maximilian II. and Rodolph II. who appointed him counsellor and historiographer. He died at Vienna in 1584. He wrote the lives of the Roman emperors, and other works.

* **SAMPSON** (William), an author in the reign of king Charles I. who wrote a play entitled "The Vowbreaker." He also assisted Mr. Markham in the composition of his tragedy of "Herod and Antipater."

SAMSON (Henry) born in Northamptonshire, and educated in Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He preached, and practised physic at the same time, and died in 1705.

* **SAMSON**, the son of Manoaah, of the tribe of Dan. He was endowed with extraordinary bodily powers, by which he obtained several advantages against the Philistines. At length he fell into their hands through the treachery of his mistress Delilah, and having put out his eyes they made him work at a mill. On a public festival, when the Philistines were assembled in the temple of Dagon, Samson was sent for to shew them sport by his great strength, when laying hold of the pillars on which the building rested, he bowed himself and pulled down the whole fabric, by which himself and above 3000 persons were slain, B. C. 1117.

* **SAMUEL**, a prophet of Israel, of the tribe of Levi, consecrated Saul to be king

of that nation, and afterwards by the divine command anointed David in his father's house to that office. The books of Judges and Ruth are attributed to him. He died aged 98, B. C. 1057.

SANADON (Noel Stephen), a learned Jesuit, born at Rouen in 1676, and best known for his translation of Horace with notes. He died in 1733.

SANCHES (Antonio Nunes Ribeiro), a learned Portuguese physician, born in 1699. He studied at Leyden under the celebrated Boerhaave, who being requested by the Empress of Russia to recommend her three physicians, fixed upon Sanches as one; and by this recommendation he was appointed to the hospital at Moscow; where he remained till 1734, when he was appointed physician to the army, in which capacity he was present at the siege of Azoph. He was afterwards made first physician to the Empress, but the revolution of 1742 placing the princess Elizabeth Petrowna upon the throne, he lost all his appointments: and it was with great difficulty he avoided the fate of many of his friends who perished on the scaffold. He, however, obtained leave to retire from Russia, and disposed of his library to the academy of St. Petersburg, of which he was an honorary member. In 1747 he went to reside at Paris, where he remained till the time of his death, which happened in 1783. As an author he is well known for his "Origin of the Venereal disease."

SANCHEZ (Thomas), an illustrious Spanish Jesuit, born at Corduba in 1551, and died at Grenada in 1610. His works consist of five vols, in folio, and display uncommon learning and sagacity.

* **SANCHO**, called the Strong, king of Castille, and son of Ferdinand. He dethroned his two brothers, the kings of Galicia and of Leon, and seized upon their dominions. He was slain in 1072.

SANCHO (Ignatius), an extraordinary negro, born in 1729, on board a ship in the slave trade, a few days after it had quitted the coast of Guinea, for the Spanish West Indies. At Carthagena he was baptized by the bishop, and received the name of Ignatius. The change of climate, and the severities she endured, put a period to his mother's existence, on which his father committed suicide. He was brought to England, and experienced the kindness of the Duke of Montagu, who afforded him opportunities of instruction, inasmuch, that he wrote letters deemed worthy of making a collection, and which obtained a wonderful subscrip-

tion, and prove the writer to have possessed very uncommon talents, with a rapid and just conception: and to make naturalists less hasty in pronouncing the natives of the slave coast as a degraded and unimprovable race. Ignatius had frequent attacks of the gout and a tendency to vast corpulency, which required a more regular life than he was either accustomed to, or desirous of observing. He died of a complication of disorders in 1780. Ignatius was once disposed to try his fortune on the stage, and actually offered himself to Mr. Garrick for the performance of Othello and Oronooko, but an incorrigible defect in his articulation prevented the attempt.

SANCHONIATHON, an ancient Phœnician historian, who flourished a few years before the siege of Troy. He wrote on the "Antiquities of Phœnicia," which Philo of Biblias translated into Greek. A few fragments of this work are extant, but the question of their authenticity is still problematical.

SANCROFT (Dr. William), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Fressingfield, in Suffolk, in 1616, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. In 1649 he was ejected from his fellowship for his loyalty; on which he went abroad, and did not return till the restoration, when he became chaplain to the bishop of Durham. He was made Dean of St. Paul's after various other promotions, and gave 1400*l.* towards rebuilding that cathedral. In 1677 he was advanced to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. In 1686 he was named the first in James' commission for ecclesiastical affairs; but he declined to act in it. But though he resisted the arbitrary measures of James, he could not bring his conscience to a renunciation of his allegiance, and therefore was suspended after the revolution for not taking the oaths. He then led a retired life, and died in 1693. His sermons were published by Mr Henry Wharton.

SANCTORIUS, an ingenious medical professor, of Padua, who flourished in the beginning of the 17th century. He was the author of the curious system under the title of "Ars de Statica Medicina," and the contriver of a statical chair, by means of which, after estimating the alimeas taken in, and the sensible secretions and discharges, he was enabled to determine with wonderful exactness, the weight and quantity of insensible perspiration, as well as what kind of eatables and drinkables increased in it. He wrote also upon Le-

thotomy, and upon several other topics connected with the cure of diseases. Vanderlinden who furnishes us with a catalogue of his works, says nothing of his birth or death.

* **SANDBY** (Thomas) professor of architecture in the Royal Academy of London, was born 1721, and died June 25th, 1798.

SANDEMAN (Robert), born at Perth, in 1723, and educated in the university of St. Andrew's. In 1757 he published two volumes in answer to Hervey's "Theron and Aspasio," in which he abused several learned and pious divines. In 1766 he went over to America, where a meeting-house was erected for him, but preaching obedience and non-resistance; he was persecuted, and died in New-England in 1772.

SANDERS (Robert), a Scotch writer, born near Breadalbane about 1727. He came to London, and compiled from his own survey and the information of books, an itinerary, entitled "The complete English Traveller," in folio. He also compiled "The Newgate Calendar," and Dr. Johnson mentions him as amanuensis to Lord Lyttelton when he compiled his "History of Henry II;" but his most considerable work was his "Gaffer Greybeard," an illiberal piece, in 4 vols, 12mo. in which the most conspicuous dissenting ministers of his time are very roughly handled. He died in 1783.

SANDERS (Nicolas), a native of Charlewood, in Surry, bred at Westminster school, and afterwards a graduate in laws, of New College, Oxford. Upon the banishment of the catholic religion he was obliged to resign his royal professorship of common-law in Oxford, and went to the council of Trent. He was Pope's Nuncio in Ireland, and died there in 1580.

SANDERSON (Dr. Robert), an eminent English bishop, born in Yorkshire in 1587. At the age of 13 he was sent to Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1606. He was appointed professor of divinity at Oxford, with the canonry of Christ-church annexed; but the national disturbances prevented him from remaining above a year in that situation. Upon the parliament proposing the abolition of episcopal government as inconsistent with monarchy, the king desired Sander son to consider it, and declare his judgment. He did so, and wrote "Episcopacy, as established by law in England, not prejudicial to regal power." During the civil war he under-

went great difficulties and distresses, but the restoration of Charles II. raised him to the bishopric of Lincoln, which he held but two years and a few months, as he died at his palace at Bugden, in 1662. Among various other works he wrote his "De Juremanti Obligatione, 1647," 8vo. which was translated into English by Charles I. during his confinement in the Isle of Wight.

SANDERSON (Robert) F. A. S. usher of the court of chancery, and clerk of the chapel of the rolls. He was a laborious and learned antiquary, and assisted Mr. Rymer in publishing his "Fœdera," which he continued after that gentleman's death, beginning with the 16th volume, and ending with the 20th. He died in 1741.

* **SANDIUS** (Christopher), a famous Socinian, born in 1644, at Königsberg, in Prussia, and died at Amsterdam, in 1680. He wrote "Nucleus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ," with various other works conformable to the opinions of his sect.

SANDRART (Joachim), a German painter of considerable celebrity, born at Frankfort in 1606. He set up an academy of painting at Nuremberg, where he published several works relating to his profession, the most considerable of which was "The lives of the painters, with their Effigies." He died in 1683.

* **SANDROCOTTUS**, an Indian of a mean birth, who by the prodigy of a lion's tameness in licking the sweat from his brow as he lay asleep, conceived the event to be ominous of his future greatness. For his impertinence to Alexander he had been ordered out of his presence, and after the death of that conqueror, he actually made himself master of a part of the country in the hands of Seleucus.

SANDYS (Edwin), an English prelate, born in 1519, in Lancashire. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1533 became vice-chancellor of that university. He was appointed by queen Elizabeth and her council in 1559, to be one of the nine protestant divines who were to hold a disputation against as many of the Romish persuasion before both houses of parliament at Westminster. He was also one of the commissioners for deliberating on matters for the reformation of the church, and being well skilled in the oriental languages, was chosen with other bishops to make a new translation of the bible. In 1570 he was translated from the see of London to the archbishopric of York. He died in 1588.

SANDYS (Sir Edwin), second son of the above, was born about 1561, and edu-

cated at Oxford. He was collated to a prebend in York, which he afterwards resigned. He went abroad, and while at Paris, wrote his "Europæ Speculum." He was knighted by James I. but he afterwards opposed the court in the parliament held in 1621, and with Mr Seldon was committed into custody for a month. He died in 1629, after bequeathing 1500l. to the university of Oxford, for the endowment of a metaphysical lecture.

SANDYS (George), brother of the preceding, was born in 1577. He was an accomplished gentleman, whose knowledge was greatly extended by travelling over a great part of Europe, and the east; a relation of which journey he published in folio, in 1615. He also translated Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and Mr. Dryden called him the best versifier of the age. Mr. Pope mentions him with no less respect in his notes to the *Iliad*. He died in 1643.

SANNAZARIUS (James), an Italian poet of great wit, and noble birth, was born in 1458, and died at Naples in 1530. His Latin poems have been often printed.

* SANNYRION, a tragic poet of Athens, was the author of many dramatic pieces, one of which was entitled *Io*, and another *Danae*.

SANSON (Nicholas), a famous French geographer, born at Abbeville, in Picardy, 1600. He was so indefatigable in his labours that he laid down almost 300 large maps of places; ancient and modern. The Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin shewed him great marks of kindness, and the latter appointed him royal geographer. He died in 1667.

* SANSOVINO (James, called *Fatti*) an eminent sculptor and architect, born at Florence in 1479. The mint, and the library of St. Marc at Venice, are magnificent specimens of his skill in one of these arts. He enjoyed so great a reputation in this city, that when a general tax was imposed upon its inhabitants, he and Titian were the only two exempted from its operation. He died there at the age of 91.

SANTEUL (John Baptist de), an excellent Latin poet, born at Paris in 1630. He was educated in the college of Lewis the Great, after which he applied himself wholly to the study of poetry. Lewis XIV. gave him a pension which he held till his death in 1697.

* SANTERRE (John Baptist), an eminent French portrait painter, born in 1657, and died in 1717.

SANTI *di Titi*, an historical and portrait

painter, born at Florence in 1538, and died in 1603. There are some beautiful pictures by him in his native city.

* SANZ (N.), a Spanish dominican, who went out as a missionary to China, in 1715, and was made a bishop by the pope, who afterwards constituted him apostolic vicar for the province of Fokien. He was beheaded in a persecution which raged against the Christians at Macao in 1747.

* SAPOR I. king of Persia, succeeded his father Artaxerxes, about A. D. 238. He enlarged his dominions by taking Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, and made the emperor Valerian prisoner, but Odenatus defeated Sapor in his turn, and soon after the Persian monarch was assassinated by his own subjects, A. D. 273.

* SAPOR II. succeeded his father Hormisdas. He was a very active and warlike prince, and proved very troublesome to the Romans. He died A. D. 380, after a reign of 70 years.

* SAPOR III. son of the preceding, succeeded his uncle Artaxerxes in 384. He had not the glory of his predecessors, and was constrained to sue for peace to Theodosius the Great. He died in 389.

SAPPHO, of Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, excelled in lyric poetry, inasmuch, that she was called the tenth muse. The Mityleneans testified their admiration of her by stamping her image upon their money. Her poems which were wholly amatory, were distinguished by delicacy, sweetness, and harmony. It is from her that the *sapphic* verse derives its name. Sappho was suspected of loving women with an unnatural passion, inasmuch, that Ovid introduces her making a sacrifice to Phaon of her female paramours; which shews also that her love for her own sex did not stand in the way of that for the other. With this Phaon she became desperately enamoured, and did all she could, but in vain, to win him; upon which she took the dreadful leap from the promontory of Leucas into the sea. She flourished about 600 B. C. Fragments of her poems are still extant.

SARASIN (John Francis), a French author, born at Hermanville, in the neighbourhood of Caen, about 1604. He was a man of lively imagination and ready wit. His death, which happened in 1654, is supposed to have been occasioned by the prince of Conti turning him out of doors on being acquainted with his venal transactions in the marriage between his highness and the niece of Mazarin. He published in his life-time, "Discours de la

Tragedie," and "*l'Histoire du Siege de Dunkerque.*" Menage published a volume of his works after his death.

SARDANAPALUS, a famous Assyrian king, noted for luxury, effeminacy, and indolence, abandoning himself to the most shameful pleasures, whereby he became contemptible to his generals, who conspired to dethrone him. The insurgents were defeated in three battles, but in the fourth, he was beaten, and besieged in the city of Ninus for two years. Despairing of an escape, he burned himself in his palace, and the conspirators divided the empire among them. This event happened 820 B. C.

SARJEANT (John), a Romish priest, whose real name was Smith. He was born in Lincolnshire about 1621, and educated at Cambridge. Afterwards he became secretary to the bishop of Durham, but in 1642 he went to Lisbon, and changed his religion. In 1652 he returned to England, and wrote some books against the protestant religion. He died after the restoration.

SARTO (Andre de) so named from being the son of a taylor, was born at Florence in 1478, and died in 1530. He was esteemed an excellent painter, particularly for the delicacy of his drapery, correctness of design, and above all for his faithfulness in copying.

* **SATURNINUS (Pompeius)** spoken of by Pliny with approbation as an historian, poet, and orator, under the reign of Trajan. Pliny always consulted the opinion of this writer before he published his compositions.

SATURNINUS, the name of a heretic of the second century, and the founder of a sect.

* **SATURNINUS (P. Sempronius)** a Roman general, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by his troops in the reign of Valerian, but soon after his soldiers murdered him on account of the severity of his discipline, A. D. 262.

* **SATURNINUS (Sextus Junius)**, a Gaul, who was highly in friendship with the emperor Aurelian. He was forced by his own soldiers to assume the title of emperor at Alexandria, but Probus marching against him, he put an end to himself at Apamea.

SAVAGE (Richard), an unfortunate English poet, was the natural son of the countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers, for that lady confessed the adultery, in order to be divorced from lord Macclesfield. This declaration she made

on the day of his birth, January 16th, 1697. She then resolved to discard the fruit of her illicit love totally, and committed him to the care of a poor woman, with the injunction never to inform him of his birth. She also prevented the earl of Rivers from leaving him a legacy of 6000l. by informing him that the child was dead. At a proper age he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but how long he remained at the last does not appear. On the death of his nurse he found some papers which disclosed to him the circumstance of his origin. He then tried, but in vain, to rouse the feelings of his mother; and being reduced to great straits, he commenced writer for the stage, and produced his "*Sir Thomas Overbury.*" His life, however, was very irregular, and having in a drunken fray killed a man, he was condemned to die, a sentence which his mother endeavoured to get executed. But some of his friends interfered so effectually, as to procure a reprieve. On recovering his liberty, lord Tyrconnel took him into his family, but he did not long remain in this situation, and was again plunged into all the extremity of want. Queen Caroline settled on him a pension of 50l. a year, which ceasing at her death, his friends exerted themselves in his behalf, and sent him into Wales with an intention of allowing him a salary sufficient for his maintenance. There he wrote a tragedy, and set out for London to get it performed; but stopping at Bristol in his way, he got into debt, and was thrown into prison, where he died in 1743. The best of his poems is "*The Bastard.*" All his works were printed in 2 vols, 8vo. with his life, written by Dr. Johnson.

SAVAGE (John), an English divine, and D. D. was lecturer of St. George, Hanover-square, and rector of Clothall, Hertfordshire. He was very fond of attending Westminster-school, where he had been bred, and when he died in 1747, the scholars erected a monument to his memory in the cloisters, by a subscription among themselves.

SAVARY (James), a French writer on trade and commerce. He drew up in one volume general instructions relative to the commerce of France with other nations, under the title of "*Le Parfait Négociant,*" &c.; to the eighth edition of which, his son Philemon added considerably. The work has been translated into almost every European language. He died in 1690. His two sons became

amous in the same way as their father, and one of them completed an universal dictionary of commerce; in folio.

SAVARY (N.), born at Vitre, in Brittany. He made a voyage to Egypt in 1776, where he remained three years acquiring a knowledge of the manners of the inhabitants, as also of the Arabic tongue. He travelled over most of the islands in the Archipelago, carefully examining every thing connected with antiquity. He wrote letters on Egypt, also letters on Greece, and translated the Koran; to which he prefixed the life of Mohammed. He died at Paris in 1788.

* **SAVERY (Roland)**, a French painter, born at Cambray in 1576, and died in 1639. He painted landscapes, which he adorned with figures in an excellent style.

SAVILE (Sir Henry), a learned Englishman, born at Bradley, in Yorkshire, in 1349, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, after which he went on his travels. In 1585 he was made warden of Merton College, and in 1596 provost of Eton. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He founded two professorships at Oxford, one of astronomy and another of geometry. He also gave several valuable bequests to that learned seminary, and died in 1621. Sir Henry published an excellent edition of St. Chrysostom's works in 8 vols. folio; a translation of Tacitus; a View of Military Matters, and several other learned works.

* **SAVILE (Thomas)**, younger brother of Sir Henry, was fellow of Merton College, and after travelling into foreign countries was chosen fellow of Eton. He was also a man of great learning, and some of his letters are in print.

SAVILE (George), Marquis of Halifax, born in the county of York, about 1630, and distinguished for his assistance in the restoration. He was created a peer in consideration of his services to the crown; and in 1672 obtained a seat in the privy council, from which he was afterwards removed for opposing the measures of the court. He voted against the duke of York's exclusion bill; and upon the arrival of the prince of Orange, he was sent by the king, with the earls of Rochester and Godolphin, to treat with him. In the convention-parliament he was chosen speaker of the house of lords, and strenuously supported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the conjunctive sovereignty of the prince and princess, upon whose accession he was made privy seal, as he had been under

James. But in the session of 1689, upon the enquiry into the authors of the persecutions against lord Russell, Algernon Sydney, &c. the marquis having concurred in these councils in 1683, now quitted the court, and became a zealous opposer of the measures of government till his death, which happened in 1695. He wrote Advice to a Daughter, Maxims of State, and several other pieces, which were printed together in 1717, 8vo. There have been some other tracts printed since these, as the Character of Charles II. Historical Observations on the Reigns of the three first Edwards, &c.

* **SAVILE (Sir George)**, baronet, of Yorkshire; a public spirited and patriotic English senator, who died in 1784, aged 59.

* **SAUL**, king of Israel, was the son of Kish, a rich man of Gibeah, and of the tribe of Benjamin. He was anointed king by Samuel, 1095, B. C. He obtained signal advantages over the Philistines and Amalekites, but having offered sacrifice without waiting for Samuel, and spared the spoil contrary to the divine command, the prophet informed him that the sceptre would be taken from him. Being jealous of David, his successor, he endeavoured several times to take his life; and at last slew himself on being defeated by the Philistines.

* **SAUNDERS (Charles)**, was a gentleman of wit in the reign of Charles II. While he was king's scholar at Westminster he wrote a play, called "Tamerlane the Great." Mr. Banks complimented the author in some verses prefixed to it. The time of his death is not known.

SAUNDERS (Richard), an empiric and pretender to astrology, who wrote two or three tracts upon those illusive sciences "Phyognomie and Chiromancie." He died in 1680.

* **SAUNDERS (Sir Edmund)**, a person who rose to be a judge from being a common beggar. A lawyer of Clement's Inn discerning in him signs of genius, took him as a servant, and having given him an education made him his clerk. His abilities enabled him to make a rapid progress; and at length Charles II. made him chief justice of the court of king's bench. He died in 1683.

SAUNDERSON (Dr. Nicholas), professor of mathematics at Cambridge, was born in 1682. The small-pox deprived him of his sight while an infant, so that he was as unacquainted with the nature of colours as if he had been born blind.

Notwithstanding this, he acquired a knowledge of the learned languages, and by hearing the works of Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantus, read to him in their original Greek, and being further aided by an uncommon strong memory, he attained the highest pitch of mathematical fame. His unhappy condition procured him many friends, and he was invited to Cambridge, not as a scholar, but as a master; where he taught "The philosophy and optics of Newton," to a crowded audience. The queen granted a mandate for making him a master of arts, in order that he might be qualified for Lucasian professor of the mathematics, to which office he was elected in 1711. In 1728 George II. created him doctor of laws by royal mandate. He died in 1739. His elements of algebra were published at Cambridge in two vols. 4to, 1740.

SAVONAROLA, an Italian monk of the order of St. Dominick, was born in 1452. He distinguished himself by the austerity of his manners, and his zeal against the vices of the clergy, and having pretended to divine revelations, Alexander VI. was glad of the occasion to put him to death, which happened in 1498. He wrote many books on morality and practical religion.

SAURIN (James), an eminent French divine, was born at Nismes in 1677, and died at the Hague in 1730. He abandoned his study for some time to carry arms, and made a campaign in lord Galloway's company, who gave him an ensigncy. He returned home, and resumed his studies with considerable advantage and speed, distinguishing himself greatly for an harmonious voice and an unaffected eloquent style. He was advised to draw up a "Treatise on Education," which he dedicated to the young princes. He published five volumes of sermons which have been translated into English; also, a volume of discourses on the most memorable events of the Old and New Testament.

SAURIN (Joseph), a French mathematician, born in 1659 at Courtufon, in the principality of Orange. He entered into orders, and became minister of Eure, in Normandy, but giving offence to the higher personages by a sermon he preached, was compelled to fly to Geneva. He afterwards turned Roman Catholic, and attained a pension from the king and a seat in the academy of sciences. He contributed many papers to the "Journal des Sçavans," and held a literary contro-

verfy with Rousseau. He died at Paris in 1737.

SAURIN (Bernard Joseph), son of the preceding, counsellor and member of the French academy. He was the author of several dramatic pieces; the first of his tragedies is *Spartacus*, performed in 1760; and of his comedies, *l'Anglomane*. Among his illustrious friends were Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Helvetius, the last of whom settled a pension of a thousand crowns upon him, giving him up the principal upon his marriage, which he contracted with a lady much younger than himself. His works called "Theatre de Saurin," were printed in Paris the year after his death, which happened in 1782.

* SAUSSURE (Horace Benedict de), an eminent naturalist, was born at Geneva in 1740. His first study was botany, and this brought him acquainted with Haller, for whom he entertained a great veneration. In 1760 he published a small piece, entitled "Observations on the skin of Leaves;" and the next year he was made professor of philosophy at Geneva. Intent upon his favourite pursuit he made many excursions among the Alps, and extended his travels into foreign countries to improve himself in natural history. In 1786 he resigned his professorship on account of his growing infirmities. He died after a lingering illness in 1796. His Travels in the Alps will perpetuate his memory as long as those mountains shall attract the notice of mankind.

* SAUVAGES (François Boissier de), a French physician, born in 1706. His abilities procured him the professorships of medicine and botany in the university of Montpellier, and he was regarded as the Boerhaave of that country. He died in 1767. His works are very numerous, the chief are: 1. *Theoria Febris*, 1738, 12mo. 2. *Nosologia Methodica*, 5 vols. 8vo. 1763. 3. *Physiologiae Mechanicae Elementæ*, 1755, 12mo.

SAUVEUR (Joseph), an able French mathematician, born at La Fleche, in 1653. He was dumb till he was seven years of age, and then the organs of speech were so imperfectly unfolded that he was never able to speak well. He shewed an early turn for mathematics, and this study he cultivated with uncommon success; for during his course of philosophy at the Jesuits' College, he learned the first six books of Euclid without a master. He was very soon enabled to teach his favourite science, and at the age of twenty had prince Eugene for a

Scholar. In 1686 he was made mathematical professor of the Royal College. He wrote a treatise on fortification, and another on music, besides several papers in the memoirs of the academy of sciences. He died in 1716.

SAWYER (Sir Robert), an eminent English judge, who died in 1692.

SAXE (Maurice Count), born at Dresden, in 1696, was the natural son of Frederick Augustus II. king of Poland. He discovered an early genius for warlike exercises, neglecting every other study, and even the acquirement of any other language than French, that he might more profitably pursue the science of tactics. He made several campaigns with his father in Poland, and served so early as 1709, in the Netherlands, under prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, and afterwards in the war against the Swedes in Pomerania. Upon the peace of Utrecht he went to France, when the duke of Orleans engaged him to enter into his army, by offering him the brevet of *maréchal-de-camp*. In 1722 he obtained a regiment in France, and undertook to discipline it himself after a new manner entirely his own. At this time the states of Courland elected him their sovereign, upon which Poland and Russia took up arms against him, and the Czarina sent his rival Menzikoff to Mittaw to besiege him in his palace. He made a gallant defence in his castle, but not having troops to resist the accumulating forces of the two hostile powers, he was obliged to withdraw himself in 1729, and abandon his government. The Count now applied himself to the study of the mathematics, and composed his "Reveries." Upon the death of his father he joined Marshal Berwick upon the Rhine, who observed to him, "Count, I was going to send for 3000 men to attack the enemy at Etlingen, but you alone are equal to that number." He was at the siege of Philippsburg, and performed various exploits, for the reward of which he was made lieutenant-general in 1734. In 1741 the count took Prague by escalade, and a few days afterwards the fortified town of Agria. In 1744 he was made a marshal of France, and had the chief command of an army in Flanders. He fought the battle of Fontenoy, though so ill at the time, as to be carried in a litter from post to post; after which, he took several important towns. The year before the conclusion of the war, the king of France made him marshal of all his armies, and appointed him governor of

all the conquered places in the Low Countries. He died in 1750.

SAXO (Grammaticus), the birth-place of this historian, like that of Homer, has been the subject of much controversy; though Saxo himself calls the Danes his countrymen, and speaking of their kings, terms them, "our kings." This name of Grammaticus was titular, expressive of his literary attainments. He wrote the history of Denmark, and died in 1208.

SAY (Samuel), an English poet, born in 1675, and died in 1743. His poems have been printed in one volume 4to.

SCALA (Barthelemi), an Italian statesman and man of letters, born about 1424. He was the son of a miller; but being patronized by the family of the Medici, he acquired a good education, and was raised to several great posts. He died in 1487. He wrote a history of Florence.

SCALIGER (Julius Cæsar), a profound scholar, born in 1484, at the castle of Ripa, in the territory of Verona. Various accounts are given of his first setting out in life; but whatever was his first employment, he carried arms very young, and was chosen by the emperor Maximilian to be one of his pages. He afterwards acquired great reputation in the belles lettres and in the sciences. He studied and practised physic at Agen, where at the age of 42 he married a young lady, by whom he had 15 children. He lived by the profession of medicine, but his main pursuit was learning. He made himself master of Greek, French, German, Italian and Sclayonic, and though he did not publish any work till he was 47, yet he soon established a high reputation in the republic of letters. He died of a dysury in 1558, leaving many works behind him.

SCALIGER (Joseph Justus), son of the above, was born at Agen in 1540, and learnt the elements of the Latin tongue at Bourdeaux. He had as great parts as his father, but infinitely more learning, having been trained to it from his infancy. He went to Paris the year after his father's death, with a design of applying to the Greek language; but finding that in the usual course he should be a long while in gaining his point, he shut himself up in his closet, resolving to make use of no master but himself; and having hastily ran over the Greek conjugations began to read Homer, with a translation, and understood him perfectly in a short time. From this reading he formed to himself a grammar; then proceeding to the other

Greek poets, and next to the historians and orators, he gained in the space of two years a perfect knowledge of the language. He afterwards turned his thoughts to the Hebrew, which he also learned in the same manner with great facility. His works, which are numerous, shew great erudition, particularly his "*Opus de Emendatione Temporum*." He died at Leyden in 1609.

* SCAMOZZI (Vincent) a celebrated architect, born at Vicenza, in 1552, and died at Venice in 1616. He travelled through most parts of Europe for improvement, and was greatly employed in the most capital cities of Italy. He wrote a work, entitled, "*Idea della Architettura Universale*," 2 vols. folio, 1615, Venice.

* SCANDERBEG, or George Castriot, king of Albania, a province dependant on the grand seignior, was born in 1404, and delivered by his father John Castriot, with his three brothers, as hostages to the sultan, Amurath II. who poisoned the rest, but spared him on account of his youth. Amurath caused him to be circumcised, and gave him the command of some troops, with the title of Sangiak. On hearing of the death of his father in 1432, he formed the design of recovering the throne of his ancestors, and establishing the independence of his country. Being some time after sent against the Hungarians he revolted and joined Huniade Corvinus, and having seized the sultan's secretary, he made him sign an order as from his master to the governor of Croia, the capital of Albania, to deliver up to him that place, whither he repaired, and succeeded. Thus having recovered his inheritance he bade defiance to the whole Ottoman power, and defeated all the armies which were sent against him. At length the sultan Mahomet II. was glad to make peace in 1461. This renowned hero died full of glory six years afterwards; and on hearing of this event Mahomet exclaimed, in a fit of joy, "What can hinder me from finishing the destruction of the christians now they have lost their sword and their shield?"

SCAPULA (John), a learned man of the 16th century, studied at Lausanne, and was employed in the printing-house of Henry Stephens, and whilst engaged in correcting his "*Treasure of the Greek Tongue*," Scapula secretly abridged it, and published it in the form of a dictionary in 1580, which ruined Stephens.

SCARBOROUGH (Sir Charles), a learned physician, in the reigns of Charles II.

James II. and William III. to each of whom he was first physician. He succeeded Dr. Harvey, as lecturer on anatomy and surgery, and published several books on his own profession. He died in 1693.

SCARRON (Paul), a celebrated comic writer, born at Paris in 1610. He was made canon of Mans, and on removing from thence in 1638 to a damp situation, he lost the use of his limbs; notwithstanding which, his burlesque humour never forsook him, his house being always the rendezvous for men of wit. In 1651 he married M. d'Aubigne, afterwards the famous Madam de Maintenon, when only 16 years old. He died at Paris in 1660. His best piece is his "*Comical Romance*;" his "*Eneide Travestie*" is full of buffoonery, and in that quality might have disconcerted the gravity of Virgil.

SCHAAF (Charles), born in 1646, at Nuys, in the electorate of Cologne. He was professor of the oriental languages at Leyden, where he died at the age of 83 by a stroke of apoplexy. His "*Grammatica Chaldaica and Syriaca*" is his principal work.

* SCHAGEN (Gilles), a Dutch painter, born at Alkmaar in 1616. He resided a considerable time at Paris, where he acquired great reputation as a portrait and historical painter. He died in 1668.

SCHALCKEN (Godfrey), an eminent Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1643. He was a disciple of Gerard Douw, whose style he happily adopted. He resided for some time in London, and painted the portrait of king William III. by candle-light, the king holding the candle himself. He was equally skilful in historical painting, and died in 1706.

* SCHATEN (Nicolas), a jesuit, celebrated for his History of Lower Germany, a work accounted exact, and abounding with interesting researches. He died at the end of the last century.

SCHAEFFER (John) born at Straßburg in 1621, and being driven out of his own country by the wars, was made professor of eloquence and politics at Upsal. He afterwards became librarian of the university of that city, and honorary professor royal of the law of nature and nations. He died in 1679, after publishing "*De militia Navali Veterum*," with many other learned works.

* SCHEGKIUS (James) born at Schorn-dorf, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. He professed medicine 13 years in the city of Tübingen, after having been some time professor of philosophy. He wrote "*De*

animæ Principatu: an Cordi, an cerebro, tribuandus," with several other works in philosophy, medicine, and theology.

SCHEINER (Christopher), mathematician and confessor to the archduke of Austria, was born in Schwaben, 1573, at in Swabia, and died at Nice in 1650. He supported a middle system, between that of Copernicus and Tycho. He was the first who discerned spots in the sun, and in 1630, published in folio, his work "*Rosa Ursina, five fol ex admirando facularum & macularum suarum phænomeno varius; nec non circa centrum suum & axem fixum, ab ortu in occasum, conversione quasi menstrua, supra polos proprios, libris iv. mobilis ostensus.*"

* **SCHELLINKS** (William), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1631, and died in 1678. He painted history and landscape, but chiefly excelled in representing sea-ports. His greatest work is a picture of Charles II. embarking for England at the restoration, in which is a great number of figures well grouped.

* **SCHELLINKS** (Daniel), younger brother of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1633, and died in 1701. He painted landscapes, and had the reputation of being a good artist.

* **SCHICKARD** (William), professor of Hebrew in the university of Tübingen, died of the plague in 1635, aged 43. He is the author of an esteemed Hebrew grammar, entitled "*Horologium Schickardi,*" and of some other learned works, as "*De Jure regio Judæorum,*" Leipzig, 1674, 4to, and "*Series Regum Persiæ, Tubing.*" 1621, 4to.

* **SCHENCK** (Martin), distinguished himself as an officer in several brilliant actions, fighting at one time under Philip II. and at another for the Dutch; for he was venal and unprincipled enough to fight for or against, as he was best paid. He is said never to have fought better, or with more prudence than when drunk. He lost his life in the Rhine, attempting to possess himself of Nimeguen.

SCHIAVONE (Andrea) a painter, born in 1522 at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, and died at Venice in 1582. He learnt the art from necessity, and this hard lot hindered him from acquiring every part of it. His designs are imperfect, but this defect did not prevent him from being placed in the rank of the most celebrated artists. He had great taste in drapery, and his attitudes were well chosen. Tintoret had one of Schiavone's pictures before him always while he was painting.

* **SORDONE** (Bartelemi), an history

and portrait painter, was born at Modena in 1560, and studied in the school of the Caracci; but he afterwards adopted the manner of Correggio. His genius was elevated, and his style of painting admirable, but having contracted a habit of gaming, he neglected his art. He died in 1616.

* **SCHILLING** (Diebold), a native of Soleure, in Switzerland, was made greffier of one of the tribunals of the city of Berne, in the 15th century. He has left a history, in German, of the war of the Swiss against Charles le Temeraire, duke of Burgundy, published for the first time at Berne in 1743, in folio. The author was in almost every one of the battles he describes.

* **SCHLICHTINGIUS** (Jonas de Bukowic), a Socinian writer, born in 1596, in Poland, where he exercised the ministry till he was driven from thence by the diet of Warfaw in 1647. He then retired to Muscovy, and finally settled at Zullichaw, where he died in 1661. He was a restless man, and of a strong controversial spirit. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in folio, 1666.

SCHMIDT (Erasmus) born at Delitzsch, in Misnia, 1560. He was professor of Greek and mathematics at Wirtemberg, where he died in 1637. He has left an edition of Pindar, 1616, in 4to, with a commentary.

* **SCHMIDT** (Sebastian), professor of oriental languages at Strasburgh, died in 1697.

SCHMIDT (George Frederic) a celebrated engraver, born at Berlin in 1712, and died in that city in 1775. He went when very young to Paris, to perfect himself in the art; and was received as a member of the royal academy, although they made a rule not to admit protegés. He excelled chiefly in engraving portraits.

SCHOEFFLIN (John Daniel), born at Sulzbouurg, in the Brisgaw, in 1694, and professor of history in the lutheran university of Strasburgh, where he died in 1771. The professorship of history at Francfort on the Oder had been offered to him; the Czarina invited him to another at St. Petersburg, with the title of historiographer royal; Sweden offered him the same professorship at Upsal, formerly held by Schieffer and Boecler, his countrymen; and the university of Leyden named him successor to the learned Vitriarius, but he preferred Strasburgh to all of them. In 1725 he pronounced a congratulatory oration before king Stanislaus, in the

name of the university, on the marriage of his daughter with the king of France.

SCHÖMBERG (Frederic duke of) born in 1608. He served first in the army of the United Provinces, and became the confidant of William II. Prince of Orange. He entered into the service of France, and as a general was ranked next to the great Condé and Turenne, being raised to the dignity of a marshal. He offered his services in 1659 to Charles II. in order to restore him to the throne of England; but France sent him to Lisbon against the Spaniards, and his conduct was so much approved of by the Portuguese, that they created him a grandee, with a pension of 5000*l*. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he quitted France, and after visiting different countries, he settled in Brandenburg, but when the prince of Orange was preparing his expedition, he entered into his service, and accompanied him. At the Revolution he was naturalized, and created knight of the garter, and soon after he was made an English peer, by the title of the duke of Schomberg. The house of commons also voted him 100,000*l*. He was sent with a force to reduce Ireland, where by a misdirected but fatal shot, from a French regiment of refugee protestants in his own army, he was killed, and buried in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin.

SCHÖNER (John), an eminent German mathematician, born at Carlsbadt, in Franconia, in 1477. He was chosen to the professorship of mathematics at Nuremberg, when very young, and acquired great celebrity by his astronomical tables. He died in 1547.

* SCHOONJANS (Anthony), an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp, born in 1665, and died in 1726. He spent a great part of his time in Italy, after which he settled at Vienna, where he received great favours from the emperor Leopold I. He painted many fine altar pieces for the churches in Austria.

* SCHOONFIELD (John Henry), a German painter, born at Bibrach in 1619. He visited Italy for improvement, and acquired an excellent style of painting. Some fine pictures of his ornament the churches and state house of Augsburg. He died in 1689.

SCHOREL (John), a Dutch painter, born in 1466, at a village of his name near Alkmaar, in North-Holland, and studied for some time under Albert Druer. Adrian VI. made him superintendent of the works at Belvidere. He was not less

eminent as a poet, musician, and master of languages; than as a painter. He died in 1562.

SCHÖTTUS (Andrew), a learned Jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1552. He studied at Louvain, and afterwards went to Paris, from whence he travelled into Spain, and was made Greek professor at Toledo. He died at Antwerp in 1629.

SCHREVELIUS (Cornelius), a laborious critic, born at Haerlem in 1615. He printed several editions of classic authors, under the title of "Variorum," but his best work is his Greek and Latin Lexicon. He died in 1667.

SCHULEMBOURG (Matthias John, count of), a general in the service of the king of Poland, was born in 1661. He was at the battle of Malplaquet, and prince Eugene conceived a high esteem for him from witnessing his great personal bravery. He afterwards entered into the service of Venice, and defended Corfu against the Turks, whom he obliged to raise the siege with considerable loss. He visited England from affection for his sister, the countess of Kendal, when George I. received him at court with gracious marks of regard; but he returned to Venice, and died there in 1743.

SHULTENS (Albert), a German, distinguished for his great skill in Arabic. He was chosen professor of the oriental languages at Franeker, and afterwards taught them at Leyden till his death, which happened in 1741.

SCHURMAN (Anna Maria de), a learned and accomplished lady, was born at Cologne, of a noble protestant family, in 1607. In her infancy she exhibited a fine genius for the sciences of music, painting, sculpture, and engraving. Her hand writing was also very beautiful. She acquired a knowledge not only of the modern, but ancient languages, as the Latin, Greek, and oriental. Her modesty would have kept her merit in obscurity, if Rivetus, Spanheim, and Vossius, had not brought her forward on the theatre of the world. These, and other learned men, held a conference with her, and spread her fame throughout Europe. About 1650 she made a visible change in her religious system. She no longer attended public worship, which occasioned a report that she was inclined to popery, but the fact was, she had attached herself to the doctrines of Lahadie, and afterwards accompanied him wherever he went. She resided sometime with him at Altona, and was with him at his death

in 1674. She then went to Wiewart in Friesland, where Penn the quaker visited her in 1677. She died there in 1678. Her works were printed in a small volume in 1648, under the title of A. M. a Schurnan Opuscula, Hebræa, Græca, Latina, Gallica; prosaica & metrica.

* SCHUT (Cornelius), an historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1600, and died in 1660. He painted chiefly sacred subjects in a grand style.

* SCHUUR (Theodore Vander), a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1628. He studied at Paris under Sebastian Bourdon, after which he visited Italy, and finally settled in his native city. He died in 1705. He always enriched his back grounds with noble remains of Greek and Roman antiquities.

SCHWARTZ (Bertholet), born at Friburgh, in Germany, is said to have been the discoverer of that fatal composition, gunpowder, as he was making some chemical experiments in prison. He was a cordelier, and lived at the end of the 13th century.

* SCHWARTZ (Cornelius), an historical painter, born at Ingoldstadt, in 1550. He improved himself so much in Italy, as to be called the German Raphael. His most capital works are in the palace of Munich. He died in 1594.

* SCHYNDAL (Bernard), a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem, in 1659. He delighted in painting merry-makings, as shepherds feasts, ale-houses, &c. He died in 1716.

SCIOPIUS (Gaspar), born in the upper palatinate, in 1576, who so early as at 16, had the reputation of being a good author. He is, however, represented as a very bad man, and was certainly of a spiteful disposition, and given to slander. He was nicknamed the "Grammatical Cur." His slander did not spare the best writers of Rome, not Cicero himself, whom he accuses of improprieties and barbarisms. This extraordinary person went from Altdorf, where he last studied, to Verona, in Italy, and published at Ferrara, a panegyric upon the king of Spain, and pope Clement VIII. He turned Roman Catholic, and wrote numerous treatises under fictitious names against the Jesuits. He wrote also against the protestants, but afterward returned to their communion, and died in 1649.

* SCIPIO (Publius Cornelius), of the noble Cornelian family, who obtained the name of *Scipio*, which signifies a stick or crutch, because he was wont to guide his blind father. At 17 years of age he

distinguished himself at the battle of Te-
fin, and at 24 conquered Spain from the Carthaginians; and in the same day beat their army, and took New Carthage. He was made consul 205 years B. C. and immediately passed over to Africa, where he conquered Asdrubal, and overcame Syphax, king of Numidia. The battle of Zama where he defeated Hannibal, produced a peace, highly advantageous for the Romans; and the conqueror was honoured with a triumph, and the surname *Africanus*. He was a second time made consul, but met with opposition at home; he therefore went into Asia, and imposed his own terms upon Antiochus. On his return to Rome he was accused of peculation, and this at the instance of Cato, who maintained that "Victories ought not to cover the crimes of generals." He was cited three times before the people; the last time he was not present, but had retired to his villa, where he died B. C. 180. He had the reputation of being as chaste as he was magnanimous, and that character he merited for his conduct to the beautiful young Spaniard affianced to Allutius. There were several Scipios, as Lucius Cornelius, surnamed *Asiaticus*, brother of Africanus; Publius Æmilius, surnamed Scipio Africanus the younger, son of Paulus Æmilus, and adopted by Scipio Africanus's son; as also Scipio Nasica, cousin of the first Africanus, who lived in private.

SCIATER (William), an English divine, educated at Eton, and afterwards at King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D. D. He was author of "Commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans and Thessalonians," and died at Pitinister in 1627.

* SCOPAS, a celebrated architect and sculptor, of the isle of Paros, who flourished B. C. 430. He built the famous Mausoleum for Artemisia, in honour of her husband. His chief work, however, was a Venus, which he carried to Rome, and which was esteemed superior to that of Praxiteles.

* SCORZA (Sembaldo), a painter and engraver, born at Vollaggio, and died in 1631, aged 41. He engraved after the designs of Albert Durer, with great exactness. As a painter he excelled in representations of animals and flowers.

SCOT (Reynolds), born in Kent, about the year 1545, and sent to Oxford, but returned thence without taking a degree. He combated the absurd doctrine of witchcraft, in a work entitled "The Discovery of Witchcraft," explaining the practices and cheats of conjurors, enchanters, and

foothlayers, with the delusions of astrology, alchemy, legerdemain, and other deceits of a like nature; at the same time recommending compassion to be used to the poor creatures accused as witches. This work was sharply animadverted on by many learned men, and James I. wrote a long answer to it under the title of *Demonomie*. Scot died in 1599.

* **SCOTLAND.** This part of the island of Great Britain was by the antient ~~scalled~~ Caledonia, and the inhabitants Caledones, who were of Celtic origin, and probably those tribes of the Britons who had travelled the farthest northward. In the 4th century they were denominated Picts and Scots. In 85 Agricola subdued the whole of this part of the island, but retained only that tract which is south of the Forth and Clyde. In 121 Adrian relinquished more, building a wall from the Solway Frith to the river Tyne. In 144 the Romans extended their boundaries as far as the wall of Agricola; but Severus thought proper to content himself with the boundary of Adrian. On the Romans quitting the island in 410, the Scots recovered all that which is now called Scotland, and even extended their conquests far to the south. About 839 the Picts were wholly reduced by Kenneth II. the first sole king of Scotland. In 1296 Edward I. king of England conquered this country, and the English were not quite expelled till 1314. In 1602 James VI. succeeded to the throne of England, and in 1707 the two crowns were united by act of parliament.

SCOTT (Dr. John), a learned divine, born at Chippenham, Wiltshire, 1638. He attacked the encroachments of Popery under Charles II. and James II. with great warmth; but his greatest work is entitled "*The Christian Life*," which is an inestimable treatise of practical divinity. He died in 1694.

* **SCOTT (John)**, an English poet, was born in 1730. In 1760 he published four elegies descriptive and moral, which obtained the approbation of Dr. Young. In 1782 he published a volume of poems; besides which he wrote some ingenious essays in fugitive miscellanies. He died in 1783.

* **SCOTT (Samuel)**, an English painter, whose sea pieces and views are truly admirable, and rank the artist next to Vanderelde. Sir Edward Walpole possessed several of his largest works. He died in 1772.

SCOTT (Daniel), a learned author and critic, who received the first part of his education at Tewkesbury, and finished it

at Utrecht, where he took the degree of LL. D. He published in 1745, an appendix to H. Stephens's *Greek Lexicon*, in two vols. folio. He also wrote some theological treatises.

SCOTT (Michael), knighted by king Alexander III. of Scotland, because he fought as a volunteer at the battle of Largs in 1260. He was sent to Norway to conduct the grand-daughter of that unfortunate monarch to Scotland, but died soon after his return about the year 1252. Some fragments of his writings are in existence.

SCOTT (David), born near Haddington, in East Lothian, 1675. He attached himself to the royal family of Stuart, and refused to take the oaths to king William, which occasioned him to be imprisoned several times. He died in 1742. He wrote a history of Scotland.

SCOU GAL (Henry), a Scotch divine, born at Salton, in East Lothian, and educated in the grammar-school of that place. He took the degree of M. A. in King's College, Aberdeen, where he was made choice of at the early age of 24 to be professor of theology. He died of a consumption in 1678, aged 28. His treatise entitled "*The Life of God in the Soul of Man*," is well known and esteemed.

* **SCRIBONIUS-LARGUS**, a physician at Rome, in the time of the emperor Claudius. He made a collection of remedies, which is extant, and was published at Basse in 1529, under this title of "*De Compositionis Medicamentorum Liber*." Friend looks upon him as an empiric.

SCRIVERIUS (Petrus), a Dutch writer, born at Haerlem, where he died in 1653, at 63 years of age. He wrote "*Batavia illustrata*," with other works on the antiquities of the United Provinces. He likewise corrected a copy of "*Vegetius*," and wrote notes upon Aquilius's "*Chronicum Geldricum*."

SCUDERY (George de), born at Havre de Grace, in 1608. The French academy admitted him to a seat in 1650, but Voltaire says, "his name is better known than his works." They consist of dramatic pieces, poems of all kinds, and some prose. He died in 1665.

SCUDERY (Magdalene de), sister of the preceding, was born in 1607. She wrote from necessity, but soon made herself known by her ingenuity as a novel writer. The academy of the Ricovrati, at Padua, complimented her with a place in their society, in the room of the celebrated Helena Cornaro. Cardinal Ma-

zarín left her an annuity by his will, and Lewis XIV. settled a good pension upon her. She died in 1701.

* **SCYLAX**, a geographer and mathematician of Caria, who flourished B. C. 522. He was employed by Darius, son of Hytaspes, in making discoveries in the east. Some attribute to him the invention of geographical tables. The Periplus of Scylax was published by Gronovius, 4to. in 1697.

SEBA (Albert), a native of Etzeel, in East Friesland, and the author of an immense work on natural history published at Amsterdam in 1734, in three vols. folio. The explanations are in Latin and French.

* **SEBASTIAN**, king of Portugal, was the posthumous son of the Infant John, by the daughter of the emperor Charles V. and succeeded John III. in 1557. He engaged in a war with the Moors in 1574, which, however, was attended with indifferent success. In 1578 he went to assist Muly Mohammed, son of Abdalla, king of Morocco, but in a great battle fought on the 4th of August that year, Sebastian was slain in the 25th year of his age. There were some pretenders who rose afterwards, and assumed to themselves the name of Sebastian, but they were discovered.

SEBASTIANO, called del Plombo, from an office given him by pope Clement VII. in the lead mines, was born at Venice in 1485, where he practised with eminence as a painter. He contracted a great intimacy with Michael Angelo, under whom he began several pictures without finishing any. His "Lazarus raised from the dead," is his grandest production, and could only be eclipsed by "Raphael's Transfiguration." He died in 1547.

SECKENDORF (Gui-Louis de), born at Hertzogen-Aurach, near Nuremberg, in 1626. He was privy counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and chancellor of the university of Hall. He wrote a great many books, the most esteemed of which is his "Commentarius Historicus, et Apologeticus de Lutheranism, sive de Reformatione Religionis ductu D. Martini Lutheri in magna Germania," &c. He died in 1692.

* **SECKER** (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Sibthorpe, in Nottinghamshire, in 1693. He was bred a dissenter, but afterwards became reconciled to the church and its hierarchy. It is reported of him that his first master, Mr. Brown, of Chesterfield, put his hand on

the head of his pupil and said, "Seeker, if thou wouldst but come over to the church, I am sure thou wouldst be a bishop." The prophecy is supposed not to be lost upon the apt scholar. In 1716 he began to apply himself to physic, and with the view to continue in it, he went to Paris to attend lectures; but making an acquaintance there with Mr. Benson, afterwards bishop of Gloucester, he was persuaded to take orders. To facilitate the obtaining a degree at Oxford he went in 1721 to Leyden, where he took that of M. D. and published his exercise, being a dissertation "de Medicina Statica." He was ordained deacon, and afterwards priest, by bishop Talbot, to whom he became domestic chaplain. He took his degrees of B. and D. L. L. at the regular times, and in 1732 was made chaplain to the king. In 1735 he was made bishop of Bristol, from whence, in 1737, he was translated to Oxford. In 1758 he was raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury, which high station he adorned by his vigilance, liberality, and piety. He died in 1768. His works were published by his chaplains Dr. Stinton, and the present bishop of London.

SECONDUS (John), a modern Latin poet, born at the Hague in 1511. He followed Charles V. in the expedition against Tunis. He wrote numerous Latin poems, elegies, epigrams, epistles, and odes; but the best known are his pieces entitled "Basia;" which display great delicacy and wit. He died at Utrecht in 1536.

SECURIS (John), a native of Wiltshire, and a scholar of New College, Oxford, in the reign of Edward VI. He became a physician, and settled at Salisbury, where he published annual pieces called "Prognosticus," a kind of almanack, accompanied with astronomical predictions and medical precepts. He was also the author of "A Detection and Querimony of the daily Enormities and Abuses committed in the three Branches of Physic." He died at the close of the 16th century.

* **SEPLEY** (Sir Charles), a poet and wit, born at Aylesford, in Kent, about 1639. Charles II. used to say that nature had given him a patent to be Apollo's viceroy; and lord Rochester makes him an oracle among poets. As he grew in repute and admiration he became poor and debauched. He sat in several parliaments, and James II. conferred on him many favours; nevertheless he took a part in the revolution, which was out of resentment at the king's having an amour with

is daughter, whom he created countess of Dorchester. When sir Charles was asked why he appeared so warm in the revolution, he answered, "From a principle of gratitude; for since his majesty has made my daughter a countess, it is fit I should do all I can to make his daughter a queen." His works display no genius, but have, as the duke of Buckingham says, "the art of insinuating loose principles in decent language." He died in 1701.

SEPOLIUS (Cælius, or Cæcilius), a priest and poet of the fifth century, chiefly remembered for his heroic poem, "Palahe Carmen," so highly commended by Cassiodorus.

SEED (Jeremiah), an English divine, born at Clifton, near Penrith, in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which society he was chosen fellow in 1732. He obtained the living of Enham, in Hampshire, and died in 1747. Mr. Seed published two volumes of admirable sermons, and after his death his posthumous works were published in two volumes more.

* **SEGRS** (Gerard), an historical and portrait painter, born at Antwerp, in 1589. After studying under Abraham Janssens he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself. He afterwards returned to the Netherlands, and acquired a great fortune by his art. He died in 1651.

* **SEGRS** (Daniel), brother of the preceding, was born in 1590. He was the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and afterwards entered into the society of the Jesuits, but still followed the profession of painting, in which he acquired a great reputation. He excelled in painting flowers, fruits, and insects, and died in 1660.

SEGRAIS (John Renaud de), a French poet, born at Caen, where he received his first instructions in the Jesuits College. The count de Frisque was so charmed with his genius, that he introduced him to mad. de Montpensier, who took him under her protection as her gentleman in ordinary. Mad. de la Fayette was afterwards his patroness until 1679, when he married a rich heiress. By a passage in the "Segraisiana," which abounds with anecdotes, it appears mad. de Maintenon would have had him at court, but he desired to remain in *otio cum dignitate*. He was admitted of the French academy in 1662, and died in 1701.

* **SEJANUS** (Ælius), born at Vulturnum, in Tuscany, was the favourite of and minister of state to the emperor Tiberius. He had the exterior of being modest and

humble, but was inwardly crafty, base, and proud; he, therefore, by his fawning manner, possessed himself of his master's secrets, and used them to aggrandize his fortune. He was appointed commander of the prætorian guards, and thus became the second man in Rome. He appointed his own creatures to all places of trust, and applied the public money to purposes of bribery, by which means he not only gained over the senators to his side, but their wives also. He prevailed upon Livia, wife of the emperor's son Drusus, to take a part in the murder of her husband, and then married her. At length the emperor and Roman people were roused into indignation by his crimes. He was accused before the senate, and instantly abandoned by all his friends. He was strangled the same day, and his body, after undergoing various indignities, was thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 31.

SELDEN (John), an illustrious English writer, was born at Salvinton, in Sussex, in 1584. After receiving his school education at Chichester, he was sent to Hart Hall, in Oxford. He next studied the law in the Inner Temple, and contracted a friendship with sir R. Cotton, sir H. Spelman, Camden, and other learned antiquaries. So early as 1610 he distinguished himself by publishing two pieces, "Janj Anglorum facies altera," and "Duello," or "The Original of single Combat." In 1618 he published his "History of Tithes," which gave great offence to the clergy, and was answered by several writers. He was committed to the custody of the sheriff of London, for giving an opinion when consulted, in favour of the privileges of the house of commons in opposition to the court. He was not a member at this time, but was afterwards chosen for Lancaster, and in the divisions which agitated the country at that time kept himself neuter. He was, however, one of the managers for the impeachment of the duke of Buckingham, and again for opposing the court, was committed to the king's bench prison, from which he was released at the end of the year, with an allowance of 5000*l.* by the parliament, as an indemnification for his losses. In the dispute between the English and Dutch concerning the herring fishery, archbishop Laud persuaded him to draw up his "Mare Clausum," against Grotius's "Mare Liberum." This defence of the right of the crown of England to the dominion of the sea, was published in 1636, and entitled him to any court favour he should ask. He took the

covenant, and in 1647 was by the parliament appointed keeper of the records in the tower. He coincided with the parliament, to keep out of harm's way; but upon Cromwell's endeavouring to persuade him to write an answer to the *Εικων Βασιλεως*, he absolutely refused. He died in 1654, and was buried in the Temple-church. His works have been published in 6 vols. folio, 1726.

* **SELEUCUS** (Nicanor) king of Syria, son of Antiochus, was one of Alexander's generals, after whose death he took Babylon. He killed Lyfimachus while pursuing him, but was at last treacherously murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, B. C. 280.

* **SELEUCUS II.** surnamed *Callinicus*, succeeded his father Antiochus Theus, on the Syrian throne. He fitted out a large fleet against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, but a great storm coming on, his ships were destroyed, and his armies were defeated. He was at last made prisoner by Arsaces, one of his captains, and died shortly after of a fall from his horse, B. C. 226, after a reign of 22 years.

* **SELEUCUS III.** the son and successor of the preceding, was called Caranus, on account of his timidity and irresolution. He was murdered by some of his officers, B. C. 223.

* **SELEUCUS IV.** succeeded his father Antiochus the Great. He was called Philopater, and by Josephus he is named Soter. He was poisoned after a reign of 12 years, B. C. 175.

* **SELEUCUS V.** the son and successor of Demetrius Nicanor, reigned only a few months, being poisoned by his mother Cleopatra, who had also murdered her husband to possess herself of the sole sovereignty.

* **SELEUCUS VI.** was the son of Antiochus Gryphus. He was banished from his throne by Antiochus Pius, on which he fled to Cilicia, where he was burnt by the inhabitants in a palace, B. C. 93.

* **SELIM I.** emperor of the Turks, was the second son of Bajazet II. whom he attempted to dethrone in 1511, but was then defeated. He afterwards returned to the charge, and obliged his unfortunate father to cede the throne to him, to the disadvantage of Achmet his eldest. This parricide not only destroyed his father, but both his brothers, and committed various outrages. He made the conquest of Egypt, and turned his army with equal success against the Persians. He

died in his journey to Adrianople, in 1520, aged 54.

* **SELIM II.** emperor of the Turks, was the son of Solymán II. and grandson of Selim I. He succeeded his father in 1566. He concluded a truce for eight years with the emperor Maximilian, and confirmed the treaty which his father had made with the Venetians, but in 1570 he declared war against them, and took the isle of Cyprus, where his general Mustapha committed horrible cruelties. The year following he lost the famous battle of Lepanto, which threw all Constantinople into consternation, and obliged the sultan to make peace. He died in 1574, aged 52. Selim was a weak and dissolute prince, without a single good quality to extenuate his follies.

* **SELLIUS** (Godfrey), a native of Dantzic, and member of the royal society of London. He resided chiefly in France, and died there in 1767. He wrote, 1. *A Voyage to Hudson's Bay*. 2. *A Dictionary of Monograms*. 3. *The Natural History of Ireland*. 4. *History of the Ancient Revolutions of the Globe*, &c.

SEMIRAMIS, a famous Assyrian queen, who succeeded her husband Ninus during the minority of her son Ninyas. She is said by some to have built Babylon; it is however certain that she greatly improved and embellished it. She conquered Ethiopia, and defeated the king of India, who at length drew her into an ambush, and by the assistance of his elephants, obtained a complete victory. After being wounded, she was obliged to return home with scarcely a third of her army, which at first consisted of 300,000 foot, and 5000 horse, besides camels, and armed chariots. She afterwards resigned the government to her son, about 1965 B. C.

* **SEMPRONIA**, a Roman matron, celebrated for her learning and public virtue. She was mother of the two Gracchi. The name of Sempronia was common to the female descendants of the family of the Sempronii, Gracchi, and Scipios.

SENECA (Lucius Annæus), a highly celebrated Stoic philosopher, born at Corduba, in Spain, about the beginning of the Christian æra, of an equestrian family. He was carried to Rome in his infancy, where he was educated under the best masters. His father persuaded him to pursue the law, in the way to public employments, and accordingly he became questor, prætor, and even consul, according

Salm
714
dab,
he le
count
and l

ing to Lpifius. When Julia, the daughter of Germanicus, was accused by Mef-falina, of adultery, and banifhed; Seneca fhared the fame fentence. He retired to Corfica, where he lived eight years, and wrote there his books of "Confolation." Agrippina, the fecond wife of Claudius, prevailed upon him to recal Seneca from banifhment; and afterwards procured him to be tutor to her fon Nero, whom ſhe defigned for the empire. By Nero's bounty he acquired prodigious wealth, and had feveral magnificent villas in Rome. He nevertheless continued aſtemious and exact in his manners, deſpifing the luxury and effeminacy of the court. Obſerving that his riches created him many enemies, he made a free offer of them to Nero, who declined accepting them.

That monſter, however, was reſolved to get rid of his preceptor, and firſt attempted his life by poiſon, which failed in its effect. He then gave him the choice of the manner of his death; on which Seneca cauſed his veins to be opened, but the blood flowing ſlowly, he was removed into a hot bath, and afterwards into a ſtove, where he was ſuffocated A. D. 65. and of his age 53. His wife Paulina was reſolved to die with her huſband, and had her veins alſo opened, but the tyrant, who was partial to her, cauſed the blood to be ſtopped, and her life to be preſerved. His works are numerous, and chiefly on moral ſubjects. His precepts are purely virtuous, and his ſtyle is nervous, but it is deſtitute of ornament. There are alſo ſome tragedies of his writing, which have come down to us. The beſt edition of Seneca is that of Gronovius, L. Bat. 1682.

SENECAI, or SENECE (Antony Bauderon de), a French poet, born at Macon, in 1643, was the great grandſon of Brice Bauderon, a phyſician, known by his "Pharmacopœia." He purchaſed the place of firſt valet-de-chambre to the queen Maria Thereſa, wife of Louis XIV. He was the author of numerous novels, ſatires, and epigrams, but moſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a poem called "Les Travaux d'Apollon," of which Rouſſeau the poet ſpeaks highly. He died in 1737.

* SENNACHERIB, ſucceeded his father Salmanaſar, in the kingdom of Syria, 714 years B. C. Hezekiah, king of Judah, having reſuſed to pay him tribute, he levied a mighty army, and entered that country, where he took ſeveral fortrefſes, and laid ſiege to the capital. But his

army being ſmitten with a ſudden peſtilence in the night, he was obliged to return to his own country, where he was ſlain in a temple by his two ſons, B. C. 710.

* SENNERTUS (Daniel), a phyſician, born at Breſlaw in 1572. He became profeſſor of phyſic at Wirtemberg, and was the firſt who brought the ſtudy of che-miſtry into repute in that univerſity. He died there in 1637. His works were printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, 1676.

SENNERTUS (Andrew), ſon of the above, was born at Wirtemberg in 1605. He ſtudied under Golius at Leyden, and became profeſſor of the oriental languages at Wirtemberg, where he died in 1689. He publiſhed ſeveral works on the Hebrew language.

SEPULVEDA (John Genes de), a Spaniſh writer, born at Cordova in 1491. He was chaplain and hiſtoriographer to Charles V. and wrote "A Vindication of the Cruelties of the Spaniards againſt the Indians," and other works. He died at Salamanca in 1572.

SERAPION (John of), an Arabian phyſician, who flouriſhed about the year 890. The firſt edition of his works was printed at Venice, in folio, 1497, and reprinted in 1550. He is ſometimes confounded with Serapion of Alexandria, a medical author, who lived 300 years earlier.

SERENUS (Sammonicus), an eminent phyſician, in the third century. He was preceptor to the younger Gordian. A poem on medicine by him, is to be found in Maittaire's "Corpus Poetarum." He was put to death by the order of Caracalla, leaving behind him a library of 6200 volumes.

* SERGIUS I. pope, born at Palermo, and raiſed to the pontificate in 687. He died in 801, with a good reputation.

* SERGIUS II. was a Roman by birth, and ſucceeded Gregory IV. in 844, and died in 847.

* SERGIUS III. was elected by the Romans in 898, but the party of John IX. prevailing, Sergius was driven from his ſeat, and did not recover it till 905. He diſgraced his dignity by his vices, and died in 911.

* SERGIUS IV. ſucceeded pope John XVIII. in 1009. He was a humble and liberal minded prelate, and died in 1112.

SERTIO (Sebaſtian), a celebrated architect of Bologna, in the 16th century. At the invitation of Francis V. he embellished his palace at Fontainebleau. He wrote a "Treatiſe on Architecture,"

which proves him to have possessed both taste and judgment.

* **SERTORIUS** (Quintus), a Roman captain, born in Nurica. He accompanied Marius into Gaul, and lost an eye in the first battle. He afterwards sided with that general and Ciuna, but at the return of Sylla he fled into Spain, and put himself at the head of the proscribed exiles. Being defeated by Pompey and Metellus, he entered into a treaty with Mithridates, but was soon after assassinated by one of his own officers, 73 years B. C.

SERVANDONI (John Nicolas), a Florentine architect and painter, born in 1695. He excelled in those works which were intended for pomp and public show: but his "Descent of Æneas into Hell," is his best performance as a painter, as his portal of St. Sulpice, at Paris, is his master-piece in architecture. He died in 1766.

SERVETUS (Michael), a Spanish physician, born at Villanuova, in Arragon, in 1509. He studied at Paris, and took his doctor's degree in medicine, but having embraced arianism, he published a treatise in defence of it at Hagenau, which brought him into considerable trouble. He entered into a correspondence with Calvin, who laboured earnestly to reclaim Servetus, but in vain, for he was of a most obstinate and conceited temper. In his journey to Naples, where he intended to establish himself as a physician, he had the imprudence to visit Geneva, and was instantly seized by the magistrates, at the instigation, as it is said, of Calvin. The magistrates brought him to his trial, and, still persisting in his notions, he was condemned to the flames, which he endured with great firmness, in 1553. He was a man of great learning and acuteness, and the discovery of the circulation of the blood has been attributed to him by some writers.

SERVIUS (M. Honoratus), an eminent Latin grammarian of the fourth century, whose learned commentaries upon Virgil, printed in the edition of Robert Stephens, in 1532.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, sixth king of the Romans, son of Ocrisia, a female slave, by a Roman. He succeeded Tarquinius Priscus, and ordered an account to be taken of all the Romans, whose number amounted in his time to 84,000, which he distributed in tribes. He was murdered by his son-in-law, Tarquin, B. C. 534.

* **SESTO** (Cæfare de), an historical painter, born at Milan, about 1480, and educated in the school of Leonardo da

Vinci, where he distinguished himself above all the disciples of that famous master. His composition was learned, his taste elegant, and he designed his figures with considerable grace.

* **SESOSTRIS**, king of Egypt, who lived some ages before the Trojan war. His father caused all the children who were born on the same day with him to be liberally educated, as his companions. Thus Sesostris obtained a number of faithful warriors and able ministers. He extended his conquests through various countries. This inscription was found in many places ages after his death—*Sesostris, the king of kings, has conquered this territory by his arms.* He greatly enriched his country, and cultivated the sciences. Being arrived at a great age and grown blind, he put an end to himself.

* **SETH**, the third son of Adam, was born 3874 B. C. and died, aged 912 years.

SETTLE (Elkanah), born in 1648, and entered a commoner of Trinity-College, Oxford, which he quitted without taking a degree. He became poet to the city of London, with an annual pension, and published weekly essays in favour of the administration. Wood says, he wrote with equal zeal on the side of Whigs and Tories, just as interest prevailed. He published no less than 17 dramatic pieces; his first was *Cambyzes, King of Persia*; his last—*The Ladies Triumph*. He died in the Charter-house, 1724.

* **SEVERINUS**, a pope, was elected to the pontificate after the death of Honorius I. in 640, and died the same year.

* **SEVERUS** (Lucius Septimus), a Roman emperor, was born in Africa, A. D. 146. of a noble family. He attained several offices in the state, and being of an ambitious and avaricious temper, spared no means to advance himself. He assumed the title of emperor on the borders of Illyrium, and succeeded, taking as his partner in the throne Albinus, who commanded the Roman forces in Britain. His reception at Rome was highly gratifying to his vanity. At the same time another competitor for the purple started up in the person of Pescennius Niger, a general in the east, who was not cut off till after several severe contests. Severus afterwards plagued Byzantium, and having subdued several countries, returned to Rome. Soon afterwards war broke out between the two emperors, in which Albinus was defeated and slain. He now deluged Rome with the blood of her best

citizens, and being tired of an inactive life, carried his army into Asia, where he obtained great conquests. Britain having revolted, he suddenly proceeded thither and reduced it, building a wall across the northern part of the island to defend it from the Caledonians. While he was in Britain his own son Caracalla attempted to murder him, but was prevented. Severus died soon after at York, A. D. 211, in the 66th year of his age, and of his reign the 18th.

* **SEVERUS II.** Flavius Valerius), an obscure man of Illyricum, was nominated Cæsar by Galerius, and put to death by Maximian, A. D. 307.

* **SEVERUS III.** (Libius) was saluted emperor at Ovacenna, after the death of Maximian, and the senate approved his election, but he was shortly after poisoned, A. D. 461.

SEVERUS (Sulpicius), surnamed the christian Sallust, lived at the beginning of the 5th century. He was born at Aquitain, became a priest, and built a church at Primuliacum. His most considerable works "Sacred History," which reaches from the beginning of the world to the year 400.

SEVERUS, the chief of the sect called Severians, and follower of the tenets of Tatian. He flourished about the year 178.

SEVERUS (Lucius Cornelius), a Latin poet, under the reign of Augustus, 24 years B. C. He is distinguished by his fine poem called *Ætna*, printed in 1716, at Amsterdam.

SEVIGNE (Marie de Rabutin, Marquise), a French lady, born in 1626, and celebrated for her wit and beauty. When only a year old she lost her father, who was killed at the descent of the English on the isle of Rhé. In 1644 she married the marquis of Sevigné, who was killed in a duel in 1651, leaving her with one son and one daughter. She is principally known by her letters, which Voltaire commends for their elegant and animated style. She died in 1696.

SEWARD (Thomas) an English divine, born in 1708. He was rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, and prebend of Litchfield, where he died in 1790. He wrote a book on the conformity between popery and paganism, and published an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, in 1750. He was the father of the celebrated Miss Anna Seward.

SEWARD (William), an ingenious English writer, was the son of an eminent lawyer in London, and born in 1747.

He received his education at the Charter-house, from whence he was removed to Oxford, but never took any degree; nor did he adopt any profession. He had a fine taste for literature and the arts, and was intimate with the most eminent men of the age. He was fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and died April 12th 1799. Mr. Seward published five volumes of *Anecdotes of distinguished persons*; and a kind of supplement to that work, under the title of *Biographiana*, 2 vols, 8vo.

SEWELL (William), born in Holland, about 1654, and practised surgery at Amsterdam. He wrote the "History of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers," and compiled "A Dictionary of the English, and Low Dutch Tongues." He died in 1720.

SEWELL (George), a poet and physician, born at Windsor, and educated at Eton-school, from whence he was removed to Peter-house, Cambridge. He wrote the "Life of John Philips," and "A Vindication of the English Stage," also "Sir Walter Raleigh," a tragedy, acted at Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1719. He died in 1726.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, an ancient Greek author, and defender of the Pyrrhonian, or sceptical philosophy, practised as a physician, and flourished A. D. 180. Of a great many of his works, two only are extant, one of these books on "Pyrrhonian Institutions," the other in two books, against the "Mathematici," by whom he meant all kinds of dogmatists.

* **SEXTUS**, a Stoic philosopher, born at Cheronæa, in Bœotia. He is supposed by some to be Plutarch's nephew, and was preceptor to M. Aurelius, and L. Verus.

* **SEXTUS**, a philosopher, in the reign of Antoninus, some of whose works are still extant. He was a follower of the doctrines of Pyrrho.

SFORZA (James), styled The Great, count de Corignoli, a celebrated warrior, born in 1369. He was the son of a labourer, but by his military talents ennobled his family, and was the founder of the house of the Sforzas, dukes of Milan. He was drowned in passing the river Pescara, in pursuit of Alphonso, king of Aragon, in 1424.

SFORZA (Francis) natural son of the preceding, was an able statesman and renowned general. He served under his father against Alphonso, king of Arragon, and, though illegitimate, succeeded to his estate, and his post in the army, under

Jane II. queen of Naples. The reputation of his valour induced the pope, the Venetians, and the Florentines, to appoint him their general in the war against the duke of Milan, though married to his daughter. The duke dying in 1447, the Milanese chose Sforza for their general against the Venetians, and after many serious services rendered them, he turned his arms against them, and obliged them to acknowledge him duke of Milan. In 1464 he made himself master of Genoa, and died in 1466.

SHADWELL (Thomas), an English dramatic writer, historiographer, and poet, born in 1640. His succeeding Dryden as poet-laureat was a great mortification to the latter, who expressed his resentment in his well known satire of Mac-Fleckno. Many of his comedies possess great merit. He died in 1692.

SHADWELL (Charles), a dramatic writer in Ireland, of considerable talents. Jacob calls him the nephew, Chetwood the younger son, of the poet-laureat. The best known of his plays is "The Fair Quaker of Deal." He died in 1726.

SHAKESPEARE (William), the great poet of nature, and father of the English stage, was descended of a reputable family, at Stratford upon Avon, where his father carried on the wool-trade. He had ten children, of whom our bard was the eldest, who was born April 16th, 1564, and educated at the free-school in Stratford, but he was taken early from school, and employed in his father's business. At seventeen years of age he married, and became a parent before he was out of his minority. He is supposed to have been settled in business for himself, and to have had no other thoughts than to have continued in the wool-trade, when happening to become acquainted with some persons who followed the practice of deer-stealing, he was prevailed upon to engage with them in robbing Sir Thomas Lucy's park. The injury being repeated, that gentleman was provoked to enter a prosecution against the delinquents; and Shakespeare, in revenge, made him the subject of a ballad, which, tradition says, was pointed with so much bitterness, that he found it necessary to quit the country. From Warwickshire he came up to London, where he threw himself among the players; but he never made any figure as an actor, and Mr. Rowe says, that his highest character was the Ghost in his own Hamlet. He therefore turned his genius to writing plays, which at first he

adapted chiefly to the lower classes, of whom his audiences were generally composed. But when his performances gained the approbation of the queen, and the full protection of the court, he composed more polished pieces. He was in all respects an original writer. Queen Elizabeth is said to have been so much pleased with the character of Sir John Falstaff, that she commanded the author to continue it for one play more, and exhibit the knight in love; which he accordingly did, in his "Merry Wives of Windsor." In the beginning of king James I's reign, (and perhaps earlier), he was one of the head managers of the play-house, and so continued several years; till having acquired a good fortune, he quitted the business of the stage, and spent the remainder of his days at his native town of Stratford, where he died in 1616. He was interred with his ancestors, in the great church of Stratford, where there is a handsome monument erected for him. In 1740 another was raised to his memory in Westminster-abbey, the chief expence of which was defrayed by the profits arising from the performance of his tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," at the theatre royal in Drury-lane. Numerous editions of his works have been published, and a host of commentators have written notes to illustrate his obscurities. The arrangement of his plays by Mr. Malone, is generally allowed to be the most accurate; and the edition of Dr. Johnson is perhaps the best of modern time. Much has been said on the subject of Shakspeare's learning; but the question seems to be decided by Dr. Farmer's judicious essay on that subject. The illustrious bard appears evidently to have been indebted to no genius but his own. Incidents he chose from such historical books or romances as fell in his way, and his judgment in managing them was equal to the boldness of his invention when he relied upon his own strength.

SHAMGAR, the third judge of Israel after Joshua, was the son of Hanath the priest. He was appointed judge, A. M. 2628, and ruled Israel only one year.

SHARP (James), archbishop of St. Andrew's, and the tragical victim of religious fury, was born in 1618, and assassinated for his zeal in the cause of episcopacy in Scotland, by nine ruffians, in 1697.

SHARP (Dr. John) archbishop of York, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1644, and educated at Cambridge. In 1675 he became rector of St. Giles's

S H A

the fields, and in 1681 was made dean of Norwich, but in 1686 he was suspended for preaching against popery. However, he was afterwards restored, and made chaplain to James II. In 1689 he was appointed dean of Canterbury, and in 1692 he was made archbishop of York. He died in 1713. Dr. Sharp was a learned and eloquent divine, and his sermons in 7 vols. 8vo. are truly excellent.

SHARPE (Dr. Gregory), a learned English divine, was born in Yorkshire, in 1713, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to Aberdeen, in Scotland, and studied under professor Blackwell. On taking orders, he was appointed minister of the Broadway chapel, Westminster, and afterwards master of the Temple, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. He died at the Temple-House, in 1771. He published many sermons, and several respectable works.

SHARROCK (Robert), a learned divine and civilian, was born at Adotock, in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law. He was afterwards made prebendary and archdeacon of Winchester, and rector of Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire. He died in 1684. He wrote a Treatise on the Propagation of Plants, and some other works.

SHAW (Thomas), a learned English divine, was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, about 1692, and educated first at the grammar school in that town, and next at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and on entering into orders, was appointed chaplain to the factory at Algiers, where he remained several years. In his absence he was chosen fellow of his college, and at his return in 1733, took his degree of D. D. He published his *Travels or Observations in several parts of Barbary, and the Levant*, at Oxford, in 1738, and in 1749 he was appointed principal of Edmund-hall. He died in 1751. His travels have been several times printed, and are deservedly in high estimation.

* **SHAW** (Samuel), a non-conformist divine, was born at Repton, in the county of Derby, in 1635, educated at the free-school there, and afterwards became a member of St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1658 he obtained from the protector, a presentation to the rectory of Long-Wharton, from which he was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity. In 1668 he was chosen master of the free-school at Ashby de la Zouch, where he acquired a

S H E

great reputation, and educated many eminent scholars. He died in 1696. He wrote a valuable treatise entitled "Immanuel."

* **SHAW** (Dr. Peter), an English physician, author of several medical treatises, and editor of "Bacon's Philosophical Works." He died in 1763.

* **SHAW** (Cuthbert), an English poet, of humble origin, being the son of a shoemaker. He was nevertheless possessed of considerable genius, and his poems rise far above mediocrity. He died in great distress, in 1771.

SHEBBEARE (John), an English physician, and political writer, was born at Bideford, in Devonshire, 1709, and received his education at the grammar-school of that town, under the learned Mr. Zachary Mudge, after which he was apprenticed to an apothecary. He carried on business in Bideford for some time, and then removed to Bristol, where he became a chemist, but about 1740 he removed to London, and commenced political writer. Being greatly attached to the Stuart family, he went to Paris on a visit to the pretender, and while there, took his degree of M. D. and was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. On his return to England he published a political novel called the *Marriage A&C*, which had like to have brought him into trouble. He went on writing with great bitterness against the ministry, and the reigning family, till 1759, when he was arrested and prosecuted for a seventh letter to the people of England. For this performance he was sentenced to be pilloried, and to a confinement of two years. On the accession of his present majesty, Shebbeare obtained a pension of 200l. per annum, and from that time he exercised his pen on the side of government. He died in 1788. The best of his works are "Letters on the English Nation," under the name of Battista Angeloni, 2 vols, 8vo. and "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea," in 4 vols, 12mo.

SHEFFIELD (John), duke of Buckingham, a celebrated poet, and an able general, was born in 1650. He lost his father at nine years of age, and his mother marrying again, the care of his education was left to a governor, who did not greatly improve him in his studies. Finding his deficiency in many parts of literature, he resolved to devote a certain number of hours every day to study, and thereby attained a respectable share of learning. He filled many high offices in the reigns of Charles II. James II. William III. and

Queen Anne. He died in 1721. His works were pompously printed in 1723, in 2 vols. 4to. They were highly applauded by contemporary writers, but now they are sunk into contempt.

SHELDON (Gilbert), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1598, and educated at Trinity College. In 1622 he was elected warden of All-Souls in that University, but further preferment was stopped by the civil wars, and he was turned out of his wardenship. At the restoration he was restored to that station, made master of the Savoy, and dean of the Chapel-royal; and on Juxton's translation to Canterbury, he was promoted to the bishopric of London. In 1663 he succeeded the same prelate as archbishop of Canterbury. His many acts of munificence, particularly the magnificent theatre at Oxford, will preserve his memory to the latest posterity. It appeared by his private accounts, that in fourteen years he had bestowed 60,000*l.* in public and private charities. He died in 1677, and was buried at Croydon.

SHELLY (George), a celebrated English penman, was born about 1666. His first publication was "The Penman's Magazine," engraved by Nutting. In 1708 he published his first, and in 1714 his second part, of "Natural Writing," engraved by Bickham. He was then writing-master of Christ's Hospital, but died poor about 1736. He also published a small volume of moral sentences.

SHENSTONE (William), an English poet, was born in 1714, at Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, and received his education at Solihull school; after which he went to Pembroke College, Oxford, but took no degree. On quitting the university he retired to his paternal estate, the Leasowes, which he laid out in great taste. Here he devoted himself to rural pleasures and poetry, and died unmarried in 1763. His works were published by his friend Doddsley, in 3 vols. 8vo.; after which appeared two volumes of his letters. The best of his poems is that called "The School-mistress."

SHEPPEYE (John), a learned Englishman, born at Sugworth, near Abingdon, Berks. He was fellow, and Greek reader of Corpus-Christi College, Oxford, and succeeded Robert Wakefield in the Hebrew professorship of that university, about 1538. He wrote a great number of poems, and had a profound knowledge of the Hebrew scriptures. He died at Agmondesham, in Buckinghamshire, in 1542.

SHERBURNE (Sir Edward), a learned writer, was born in London, in 1616. He was commissary general of the Artillery, in the reign of Charles I. and continued true to the royal cause, for which he was at the Restoration pensioned and knighted. He died in 1702. Sir Edward published translations of Seneca's Tragedies, The Sphere of Manilius, and a collection of Poems.

SHEREBATOF (Prince), a learned Russian nobleman, who published several works in his own language, the principal of which is the "History of Russia, from the earliest Times," which is well arranged, and faithfully written.

SHERIDAN (Thomas) an Irish divine, and the intimate friend of Swift, was born in the county of Cavan, in 1684, and educated at the college of Dublin, by the patronage of a gentleman, who observed in him marks of genius. He afterwards took orders, and established a school in Dublin, which long maintained a considerable reputation. In 1725 his friend Swift procured him a living in the south of Ireland, which he afterwards exchanged for the free-school of Cavan, and this he again disposed of for about 400*l.*; and having soon spent the money, he fell into distress, and died in 1738. In Swift's works are many letters from Sheridan, who was a servile admirer of the Dean, though he was often treated contemptuously by him.

SHERIDAN (Thomas), the eldest son of the above, was born at Quilca, in Ireland, in 1721, and educated partly at Westminster-school, and partly at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1743 he took to the stage in Dublin, and followed that profession for several years, being considered as an eminent tragic performer, particularly in the character of Cato. After performing in England with great reputation, he returned to Ireland, and became manager of the Dublin stage, but in consequence of some attempts which he made to introduce a reformation there, a riotous spirit ensued among the audience. He became very unpopular, though unjustly, and at length he was obliged to abandon his situation, and embark for England, where he engaged himself as a performer in Covent-garden, but this engagement ended with the season. In 1756 he visited Dublin, and observing that the spirit which had been excited against him was subsided, he appeared on the stage again, and was received with great applause. However, he soon quitted the Irish stage, and commenced lec-

turer on elocution, in which he met with great success, and the university of Dublin honoured him with the degree of M. A. At the accession of his present majesty, a pension was granted to him; and in 1763 he produced a comedy, called "The Discovery, at Drury-lane. On the retirement of Mr. Garrick from the stage, Mr. Sheridan was chosen manager of that theatre, but on account of some difference between him and the performers, he quickly resigned. He then returned to his literary labours, and compiled his Dictionary of the English Language, with respect chiefly to its Orthography. He also engaged to give a new edition of Swift's works, and with that view, published a new life of that author in 1784. He died in 1788. Mr. Sheridan was a man of considerable abilities, and wrote many works besides what we have mentioned. He was the father of the celebrated senator and dramatist of that name.

SHERIDAN (Frances), wife of the preceding, was born in Ireland, about the year 1724, and descended from a good English family which had removed thither. She was the author of "Sydney Biddulph," a novel, and of a moral romance in one volume, called "Nourjahad." She was a person of the most amiable character, in every relation of life, and of most engaging manners. After lingering some years in a very weak state of health, she died at Blois, in France, in 1767.

SHERLOCK (Dr. William), a learned English divine, was born in 1641, and educated at Eton-school, from whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge. He obtained considerable preferments in the church, particularly the mastership of the Temple, from which he was suspended at the revolution, for refusing the oaths to William and Mary, but he afterwards thought it prudent to comply, and publicly justified himself for so doing. In 1691 he was made dean of St. Paul's. He died in 1707. His best works are Two Practical Treatises on Death and Judgment, in 8vo.

SHERLOCK (Thomas), an excellent prelate, was the son of the above, and born in 1678. He received his academical education at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became master. He succeeded his father as master of the Temple, and distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy against Hoadley, for which he was made dean of Chichester. In 1725 he published

six admirable discourses on Prophecy, by way of refuting a principal position in Collins's Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion. These discourses were several times reprinted. In 1728 he was made bishop of Bangor, from whence he was translated in 1734 to Salisbury, and in 1747 had the offer of the archbishopric of Canterbury, on the death of Dr. Potter, but declined it. The year following he accepted the see of London. He died in 1761. Besides the works above noticed, he published four volumes of sermons, which are universally known and esteemed.

SHERLOCK (Richard), an English divine, received part of his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, and part at Trinity College, Dublin. During the civil war he came to England, and was appointed chaplain of a regiment. About the time of the restoration, he was made D. D. by the university of Dublin; and was presented by his patron, the Earl of Derby, with the rich benefice of Winwick. He died in 1689. He wrote a treatise called the "Practical Christian."

* SHERWIN (John Keyse), an English engraver. He was originally a wood-cutter, on the estate of Mr. Mitford, in Suffex; but going one day on some business to the house of that gentleman, he was admitted into a room where some of the family were drawing, to whom he paid such attention, that Mr. Mitford could not help asking him if he could do any thing in that way; Sherwin answered that he could not tell, but should like to try: on which a portcrayon was given him, and he immediately produced a drawing, that astonished not only all present, but the Society of Arts, to whom it was presented by Mr. Mitford; and the Society's silver medal was voted to him in consequence. Being removed to London, he entered under Bartolozzi, and in the space of three years, made such wonderful proficiency as to obtain both the gold and silver prize medals. "His finding of Moses," is esteemed one of the best works of our time. He died in 1790.

SHIRLEY (James), an English dramatic writer, born in 1594, at London, and educated at Merchant Taylor's school, from whence he removed to St John's College, Oxford. Besides 39 plays, printed at different times, he published an octavo volume of poems in 1646, with three tracts relating to grammar. He died in 1666.

SHIRLEY (Henry), said to be brother

S H R

or some near relation of the foregoing, was the author of several plays, one only of which appears to have been printed, which was in 1631, called "The Martyr'd Soldier."

SHORE (Jane), the celebrated mistress of Edward IV. was the wife of a goldsmith, in Lombard-street, but the king having fallen in love with her, soon drew her to court. She is represented as having been extremely beautiful, chearful, and generous. On the death of Edward, she attached herself to lord Hastings, who being cut off by Richard, duke of Gloucester, Jane Shore was arrested as his accomplice, on the accusation of witchcraft: for this she was sentenced to do public penance, and was robbed by the usurper of all her property. She died in the reign of Henry VIII. in great poverty.

SHOVEL (Sir Cloudesty), a gallant English admiral, was born in 1650, of mean parentage. He went early to sea, and from being a cabin boy, rose to the first honours of his profession. In 1674 he served in the Mediterranean, under Sir John Narborough, and did such service by burning the ships in the harbour of Tripoly, that Sir John recommended him in his letters, and Shovel obtained the command of a ship. He rendered great services to king William at Bantry bay, for which he was knighted; and in 1690 had the honour of receiving an admiral's commission from the king's own hand. He had a considerable share in the great victory at La Hogue; as he had also in that off Malaga, where Sir George Rooke commanded in 1704. The year following he had the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and by his activity Barcelona was taken. Shortly after this he proceeded for England, but in the night of October 22d, his ship and several others struck on the rocks of Scilly, and were lost. His body was cast on shore the next day, and was brought to Portsmouth, from whence it was removed to London, and buried in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

SHOWER (John), a non-conformist divine, of eminent piety, was born in London in 1660, and educated under Mr. Doolittle, at Islington. In 1687 he became pastor of a congregation in Jewin-street, and died at Hoxton in 1718. He wrote Sacramental Sermons, and Reflections on Time and Eternity, two books of great usefulness.

SHREWSBURY (Elizabeth, Countess

S I C

of), was the daughter and heiress of John Hardwich, in Derbyshire, Esq. When very young, she married a young gentleman of large fortune, the whole of which he settled upon her at his death. She continued a widow twelve years, and then married William Cavendish of Chatsworth, Esq. ancestor of the present duke of Devonshire, by whom she had several children. Her third husband was Sir William St. Low, who settled his whole estate upon her; and her fourth husband, George earl of Shrewsbury, who died 1570. Mary queen of Scots was seventeen years a prisoner in her charge. Her ladyship died in 1607, aged 87.

SHUCKFORD (Samuel), a learned English divine, who was rector of Shelton, in Norfolk, canon of Canterbury, and chaplain to the king. He wrote a History of the World, Sacred and Profane, by way of introduction to dean Prideaux's connection, and died in 1754.

SHUTER (Edward), an English actor. His father was a chairman, and young Shuter was employed as a marker at a billiard table, but discovering a turn for the stage, he was engaged at Covent-garden, and became a performer of consequence, in low comedy. He died in 1776.

SIBBALD (Sir Robert), a learned Scotchman, was born in Fifeshire, in 1643, and educated at the University of St. Andrew, where he took his degrees, and then travelled into France and Italy. On his return to Scotland, he projected the plan for establishing a Royal College of Physicians. He likewise planted the botanical garden, which has been since his time much improved. His practice in physic was very extensive, but he employed much of his time in the study of the antiquities of Scotland. He died in 1750. He wrote the Natural History of Scotland, and the History of Fifeshire.

SIBRECHTS (John), a painter, born at Antwerp in 1625, and died in 1703. He lived in London for some years, and was greatly employed by the nobility. He excelled in painting landscapes with cattle.

SIBTHORPE (John), professor of botany at Oxford, and F. R. S.; was the son of Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, whom he succeeded in his professorship. He went twice into the Levant to collect rare plants, and his collection was uncommonly large and curious, which he bequeathed to the University. He published a Flora Oxoniensis, and died in 1796.

SICINUS (Dentatus), a tribune of Rome, celebrated for his valour, and the

honours he obtained during 40 years service in the Roman armies. He was present in 121 battles; and obtained 14 civic crowns; 3 mural crowns; 8 crowns of gold; 83 golden collars, and 60 bracelets; as the rewards of his uncommon merit. He was murdered at the instance of Apollonius Clandius, about 405 years B. C.

* **SICOLANTE** (Girolamo), an Italian painter, born at Sermoneta, in 1504, and died in 1550. He excelled in painting history and landscape.

SIDNEY (Sir Philip), an accomplished English gentleman, was the son of Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland, and born in Kent; in 1554. He was employed on several embassies by queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood in 1582. He served with great reputation in Flanders, with the forces sent by the queen to assist the states; and gave great proofs of his valour at the taking of Axel and Dorp; but encountering the Spaniards at Zutphen, he was unfortunately shot in the thigh, and died of the wound in 1586. He wrote a celebrated romance, called "Arcadia," and some smaller productions.

SIDNEY (Algernon) a celebrated English patriot, and political writer, born about 1617. He was a zealous republican, and consequently a violent opposer of Cromwell after he had made himself protector. At the restoration he went abroad till 1667, when he obtained a pardon, on his promise to preserve himself quiet and obedient for the future. But in 1683 he was taken up for being concerned in the Rye-House Plot, and being tried by Judge Jefferies and a packed jury, he was found guilty, and executed on Tower-hill. He left behind him "Discourses on Government," which were first printed in 1689, in folio, and several times since.

SIDONIUS (Apollinaris), a learned christian bishop, was born at Lyons, about 430, and died in 487. The best edition of his works is that of Labbæus, Paris, 4to. 1652.

* **SIGEBERT**, king of the East Angles, founded numerous churches, monasteries, and schools: he afterwards became a monk, and was assassinated in 642.

* **SIGISMUND** of Luxemburg, emperor of Germany, was the son of Charles IV. and born in 1368. He espoused Mary queen of Hungary, daughter of Lewis the Great, and was elected king of that country in 1386. In 1396 he was defeated by Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, and obliged to fly to Constantinople. He afterwards recovered his throne, and in

1410 was elected emperor, on which he set about tranquillizing Germany, and in order to put an end to the schism occasioned by the anti-popes John XXIII. and Benedict XIV. he called the council of Constance in 1414, to which John Huss was summoned, and had a safe conduct from Sigismund for his protection; but notwithstanding this, he was basely murdered. This infamous treachery provoked the Hussites to take up arms under Zisca, and it was many years before they were reduced. Sigismund died in 1437.

* **SIGISMUND I.** king of Poland, surnamed the Great, was the son of Casimir IV. and called to the throne in 1507. He employed the first years of his reign in correcting the abuses which had crept in through the weakness of his predecessors. He defeated the Muscovites, and drove them out of Lithuania, took several places from the Teutonic knights, and finally placed Poland in a state of peace and glory. He died in 1548, aged 82.

* **SIGISMUND II.** the son and successor of the preceding. He raised his mistress to be the partner of his throne, and thereby gave great offence to his subjects. The Socinians having become numerous and formidable in his dominions, Sigismund issued a decree against them in 1566. He died in 1572.

* **SIGISMUND III.** the son of John III. king of Sweden, ascended the throne of Poland in 1587, and was crowned to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, who had been elected by the nobles. In 1594 he succeeded to the throne of Sweden; but, as he professed himself a catholic, the Swedes were not willing to acknowledge him; and his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, took this advantage to seize upon the crown of his nephew. A long war ensued, in which Sigismund was unsuccessful. He died in 1632.

SIGNORELLI (Luca), an eminent Florentine painter, was born in 1439. He particularly excelled in designing naked figures, and painted a great deal for pope Sixtus IV. He died in 1521.

SIGONIUS (Carolus), a learned Italian, of an ancient family of Modena, born in 1525. He taught Greek at Venice, Padua, and Bologna; and wrote a great number of books. He died in 1584.

SILIUS ITALICUS (Caius), a Latin poet, was consul of Rome, the year Nero was put to death. He was author of an epic poem on the second Punic war, in 17 books. He died A. D. 74, in the 75th year of his age.

S I M

* **SILVERUS**, pope and saint, was the son of pope Hormisdas, who was married before his entering into the ecclesiastical estate. Silverus was placed in the pontifical chair by Theodatus, king of the Goths, in 536, but his appointment was not considered as canonical. Afterwards he was duly elected. The empress Theodora violently persecuted him, and at length procured him to be banished into Lycia. He died in the isle of Palmaria, in 538.

* **SILVESTER I.** pope, succeeded to the pontificate in 314. He sent deputies to the council of Arles, and others to the counties of Nice. He died in 335.

* **SILVESTER II.** rose by his merit from the most obscure situation to the highest offices in the church. In 992 he was made archbishop of Rheims, and on the death of Gregory V. he was advanced to the papacy in 999. He died in 1003. He was one of the most learned men of his age, being particularly versed in mathematics and the abstruse sciences.

* **SIMEON**, the chief of the Israelitish tribe of that name, and the second son of Jacob and of Leah. He and his brother Levi avenged the injury which had been committed upon their sister Dinah, by Sichem, a Canaanitish prince, by a most atrocious massacre of his subjects.

* **SIMEON**, a venerable Jew, who entered the Temple at the time of the presentation of our Saviour to the priest, and having taken him in his arms, declared him to be the Messiah, in a strain of the most rapturous congratulation, which beautiful hymn has ever since been used in the evening service of the church.

SIMEON STILITES, the leader of a sect, and inventor of a ridiculous discipline, practised in the fifth century by superstitious persons, called by the Greeks Stilites.

SIMON MAGUS (or the Magician), chief of the Simoniacs, and Gnostics. He was a Samaritan, and baptized by Philip, but relapsing, pretended he was the son of God. He died miserably, A. D. 66.

SIMON (of Durham), a monk, in the reign of Edward III. whose chronicle in MS. in the library at Durham, was published at Oxford, by Hearne. The time of his death is not ascertained, but supposed to be about the year 1357, as he mentions David II. of Scotland being taken prisoner, and is silent as to his restoration.

SIMON (Richard), a learned French divine and critic, born at Dieppe in 1638, and educated among the priests of the

S I M

oratory of that place. He afterwards went to Paris, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of the oriental languages. He became a priest of the oratory about 1670. He wrote a great number of learned works, the principal of which is "The Histoire Critique des Versions du Vieu & Nouveau Testaments." He died in 1712.

* **SIMON** (St.), the cousin german of our Lord, according to the flesh, was the son of Cleophas, and of Mary, sister to the blessed virgin. He was the disciple of Jesus, and was chosen bishop of Jerusalem after the death of James his brother. He was crucified in Syria, A. D. 107, in the 102d year of his age.

* **SIMON** (St.), surnamed *Zelotes*, but for what reason does not appear; was another disciple of Jesus Christ, after whose death he preached the gospel in Egypt, Lybia, and Mauritania, where he suffered martyrdom.

* **SIMON I.** high-priest of the Jews, and surnamed the Just, was the son of Onias I. whom he succeeded. He repaired the temple of Jerusalem, which had been laid in ruins, and surrounded it with a wall.

* **SIMON II.** the grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father Onias II. In his time, Ptolemy Philopater visited Jerusalem, and entered the holy of holies in spite of the remonstrances of the high-priest.

* **SIMON-MACCHABEUS**, the son of Mattathias, was prince, and high-priest of the Jews, in the year 143 B. C. He signalized his valour on many occasions, under the government of Judas and Jonathan, his brothers; and afterwards was called to the supreme command, by the unanimous voice of the nation. He fortified Jerusalem, and many other parts of Judæa. He sent ambassadors to Demetrius, who had succeeded Antiochus the younger in the kingdom of Syria, to solicit the re-establishment of the Jewish privileges, which were granted. He also made alliances with the Romans, and other states; and truly deserved the appellation of father of his people. He was basely murdered, with his two sons, by his relation Ptolemy, in the midst of a feast, B. C. 135.

* **SIMONEAU** (Charles), an engraver, born at Orleans, about the year 1699. He was pupil to Noel Quipe, and died at Paris in 1728. He is particularly distinguished by the medals he engraved, to complete the medallist history of Louis the Great.

SIMONIDES, a celebrated poet of antiquity, born at Ceos, an island of the Ægean sea. He flourished 538 years B. C. and obtained a poetical prize in his 80th, and lived to his 90th year. He is said to have been venal and avaricious, in excuse for which he observed, that he had rather leave riches to enemies when he died, than be reduced to the assistance of his friends while he lived.

SIMPLICIUS, a native of Phrygia, a celebrated commentator on Aristotle; his works were published at Leyden in 1640. He died about 456.

* **SIMPLICIUS** (S.) a native of Fivoli, succeeded Hlary as pope, 468. There are 18 of his letters remaining, some of which have been deemed important. He died in 483, and was succeeded by Felix III.

SIMPSON (Thomas) a professor of mathematics at Woolwich, was born at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, in 1710. He was bred to the business of stuff-weaving, but by the most sedulous application he acquired so deep a knowledge of the mathematics, as to rank him with the most scientific men of the age. He worked for some time in Spital-fields, and taught the mathematics at his few leisure hours. In 1737 appeared his treatise on Fluxions, and another in 1740 on the Nature and Laws of Chance; and these works were followed by several others. In 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Woolwich, and shortly after was chosen F. R. S. He died at Bosworth in 1761.

SIMPSON (John M. A.) was born near Dumfries, in 1677, and educated in the university of Glasgöw, where he took his degrees. He was made professor of divinity at Glasgöw, in 1716, but his religious opinions brought upon him the whole vengeance of the Church of Scotland, for he was prosecuted ten years before their judicatures, and at length deposed and excommunicated. The late queen Caroline interested herself so strongly in his favour, that a pension equal to his salary was settled upon him for life. He died at Edinburgh in 1744.

SIMPSON (Robert, M. D.) was born at Hamilton, in 1695, and educated at Glasgöw, where he took his degrees in physic, but never practised. His genius lay towards the mathematics, and abstract sciences. The university of Glasgöw made him their mathematical professor; and he taught mathematics many years with great reputation. He died at Glas-

gow in 1765. His works are numerous, and are highly esteemed.

* **SIRANI** (Giovanni Andrea), an historical painter, born at Bologna in 1610; He was a disciple of Guido, and died in 1670. At Rome there is a Last Supper by him, which alone would prove him to be a great painter.

* **SIRANI** (Elizabetha), the daughter and disciple of the above, was born at Bologna in 1638, and died in 1664. She was accounted a prodigy in painting, before she arrived at her fifteenth year. She painted in the manner of her father, and some of her works might be placed in competition with his.

* **SIRICIUS**, pope, succeeded Damasus I. in 384, to the exclusion of Ursicinus, and died in 398. Some of his epistles are in Constant's Collection.

* **SIRIES** (Violante Beatrice), an Italian paintress, was born at Florence in 1710, and became the disciple of Giovanni Fratellini, who was then in high esteem, and under whom she made a great progress in water colours, and crayon painting. She afterwards went to France, where she learnt the art of painting in oil, and executed several portraits of noble persons. She returned to Florence, and was patronized by the grand duke. One of her greatest performances is a picture, in which are represented the portraits of the Imperial family.

SIRMOND (James), a French Jesuit, born at Riom in 1559. In 1588 he undertook to translate the works of the Greek fathers into Latin, and wrote some notes upon Sidonius Apollinarius. In 1596 he was sent for to Rome, by Aquaviva, the general of the order, to be his secretary, which office he held 16 years. He assisted cardinal Baronius, in his "Ecclesiastical Annals." On his return to France, Louis XIII. chose him for his confessor; after whose death he went again to Rome, to assist in the choice of a new general. He spent a great part of his life in collecting together the authors of the middle age, and enriching them with notes. He was the author and editor of as many works as amounted to 15 vols. in folio. He died in 1651.

* **SISERA**, general of the army of Jabin, king of Azor, and sent by him against the Israelites, but he was defeated by Barak. Sisera fled, and came to the house of Jael, the wife of Heber, and while asleep was slain by her, 1285 B. C.

SISINNIIUS, pope, was a Syrian by na-

tion, and succeeded John VII. in 708, and died 20 days after his election.

* **SIXTUS I.** pope, succeeded Alexander I. in 119, and suffered martyrdom in 127. He stands in the calendar as a saint.

* **SIXTUS II.** was an Athenian, and succeeded Stephen I. in 257. He suffered martyrdom three days before his faithful disciple St. Laurence, in 258, during the persecution of Valerian.

* **SIXTUS III.** was a priest of the Roman church, and ascended the papal throne in 432. He suppressed the heresies of Pelagius and Nestorius in the west. Several of his epistles are extant. He died in 440.

* **SIXTUS IV.** was the son of a fisherman, and entered among the Cordeliers. He became eminent as a professor of theology in several universities in Italy, and Paul II. conferred on him the cardinalship. He succeeded that pontiff in 1471. He endeavoured to stir up a new crusade, but without success; but his own gallies obtained some signal advantages over the Turks. This pope issued a bull, ordaining a feast to be yearly celebrated in honour of the Immaculate Conception, which gave great offence, and occasioned another bull to enforce it. Sixtus died in 1484, aged 71. He was a man of learning, and wrote several treatises on theological subjects.

SIXTUS V. was the son of a gentleman's gardener, and born in the signory of Montalto, in 1521. At the age of nine years he became a keeper of swine, from which degrading employment he was taken in 1531, by a Franciscan friar, who casually observed and admired his countenance and demeanour. By his means he was introduced into that fraternity, where he received an ordinary education, and was employed in servile offices. In 1534 he took the habit of the order, and continued his studies with such application, as to be admitted into orders. His abilities recommended him to the notice of several eminent personages, and in 1555, pope Paul IV. appointed him inquisitor general at Venice, but his severities in this office gave such offence to the Venetians, that he was forced to quit that city. Pius V. appointed him general of his order, and in 1570 gave him a cardinal's hat. He looked now to the pinnacle of ecclesiastical dignity, and regulated his deportment accordingly, assuming all the externals of a humble, mortified spirit. He also conducted himself with great liberality, particularly in a time of famine,

dispensing large sums to the poor in provisions. On the death of Gregory XIII. in 1585, the cardinals thinking him old, infirm, and doting, conferred on him the vacant tiara. As soon as he had obtained what he wanted, a marked change appeared in his behaviour, the weak old man became hale and vigorous, and the insensible, devout cardinal, was transformed into the stern, politic, and active pontiff. It must be confessed, however, that he reformed a number of abuses which had crept into the government. Justice was rigorously administered, and no rank or interest could screen offenders from punishment. In his private character, Sixtus was temperate, frugal, and disinterested, nor did his advancement to this high station make him forgetful of his original condition. This singular man died in 1590, not without suspicion of being poisoned by the Spaniards.

SKELTON (John), an English poet, of the 15th century, was usually called the poet-laureat, as having been *laureatus*, or invested with the laurel at Oxford, in 1489; a kind of poetical degree then occasionally conferred. He entered into orders, and obtained the rectory of Diss, in Norfolk; but Wood says he was fitter for the stage than the pulpit, and that on account of some loose compositions, he was suspended by his bishop. After this he attacked the dignity of Wolfsey, who persecuted him with such violence, that he was glad to take shelter in the sanctuary of Westminster-abbey. He died in 1529. He left many works behind him, at the head of which are his "Poemata et Satiræ."

SKINNER (Stephen), an English antiquary, born about 1622. He was admitted on the Royal foundation at Christchurch, Oxford, in 1638, when the civil wars occasioned him to go abroad, but returning home in 1646, he took both degrees in arts the same year. He took his degree of M. D. at Heidelberg, and soon after settled at Lincoln, where he died of a malignant fever in 1667. His works were published under the title of "Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae," 1674 folio.

SLEIDAN (John), a German historian, who was so called from a village of that name, where he was born in 1506. He was recommended by his friend Scarnius in 1533, to John Du Belay, archbishop and cardinal, who settled a pension on him. He accompanied the ambassador of France to the diet of Haguenau, but returning to France, he shewed such an in-

clination to Luther's opinions, that he was obliged to fly. He retired to Stralsburgh, and there wrote the history of his own times. He died in 1556. His main work is "*De Statu Religionis & Reipublicæ, Carolo Quinto Cæsare, Commentarii*," in 25 books.

SLINGELAND (John Peter Van), a Flemish painter, born at Leyden in 1640, and died in 1691. He was a disciple of Gerard Douw, whom he excelled in the neatness of his manner; but he was so slow as to take up three years in painting a family picture.

SLOANE (Sir Hans), an eminent naturalist and physician, was born at Killileagh, in Ireland, in 1660. On choosing physic for his profession he repaired to London, and became acquainted with Boyle and Ray. After a stay of four years in this capital, he went to Paris, and attended the lectures of Tournefort and Du Verney, by whom he was much esteemed. He afterwards went into Languedoc, where he staid a year in collecting plants; and on his return to London in 1684, he communicated to Ray a number of them, which that author acknowledges in his "*Historia Plantarum*." After this he made a voyage to Jamaica, and although he resided there only 15 months, he collected such an uncommon variety of plants, as astonished Ray and others, who believed there were not half the number on the whole island. He published in 1707 the 1st vol. of "*The Natural History of Jamaica*," and the second in 1725, a work greatly esteemed. He died in 1752. His cabinet of curiosities he gave to the public for 20,000*l.* which was less than half of its intrinsic value; besides his library, consisting of more than 50,000 volumes. Sir Hans Sloane owed much of his prosperity to his acquaintance with Sydenham, who not only took him into his house, but also introduced him into practice. He was a member of the Royal Academy at Paris, president of the College of Physicians, and president of the Royal Society, on the death of Sir Isaac Newton. He was created a baronet by George I.

SLUYS (James Vander), a painter, born at Leyden in 1660. His subjects were usually conversation pieces, expressing the manners of his own times. He was allowed to excel more in colouring and neat execution than in design. He died in 1736.

SMALRIDGE (George), an eminent English prelate, was born at Litchfield, about 1666, and educated at Westmin-

ster-school, whence he was elected to Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. He rose through several church preferments to the bishopric of Bristol. Upon the accession of George I. he was appointed lord Almoner to the king; but was removed from that post, for refusing, with bishop Atterbury, to sign the declaration of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops in and near London, against the rebellion in 1715. He died in 1719. He gave an early specimen of his literary qualifications, by publishing in 1687, "*Animadversions on a Piece upon Church Government*." Twelve of his sermons were printed in his life time, and many more a few years after his death.

SMART (Christopher), a celebrated poet, was born at Shipbourn, in Kent, in 1722. He was educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he was distinguished for his Latin poetry, and obtained for five years, four of which were in succession, The Seatonian Prize. He took his degree of M. A. in 1747, and in 1753 quitted college, and came to London, where he enjoyed the acquaintance of the most eminent literary characters then in the Metropolis. But being negligent both of his constitution and fortune, he fell into extreme indigence, and at last became quite insane, in which state he died in 1771. A complete edition of his poems was printed in 1791, in 2 vols. 12mo.

SMEATON (John) an eminent mechanic, and civil engineer, was born at Aulthorpe, in Yorkshire, in 1724. His father who was an attorney, wishing to bring up his son to the same profession, sent him to London, to attend the courts in Westminster-hall, in 1742; but this not suiting him, he was allowed to follow the bent of his own genius, which being of a mechanical turn, he became a mathematical-instrument-maker. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1753, and in 1759 the Gold Medal was unanimously voted to him, for a paper entitled, "*An Experimental Enquiry concerning the Natural Powers of Wind and Water, to turn Mills and other Machines depending on a Circular Motion*." He was appointed to re-build the Eddystone-light-house, which he completed in 1759, in a manner that did him the highest credit. About 1785 he was appointed engineer to Ramsgate harbour, which place he greatly improved to the advantage of shipping. Mr. Smeaton died in consequence of a paralytic stroke, in 1792. He published

S M I

"A Narrative of the Eddystone-Light-House," in folio, and some other pieces.

SMELLIE (William) an eminent man-midwife, was a native of Scotland, but resided many years in London, where he had great practice in his line, being universally celebrated as a lecturer. He was the first who considered the shape and size of the female pelvis, as adapted to the head of the fœtus. He died at Lanerk, in Scotland, at an advanced age, in 1763. He wrote a Complete System of Midwifery, and published a set of Anatomical Tables, with Explanations.

* SMELLIE (William), a Scottish printer, fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, translator of "Buffon's Natural History," author of "The Philosophy of Natural History," and of many other ingenious works. He died June 25th, 1795.

* SMERDIS, a son of Cyrus, who was put to death privately by command of his brother Cambyfes. One of the Magi, who was also called Smerdis, on the death of Cambyfes pretended to be this prince, and ascended the throne; but seven months afterwards he was deposed, and slain by seven noblemen, who chose one of their number, Darius, the son of Hystapes, to succeed him, B. C. 521.

SMITH (Thomas), a celebrated English writer and statesman, was born at Walden, in Essex, in 1512. He was educated at Queen's-College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow, and appointed to read the Greek lectures, on which occasion he introduced a new way of pronouncing this language. During the reign of Edward VI. he was made secretary of state, knighted, and sent ambassador to Brussels; but on the accession of Mary, he lost his appointments on account of his religion. When Elizabeth came to the throne he was again employed in state affairs. In 1565 he finished his treatise of "The Commonwealth of England," though it was not published till 1621. He died at his seat of Mount-hall, Essex, in 1577.

SMITH (John), a learned English divine, was born in 1618, at Achurch in Northamptonshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1640. He died in 1672. His Select Discourses were published in 4to in 1660.

SMITH (Dr. Thomas), a learned English divine, was born in London, in 1638, and educated at Oxford. In 1668 he went as chaplain to the embassy to Constantinople, and returned in 1671.

S M I

He took the degree of D. D. in 1683, and published a number of works on the Turkish empire, which were esteemed. He died in London, in 1710.

SMITH (John), born at Lowther, in Westmoreland, in 1659. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees and entered into orders. In 1686 he went abroad as chaplain to lord Landisdowne, ambassador to Spain; but returned soon after the revolution, and was presented to the rectory of Bishop's Wearmouth. He died in 1715. We are indebted to him for an edition of the venerable Bede's works.

SMITH (Edmund), an English poet, was the only son of Mr. Neale, an eminent merchant, by a daughter of baron Lechmere, and born in 1668. By his father's death he was left young, to the care of Mr. Smith, his uncle by marriage, who treated him with so much tenderness, that at his death he assumed the name of Smith out of gratitude. He was author of the tragedy of "Phædra and Hippolitus," which was acted in 1707, and of some other poetical works, but his greatest undertaking was a "Translation of Longinus;" which he never executed. He died in 1710.

SMITH (John), an excellent mezzotinto engraver, at the beginning of the 18th century, who was greatly employed by Sir Godfrey Kneller, whose works he represented with elegance and accuracy.

SMITH (George), of Chichester, the second, and most eminent of three brothers, who were all eminent painters. He was born in 1714, and excelled in landscape painting, but the connoisseurs expected, that his younger brother, John, would have surpassed him in that style of painting. In the contests for prizes, at the society for the encouragement of arts, John's landscapes were often preferred to those of George; but he died at an earlier period, and all memory of his works, as well as of the artist himself, has been nearly obliterated. William, the eldest brother, was a painter of portraits, but produced also some good landscapes; he is said, however, to have been more remarkable for painting fruit and flowers, than for the other branches of the art. John died in 1764, at the age of 47. William died in the same year, at the age of 57; and George in 1776.

SMITH (Dr. Adam), an eminent Scotch writer, was born at Kirkaldy, in 1723. After going through his school education at Kirkaldy, he was sent to Glasgow, where he was afterwards elected

professor of logic, and of moral philosophy. In 1759 he published "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," 8vo. and in 1766, his great work, entitled "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," 4to. About two years after the publication of this work, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland; on which he retired in 1778 to Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in July, 1790. Dr. Smith was a man of abilities, but it is to be lamented that his mind was strongly warped by infidelity. He published the life of David Hume, with remarks very unjust to the Christian Religion. This was admirably answered by bishop Horne. A volume of Dr. Smith's Essays has been published since his death.

* SMITH (William), an ingenious English divine, was born at Worcester in 1711, and educated at the grammar-school in that city, after which he was sent to New College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then entered into orders. The earl of Derby became his patron, and presented him to the rectory of Trinity Church, Chester, in 1735. His first publication was a translation of Longinus, with notes, a most excellent performance. In 1748 he was appointed head master of Brentwood school, Essex, but he held it only one year. In 1753 appeared his translation of Thucydides; In 1758 he was made dean of Chester, on which he took his degree of D. D. In 1766 he obtained the rectory of Handley, near Chester. He died at his deanry in 1787. Besides the above works, he published nine discourses on the Beatitudes.

* SMITS (Lodowick) a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1635, and died in 1675. He painted historical subjects, but chiefly excelled in fruit pieces, for which he had a high price. From some defect in his colouring, his paintings soon lost their original beauty, and when he was reproached for this, his answer was, that the pictures lasted longer than the money which purchased them.

* SMITZS (Gaspar), called also Magdalen Smith, an eminent Dutch painter, who died in Dublin in 1689. He painted portraits, but his principal delight was to represent Magdalens, which he executed in an admirable style.

SMOLLET (Dr. Tobias), was born in Scotland, in 1720. He was bred a Surgeon, and was at the siege of Carthage, surgeon, or surgeon's mate; of this expedition he wrote an acrimonious ac-

count, inserted in his novel of Roderick Random, which was published in 1749, and brought the author considerable reputation. The year following, he published by subscription his tragedy of the Regicide, written by him at the age of 18. In 1751 appeared "Peregrine Pickle," in 1754 "Ferdinand Count Fathom," in 1762 "Sir Launcelot Greaves," and in 1771 "Humphrey Clinker;" all of them works of great merit. He met with no success as a physician, and therefore he abandoned the profession, and confined himself to literature. In 1757 he published a "History of England," in 4 vols. 4to; which had a prodigious run. The "Critical Review," was set on foot by him, and he continued to be the principal manager of it till he went abroad in 1763. In 1762 he published "The Briton," a periodical paper in favour of Lord Bute's administration, and is supposed to have written other pieces in support of the same cause. On account of his health he went abroad in 1763, and remained two years in France and Italy. In 1766 he published an account of his Travels, but his health still continuing to decline, he revisited Italy, and died there in 1771. Dr. Smollet was a man of extensive abilities, and a shrewd observer of life and manners, which he has admirably portrayed in his different novels. Besides the above works, he published a Collection of Voyages and Travels, translations of Gil Blas and Don Quixote, and several fugitive pieces.

* SNELL (Rodolph), an eminent Dutch philosopher, was born at Oude-water, in 1546. He was some time professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Leyden, where he died in 1613. He was the author of several works on geometry, and on all parts of the philosophy of his time.

* SNELL (Willebrord), son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1591, and succeeded his father in the mathematical professorship in 1613. He died in 1666. He was the first who discovered the true law of the refraction of the rays of light. His works are numerous and respectable, the chief of which is entitled "Cyclometricus de Circuli Dimensione, &c." 4to. 1621. In this treatise he gives several ingenious approximations to the measure of the circle, both arithmetical and geometrical.

SNORRO (Sturlesonius), an Islandic author, who was minister of state to one king of Sweden, and three kings of Norway. On account of an insurrection, he

was forced to take refuge in Iceland, where he remained till 1241, when he was driven from thence and put to death. He wrote 1. "Chronicon Regum Norvigorum," 2. "Edda Islandica," or a History of Islandic Philosophy.

SNYDERS (Francis), a celebrated Flemish painter, born in 1587. He was the disciple of Van Balen, and the intimate friend of Rubens, who sometimes assisted him in his pictures. He died in 1657.

SOBIESKI (John III.), king of Poland, and an illustrious warrior of the 17th century. His victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars, procured him the crown of Poland, to which he was elected in 1674. He died in 1696. He was equally remarkable for his abilities as for his courage, and spoke most of the languages of Europe.

SOCINUS (Lælius), the founder of a sect, was born at Sienna in 1525. He was bred a Roman Catholic, but having embraced Presbyterianism, he quitted his native land and travelled into various countries. When he renounced the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity, he took great pains to propagate his sentiments, and gained several followers. He died at Zurich in 1562.

SOCINUS (Faustus), nephew of the above, was born at Sienna in 1539. At the time of his uncle's death he was at Lyons, on which he instantly set out to take possession of his papers. He did not, however, directly avow himself to be a follower of his opinions, but remained at the court of Tuscany, where he was in great favour till 1574, when he went to Germany. He now began to propagate his uncle's sentiments with alterations and additions, with great ardour, in Transylvania. In 1579 he went to Poland, where he married the daughter of a nobleman. He died near Cracow in 1604. His principal tenets are, that Jesus Christ was but a mere man, who had no existence before his birth of the Virgin Mary; that the Holy Spirit has no personal existence, but that the Father only is GOD. He denies the doctrines of original sin, the atonement, grace, and predestination; but some of his modern followers have refined upon his notions, particularly Dr. Priestly. Socinus wrote several books in defence of his principles.

SOCRATES, the greatest philosopher of antiquity, was a native of Athens. His father was a statuary, which profession he also followed for some years. At length he was taken from this occupation by

Crito, who observed and admired his genius. He studied under Archelaus and Anaxagoras, and distinguished himself as well in the field of battle as in the school of philosophy. He inured himself to hardship, and encountered dangers without fear. He was also remarkable for his patience, and sustained the heaviest injuries without resentment. This exalted disposition created him numerous friends, and he acquired several disciples, but he had no particular place in which to deliver his lectures, sometimes engaging the attention of his auditors in the groves of Academus, in the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Illyssus. He set himself with great boldness against the immorality of his countrymen, which produced him many enemies, but his irreproachable character preserved him a long time from their malice. To the disgrace of Aristophanes he undertook to ridicule Socrates in his comedy of the Clouds, which the good man so little regarded, that he was present at the performance, and stood up in those parts wherein he was calumniated. At length his determined enemy Melitus, accused him of making innovations in religion, and of corrupting the principles of the Athenian youth. These charges, being supported by false witnesses before a corrupt court, Socrates was condemned to drink hemlock, which he did with the greatest fortitude in the midst of his disciples, whom he charmed by his admirable discourse on the immortality of the soul, still preserved in the affecting dialogue of Plato, entitled Phædo. This great man expired 400 years B. C. in the 70th year of his age.

SOCRATES (of Constantinople), an ecclesiastical historian, of the 5th century. His history begins in 309, where Eusebius ends, and is continued down to 440.

SOLANDER (Dr. Daniel Charles), an eminent naturalist, and the pupil of Linnaeus, was born in the province of Nordland in Sweden, in 1736. He studied at Upsal, where he took his degree of M. D. In 1760 he visited England, and was prevailed on by his friend Mr. now Sir Joseph Banks, to accompany Capt. Cooke in his voyage round the world. In 1773 he was appointed one of the under Librarians of the British Museum. He died of a stroke of apoplexy in 1783.

*SOLE (Antonio Maria dal), a landscape painter, born at Bologna in 1597. His situations were always beautifully chosen, his distances are pleasing, the perspective receding of his objects is con-

ducted with great skill and judgment, and his colouring is bold and lively. He died in 1677.

* **SOLE** (Giuseppe dal), the son of the above, was born in 1654. He studied under his father and other masters, and became very eminent in historical and landscape painting. One of his principal pictures is a representation of the death of Priam. He died in 1719.

SOLIGNAC (Peter Joseph De La Pimpie, Chevalier of), was born at Montpellier in 1687. He was employed by the French court in an honourable situation, in Poland, where he became acquainted with king Stanislaus, who made him his secretary. He was a learned and amiable man, and died in 1773. He wrote a History of Poland, and other works.

* **SOLIMAN I.** emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father Bajazet in 1402. He was a valiant and enterprising prince, but excessively addicted to pleasure. He was dethroned by his brother Musa in 1410, and assassinated shortly after.

SOLIMAN II. furnished the Magnificent. He succeeded his father Selim I. in 1520. Having concluded a truce with Ismael, Sophy of Persia, and quelled a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms against Europe. In 1521 he took Belgrade, and in the following year Rhodes fell into his hands, after an obstinate defence. In 1524 he took Buda, and immediately laid siege to Vienna, from whence he was obliged to retreat with the loss of 80,000 men. He died in 1566, while he was besieging Sigreth, in Hungary.

* **SOLIMAN III.** the son of Ibrahim, was placed upon the throne after the deposition of Mahomet IV. and died in 1491. He was an indolent prince, wholly governed by his ministers.

SOLIMENE (Francis), an eminent painter, was born at Naples in 1657. He studied at first under his father, who was a good painter, and afterwards under Francis Maria. He formed for himself an excellent style, and became so distinguished, that the emperor Charles VI. knighted him. He was also a poet, and some of his sonnets possess great merit. He died in 1747.

SOLINUS (Cains Julius), a Latin grammarian, was born at Rome, and lived about the middle of the third century. His "Polyhistor," is a wretched compilation of Historical and Geographical Remarks upon various Countries; and the extracts in it from Pliny are so nu-

merous, as to bring upon him the nickname of "The Ape of Pliny."

SOLIS (Antonio de), a celebrated Spanish writer, was born at Placenza, in Old Castile, in 1610. Philip IV. made him one of his secretaries, and after his death, the queen regent appointed him first historiographer of the Indies. His "History of the Conquest of Mexico," is a most valuable work, written in an excellent style, and with great fidelity. He also wrote some dramatic pieces; but at the close of life he renounced all profane composition, and devoted himself to religion. He died in 1686.

* **SOLOMON**, king of Israel, was the son of David and Bathsheba. The Lord, by his prophet Nathan, gave him this name, Jedidiah, i. e. beloved of God. His father caused him to be crowned king in his own lifetime. He gave early proofs of uncommon knowledge, and the greatest persons came from distant countries to hear his wisdom. He built a magnificent temple to the Lord, and consecrated it himself in person; but at last through his marriage with the princess of Egypt, he fell into idolatry. He also gave way to debauchery, and greatly tarnished his glory by his licentiousness. In his latter days, however, he saw his errors, and composed a solemn confession of his own extravagance, and the vanity of the world, entitled "Ecclesiastes, or, the Preacher." We have also extant of his the Book of Proverbs, which is an inestimable body of ethics, and the Canticles, a divine song, which represents, under the form of an Epithalamium, the union between Messiah and his Church. Solomon died B. C. 975, aged 58, after having reigned 40 years in uninterrupted peace.

* **SOLOMON BEN VIRGA**, a Spanish rabbin and physician of the 16th century, who wrote a curious book entitled Schebet Judah, or a History of the Jews, from the destruction of the Temple to his own time. Gentius published a Latin version of it at Amsterdam, in 1651, 4to.

SOLOMON, (Ben Job Jalia) an African prince, was born at Bonda, a town founded by his father Ibrahim, in the kingdom of Futa or Saraga. Being sent by his father, in 1731, to the sea-coast to sell some slaves, he was taken prisoner by the Mandingos, a nation at enmity with his own, and sold for a slave to an English captain, who carried him to America, where he was sold to a merchant of Maryland. He was at last ransomed by

General Oglethorpe, and arrived in England, in 1733. After staying in England about 14 months, during which time he translated several Arabic MSS. for Sir Hans Sloane, he returned laden with valuable presents to his own country, which he found in a state of depopulation, and his father no more. He was a man of strong parts, and had all the Koran by heart. It does not appear that any attempts were taken to make him acquainted with Christianity while he was in this country.

SOLON, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Salamis, and educated at Athens. His courage procured him the government of his country; on which he revised and amended the severe laws of his predecessor Draco, and introduced a system more equitable and mild; and either instituted or improved the Areopagus at Athens. He wrote a treatise of laws, of eloquence, of elegies, and of Iambic verse. He died at Cyprus, in the 80th year of his age, B.C. 558.

SOMERS (John Lord), chancellor of England, was born at Worcester in 1652, and educated at a private school in Stratfordshire, from whence he was removed to Trinity-College, Oxford. He afterwards entered of the Middle-Temple, where he prosecuted the study of the law with assiduity, not neglecting that of polite literature. He distinguished himself very early at the bar, and in 1681 had a considerable share in a piece entitled "A Just and Modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments," in answer to Charles II's "Declaration to all his Loving Subjects touching the Causes and Reasons that moved him to dissolve the two last Parliaments." In 1688 he was one of the council for the seven bishops. In the convention which met by the Prince of Orange's summons, January 1689, he represented his native city of Worcester; and was one of the managers for the house of commons, at a conference with the house of lords, upon the word "Abdicated." Soon after this he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1692 he was made attorney-general, and in the same year lord keeper. In 1697 he was created lord Somers, baron of Evesham, and made chancellor of England. In 1700 he was removed from his post, and the year following impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours by the house of commons, but acquitted upon trial by the house of lords. He died in 1716.

SOMERVILLE (William), an English

poet, was born of a good family in Warwickshire, in 1692, and educated at Winchester-school, from whence he was sent to New-College, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow. Dr. Johnson says, "I never heard of him but as a poet, a country gentleman, and a useful justice of peace." He died in 1743. His Chace is a lively and classical performance.

SOMNER (William), a learned English antiquary, born at Canterbury in 1578. He was the author, among other books, of "The Antiquities of Canterbury," and a "Saxon Dictionary." He died in 1669.

SOPHOCLES, a Greek tragic poet, was born at Athens about 500 years B. C. At the age of twenty-five he conquered his master Æschylus in tragedy, the prize being adjudged to Sophocles, although it was the first play he ever presented in public. He also distinguished himself as a statesman, and commanded the Athenian forces in several battles with honour. He gained the poetical prize 30 times, and was the rival of the great Euripides. Of 120 tragedies which he composed, only seven remain. He died aged 91, B. C. 406, of joy, according to some authors, for having won another prize at the Olympic games. The best editions of Sophocles are that of Capperonier, Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1780; of Glatgow, 2 vols. 12mo. 1784; of Brunk, 4 vols. 8vo. 1786.

SORANUS, an ancient physician of Ephesus, who practised first at Alexandria, and then at Rome, in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian. Some pieces of his are extant, and were published in Greek, at Paris, in 1554, and at Basil in 1528. There was another physician of the same name, later than the above, who wrote on the diseases of women.

SORBAIT (Paul), a native of Hainault, was physician to the imperial court, and professor of medicine at Vienna. He died in 1691. He has left "Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates," 4to, 1680, "Medicina Universalis, theoretica et practica," folio, 1701, and other works.

SORBIERE (Samuel), a French writer, was born about 1615, of protestant parents, but in 1653 he abjured his religion, and introduced himself to pope Alexander VII. In 1664 he published an Account of a Voyage to England, in which he told so many falsties to the discredit of the country, that he was dismissed from the office of historiographer of

France, and banished. He then went to Rome, but in spite of all his arts he could not gain preferment. He died in 1670. Sorbriere wrote several miscellaneous pieces of little merit.

SORBONNE (Robert de) founder of the college of that name at Paris, was born in 1201. He entered into orders and became so famous for his preaching, that Louis IX. made him his chaplain. He was also eminent as a theological writer. He died in 1274.

* **SORGH** (Hendrick) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1621. He was the disciple first of Teniers and then of Buytenweg. The subjects he delighted to represent were fairs and markets. He died in 1682.

* **SORRI** (Pietro), an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1556, and the disciple of Salimbini. He excelled in landscape and portrait as well as in history. He died in 1622.

* **SOSIGENES**, an Egyptian mathematician, who flourished in the time of Julius Cæsar, and was employed by him in reforming the calendar, so that to him is to be attributed the formation of the Julian year, which begins 45 years B. C. He was well versed in mathematics and astronomy, but his works are lost.

* **SOSTRATUS**, a celebrated architect of Cnidos, who constructed the white tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria, on which he inscribed his name. He flourished B. C. 284.

* **SOTADES**, a Thracian poet, who wrote verses against Philadelphus Ptolemy, for which he was thrown into the sea in a cage of lead. From him obscure verses were called Sotadea Carmina.

* **SOTERUS**, a pope and saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded Anicetus in 168, and suffered martyrdom in 177, during the persecution under Marcus Antoninus.

SOTO (Dominic), a learned Spanish Dominican, was born at Segovia in 1494. He distinguished himself as a theologian, and was one of the most active and esteemed members of the council of Trent. He was confessor to Charles V. and died in 1560. His works are numerous.

* **SOUBISE** (John de Parthenaj lord of) a distinguished hero of the 16th century, among the protestants of France. In 1562 he was one of the prince of Condé's associates, and was by him appointed to command in the city of Lyons, which he defended most effectually, and performed many great actions there. He had commanded Henry II's army in

Tuscany, and was a very active and serviceable man. He died in 1566.

* **SOUBISE** (Benjamin de Rohan, duke of) grandson of the preceding, was the son of Renatus de Rohan, the second of that name, and of Catherine de Parthenaj. He vigorously supported his brother, the duke of Rohan, in his undertakings, to assist the inhabitants of Rochelle in support of the reformed party. In 1621 he held out the siege of St. Jean d'Angeli, against an army which Louis XIII. commanded in person, and when he surrendered the place, obtained a free pardon; yet toward the end of the same year, he seized upon Royan; in 1622 he took Oleron, and made himself master of the whole country in the Lower Poitou, but was soon after defeated, and all his forces dispersed. He ultimately took refuge in England, where he proved a powerful instrument, by procuring to the inhabitants of Rochelle the supply which was sent them; and when the city was subdued, he refused to accept the offered amnesty, but chose to continue in England, where he died.

SOUCHAI (John Baptist), a French writer, born at Saint-Amand, near Vendôme, 1687. In 1720 he was elected into the academy of Inscriptions, in the memoirs of which are several of his dissertations. He was also canon of Rodez, counsellor to the king, and reader and professor of eloquence in the Royal College. He died in 1746.

SOUFFLOT (James Germain), a celebrated French architect, born in 1713. He improved himself in Italy, and, at his return to France, became comptroller of the buildings of Marly and the Thuilleries, and superintendant of the royal buildings. His greatest work is the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris. He died in 1780.

SOUTH (Dr. Robert), an eminent English divine, was born at Hackney, in Middlesex, in 1633, and educated under Dr. Busby, at Westminster-school, from whence he was removed to Christ-church, Oxford, of which he was elected student. In 1658 he was episcopally ordained, and became a popular preacher. In 1660 he was chosen public orator of the university, and the year following was appointed chaplain to lord Clarendon, by which means he obtained a prebend in Westminster-abbey, and took his degree of D. D. In 1670 he was made canon of Christ-church. At the revolution he took the oaths, though he refused higher preferment. In 1693 began a fierce controversy between him and Dr. Sherlock.

respecting the doctrine of the Trinity, in which several other great men engaged. The victory however was decided in South's favour by the university of Oxford. He died in 1716, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. Six volumes of his sermons were printed in his life-time; and since his death five volumes more have been published, which shew him to great advantage as a preacher, and a man of learning.

SOUTHERN (Thomas), a dramatic writer, was born in Ireland about 1662, and educated at the university of Dublin, from whence he removed to Oxford. In 1682 he produced the "Persian Prince, or Loyal Brother," which was intended to compliment James duke of York, who afterwards rewarded him with a captain's commission in the army. His tragedy of "The Fatal Marriage, or, The Innocent Adultery," now performed under the title of "Isabella," has been esteemed by some the most affecting of any in our language: but the most finished of all his plays is his "Oroonoko, or, The Royal Slave," built upon a true story related by Mrs Behn in one of her novels. He died in 1746.

SOZOMEN (Hermias), an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century, was born at Bethulia, a town of Palestine. His style is more elegant than that of Sozocrates; but he is by no means so judicious. He is also excessively credulous. His history was published by Reading, in 1720.

* **SOZOMENUS** (John) a learned civilian of Venice, in the 17th century. He published a new translation of Plato's ten books of republics, which he changed from the form of dialogues into a connected discourse.

SPAGNOLETTO (Joseph Ribera), an eminent painter, born in 1589, at Xativa, a city in Spain. He travelled into Italy, and there applied to painting under the greatest masters. He then went and settled at Naples, where he acquired great wealth by his being constantly employed for the viceroy, and for the greatest potentates of Europe. His natural turn was to describe subjects which excite terror, whether he took them from sacred or profane history, as the Murder of the Innocents, and Ixion and Prometheus. The strength of his expression, and the force of his colouring, give extraordinary relief to his figures, and make his works universally esteemed. He died in 1636.

* **SPAIN**, was in ancient times divided into several petty states. Before the

time of Cyrus the Carthaginians had settled themselves in the southern parts, where they built Gades, now called Cadiz. After the first Punic war, in 235, the Carthaginians continued their conquests under Asdrubal, and under Hannibal in 209; but they were entirely dispossessed by the Romans in 206. In 144 Numantia surrendered, and in 16 B. C. Cantabria was reduced by Agrippa; on which the Romans became masters of the whole country. Athaulfus, the son of Alaric, was the first Goth who settled in Spain, being driven from Gaul by other northern nations in 415. In 409 the Vandals, Alans, Huevi, settled in this country, the Romans still maintaining their ground in Tarraco and its vicinity. In 428 the Vandals left Spain and went into Africa, the Suevi taking possession of most of the provinces, and the Romans of the rest. In 585 the Suevi were expelled by the Goths, here called Visigoths, and in 586 they finally expelled the Romans. From this time the Goths held the whole of Spain till the reign of Rotheric in 711, when the Saracens from Africa invaded the country, and over-ran it. About 1025 the Saracens in Spain were divided into separate kingdoms; in 1091 they were conquered by the Almoravides from Africa; and in 1140 these were subdued by the Almohedes. In 1219 the empire of the Saracens was sub-divided again; for as several governors of provinces revolted from Zeit Arax, the son and successor of Mohammed in Africa; those in Spain followed their example, and accordingly Abenhut, a descendant of the kings of Saragossa, possessed himself of the kingdom of Murcia, and the best part of Andalusia. Mohammed Ben Abdalla seized Boeza and the country round it, and the kingdom of Valentia was all that remained to Abuzet, the brother of Mohammed Enazor.

In 718, Don Pelayo began to recover part of Spain from the Saracens. He reigned in Biscay and the Asturias. In 984 Don Bermudo II. of this race was acknowledged king of Oviedo and Leon; but in 1037 this kingdom fell to that of Castile, its prince having invaded that country, and been killed in battle. In 1080 the Moorish kingdom of Toledo was conquered, and that city became the capital of the kingdom of Castile. In 1234 these princes took Cordova from the Moors; in 1248 they took Seville, and in 1266 they captured Mercia. After many wars and mutual conquests,

Castile was finally united to Arragon, by the marriage of Isabella, queen of Castile, to Don Ferdinand, king of Arragon, in 1479. In 1491 Ferdinand reduced Grenada; and in 1511 he conquered Navarre, and so put an end to the dominion of the Moors in Spain. In 1716 the kingdom of Navarre commenced in the person of Garcia Ximenes, and was greatly enlarged by conquest till it afterwards comprehended Arragon. In 1035 Arragon was created into a kingdom by Sancho the Great, king of Navarre, in favour of his son Ramiro. In 1076 his son succeeded to the kingdom of Navarre; but in 1133, after a great defeat, and the death of the king, the kingdoms of Arragon and Navarre separated, and chose different kings. In 1240 the kings of Arragon conquered Valencia from the Moors.

* SPALLANZANI (Lazarus), an ingenious Italian writer, esteemed one of the greatest naturalists of the age. Being indefatigable in his pursuit of knowledge, he made innumerable experiments on the animal creation; but it is to be lamented that in this case the love of science made him guilty of shocking cruelties on the poor unoffending creatures who fell under his observation. He died at Pavia in 1799.

SPANHEIM (Frederic), professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, in 1600. His father, Wigand Spanheim, was a very learned man, and ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector-palatine. He died in 1620. Frederic having studied in the college of Amberg, was sent in 1614 to Heidelberg, where he made a rapid progress in languages and philosophy. In 1625 he visited England, but was driven from Oxford by the plague. In 1627 he disputed at Geneva for a professorship of philosophy, and obtained it. He left Geneva in 1642, and taking a doctor of divinity's degree at Basil, that he might conform to the custom of the country to which he was going, he arrived at Leyden, in October, that year. Here he not only supported, but even increased the high reputation he had brought with him; but he lived to enjoy it only till 1649.

SPANHEIM (Ezekiel), a learned writer on history and antiquities, and an excellent statesman, was the eldest son of the preceding, and born at Geneva in 1629. In 1649 he was honoured with the title of professor of eloquence at Geneva: his reputation increasing, Charles Louis, elector-palatine, sent for him to court, to

be tutor to his only son. He filled many situations of great trust in the service of this prince and the elector of Brandenburg, who, upon his assuming the title of king of Prussia, conferred on him the dignity of baron. He came ambassador to England in 1702, and died here in 1710. He was buried in Westminster-abbey. His principal work is in Latin, "Upon the Use and Excellence of Ancient Medals."

SPANHEIM (Frederic) brother of Ezekiel Spanheim, was born at Geneva in 1632. He was educated at Leyden, and was admitted doctor of philosophy at 19. In 1655 he took his degree of D. D. and Charles Louis, elector-palatine, determining to re-establish his university at Heidelberg, appointed Spanheim to the professorship of divinity, though he was then but 23. He afterwards removed to Leyden, where he was admitted professor of divinity and sacred history. He died in 1701. His writings, which were chiefly theological, were printed in 5 vols. folio, in 1703.

* SPARTA. In 1069 B. C. Eurotas, the son of Lelex, and Lacedæmon, (who married Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas) reigned in Laconia, and built Sparta. In 708 Lycurgus new-modelled this state, after which it became famous, particularly by the conquest of Athens. Philopæmen having defeated Machanidas and Nabis, their tyrants, joined the Spartans to the Achæan league, 192 B. C. Afterwards they quarrelled with the Achæans, and joined the Romans against them; but notwithstanding this, it may be said, that they and the Peloponnesus were reduced by the Romans at the taking of Corinth, in 146 B. C. and in 71 they, with the rest of Greece, were by Vespasian reduced into the form of a Roman province. In the latter times of the Greek emperors, this territory was subject to despots, who owed allegiance to the emperors. The last of them was Thomas Palæologus, who was dispossessed by Mahomet II. in 1458. The Venetians conquered it in 1686, and the Turks regained it in 1715.

* SPARTACUS, a Thracian shepherd, famous for his victories over the Romans. He was one of the gladiators kept in the house of Lentullus, but escaping from thence with thirty others, he took up arms, and soon found himself at the head of a numerous army, with which he gave battle to the Roman generals, and repeatedly defeated them. At length Crassus was sent against him, and after an obsti-

nate contest victory decided in favour of the Romans, and Spartacus perished after having performed prodigies of valour, B. C. 71.

* **SPARTIANUS** (Ælius), a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of the Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Dioclesian, of which only a few are extant among the *Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ*.

SPEED (John), an English historian and antiquary, was born at Farrington, in Cheshire, about 1555. He was bred a taylor, but Sir Fulk Greyille, it is said, put him in the way to pursue his studies. In 1596 he published his "Theatre of Great Britain," and in 1614, "The History of Great Britain," from Julius Cæsar to king James the first. He was also author of a work in 8vo, called "The Cloud of Witnesses, or the Genealogies of Scripture, confirming the Truth of holy history, and humanity of Christ." He died in 1629.

SPELMAN (Sir Henry) a learned English antiquary and historian, born in Norfolk, about 1561. He was sent by king James three several times into Ireland upon public business; and at home was appointed one of the commissioners to enquire into the oppression of exacted fees, in all the courts and offices of England, as well ecclesiastical as civil, in which he rendered such service, that government gratefully expressed the obligation by a present, and James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1613 he published his "De non temerandis ecclesiis," and in 1626 the first part of his "Glossary." The next work which he undertook was, an edition of the "English Councils," in which he was encouraged by archbishops Abbot, Laud, and Usher. The first volume was published in 1639, but the second not till after his death, which happened in London in 1641. Sir Henry wrote several other works, all relating to ancient laws and customs.

SPELMAN (Sir John), eldest son of the preceding, a very learned man, who had great encouragement and assurance of favour from Charles I. who knighted him, and presented him with the mastership of Sutton's hospital; and after the civil war broke out, often called him to his private council. He was author of several works. He died in 1643.

SPELMAN (Clement), youngest son of Sir Henry, was bred to the law, and became puisne baron of the exchequer upon the restoration of Charles II. He published some pieces relating to the govern-

ment, and a large preface to his father's book "De non temerandis ecclesiis." He died in 1679.

SPENCE (Joseph), an elegant writer, was a fellow of New-College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1727; and in that year became first known to the learned world by "An Essay on Pope's Odyssey," in which some particular beauties and blemishes of that work are considered, in two parts, 12mo. With this criticism Pope was so little offended, that he sought the acquaintance of the writer, who lived with him from that time in great familiarity, attended him in his last hours, and compiled memorials of his conversation. The regard of Pope recommended him to the great and powerful, and he obtained very valuable preferments in the church. In June 1742 he succeeded Dr. Holmes as his majesty's professor of modern history, at Oxford; and in 1754 was installed prebend of Durham. In 1747 he published his "Polymetes, or an Enquiry concerning the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets, and the Remains of the Ancient Artists, being an attempt to illustrate them mutually from each other." He was author of several other ingenious works. Mr Spence was unfortunately drowned in a canal in his garden, at Byfleet, in Surry, in 1768.

SPENCER (Dr. John), a very learned divine, was born in Kent, in 1630, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he proceeded through all his degrees, and of which college he was chosen master. In 1667 he was preferred to the deanry of Ely. He died in May, 1695. His greatest works are, 1. *De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus & earum Rationibus*, 1685. 2. *A Discourse concerning Vulgar Prophecies*, 8vo. 1665.

SPENCER (William), fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge, a learned man, who published at the university press, in 1658, the eight books against Celsus and Philocalia of Origen, with a corrected Latin version, and notes of his own, in 4to.

SPENER (Philip James), a famous Lutheran divine, born in Alatia, about 1635. He became the founder of a new sect styled *Pietists*, the design of which was to revive vital religion in opposition to infidelity, and a mere formal profession of Christianity. But though the views of Spener were perfectly upright, and his sentiments pure, he experienced considerable opposition, and the Pietists were for

a time greatly persecuted. He died at Berlin in 1705. He wrote some books on practical divinity.

SPENSER (Edmund), an English poet, was born in London, and educated at Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1576, and stood candidate for a fellowship without success; on which account he quitted the university and went to reside with some friends in the north, where he produced his first work, "The Shepherd's Calendar," which he addressed, by a dedication in verse, to Sir Philip Sidney, who was then in the highest reputation, and who, being himself an excellent writer, became sensible of Spenser's merit, and as long as this great man lived, he never wanted a friend. Sir Philip introduced Spenser at court, but he did not immediately reap any great benefit from it. He was, however, created poet-laureat to queen Elizabeth, which was a mere title of honour without profit. The lord treasurer, Burleigh, had not the same notion of Spenser's merit as Sir Philip Sidney; but on the contrary, is reported to have intercepted the queen's bounty to him. But though Spenser had no interest with the lord-treasurer, yet we find him sometime after his appearance at court, in considerable esteem with the most eminent men at that time. In 1579 he was sent abroad by the earl of Leicester; but it does not appear in what service. Upon the lord Grey de Wilton being appointed lord deputy of Ireland, Spenser went as his secretary, and acquitted himself with great ability. His services to the crown were rewarded by a grant from the queen, of three thousand acres of land in the county of Cork. His house was at Kileolman; and the river Mulla, which he has more than once introduced into his poems, ran through his grounds. In this retirement he finished "The Faery Queen," which was probably begun some time before, and continued at different intervals. He published at first only three books, with an explication of the general meaning of the poem, in a letter to Sir Walter Raleigh, dated January 23, 1589. To these, three more were added in a following edition; but the six last, for it consisted of twelve, were lost by his servant, whom he had sent before him into England. During the rebellion in Ireland, under the earl of Desmond, Spenser was plundered and deprived of his estate. He died in 1598, and was interred, as he

had desired, near Chaucer, in Westminster-abbey.

* **SPERLING** (Otto), a physician, born at Hamburg in 1601. He studied physic in Italy, and afterwards settled at Bergen, in Norway. In 1638 he was made physician to the king of Denmark, but being concerned with the count de Ulfeld, he was sent to prison, where he died in 1681. He published a Catalogue of Plants in Denmark, and some works on Medals and Antiquities.

SPERONE (Speron), an Italian writer, and one of the greatest orators of his time, was born at Padua in 1500, where he died in 1588. His works consist of dialogues, dissertations, orations, letters, and a tragedy.

* **SPIERINGS** (H.), a landscape painter, born at Antwerp about 1633. His manner of designing was agreeable; his trees and the form of them are well chosen; his touch is delicate, and his colouring has the look of nature.

* **SPIERS** (Albert Van), an historical painter, born at Amsterdam in 1666. After studying in Italy, he returned to his native city, which he enriched with several beautiful pictures. He died in 1718.

* **SPIGELIUS** (Adrian), professor of anatomy and surgery at Padua, was born at Brussels in 1578, and died in 1625. The senate of Venice honoured him with the order of St. Mark. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in 3 vols. folio, 1645.

* **SPIILBERG** (John), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Dusseldorp in 1619. He became principal painter to the count palatine, and there are at Dusseldorp several fine altar pieces by him. He died in 1691.

* **SPIILBERG**, (Adriana), daughter of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1646, and learnt the principles of painting from her father. Her greatest merit consisted in painting portraits with crayons. She became the wife of the famous painter, Eglon Vander Neer.

SPINCKES (Nathaniel), a learned divine, born at Castor, in Northamptonshire, in 1654, and educated at Jesus' College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He had many preferments in the church, of all which he was deprived in 1690, for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary. He was after this in low circumstances, being supported by the benefactions of the more wealthy non-jurors, and in 1713 was con-

secrated one of their bishops. He died July 28th, 1727. He wrote some books of practical divinity.

SPINELLO (Aretino), a celebrated Italian painter, was born in 1328. He studied under Iacopo di Calentino, whom at the age of 20 he greatly excelled. He painted portrait and history in an admirable style, and his pieces are exquisitely finished. He died in 1420.

SPINELLO (Paris), son and disciple of the preceding, was an eminent artist. His style very much resembled that of his father, whom he survived only two years.

SPINOLA (Ambrose), a Spanish general, and one of the greatest military heroes of his time, was born in 1569, and died in 1630.

SPINOZA (Benedict de), an atheistical philosopher, was born at Amsterdam, about 1633. He was a Jew by birth, afterwards a Christian through policy, and an Atheist by principle. He was, it is said, the first who reduced Atheism into a system, ordered and connected according to the manner of geometricians; but in other respects his opinions were not new. He died at the Hague in 1677. His works are, 1. *Tractatus Theologico Politicus*, printed at Amsterdam in 1670; 2. *Opera Posthuma*, 1677.

SPON (Charles), a learned Frenchman, was born at Lyons in 1609. He had a good turn for Latin poetry; and Bayle says, that he had an extemporary piece in Iambics, composed by him at fourteen, which would have done honour to an adult, if it had been written in the hours of leisure. After studying medicine three or four years, he went to Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree in 1632. He afterwards settled at Lyons, where he practised with great success. He died in 1684. He published the *Prognostics of Hippocrates in hexameter verse*.

SPON (James), son of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1647. After receiving a liberal education, he was admitted doctor of physic at Montpellier, in 1667, and a member of the college of physicians at Lyons, in 1669. In 1675 and 1676 he made a voyage to Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant; of which he has given a fine account. He died in 1686. He was author of many valuable and curious works, 1. *Recherches des Antiquités de Lyon*, 1674, 8vo. 2. *Ignotorum atque obscurorum Deorum aræ*, 1677, 8vo. 3. *Voyage de la Grece & du Levant*, 1677, 3 vols. 12mo. 4. *Hif-*

toire de la Ville & de l'Etat de Geneve; 1680, 2 vols. 12mo. &c. &c.

SPONDANUS (Joannes), or John de Sponde, was born in 1557. At the age of twenty, he began a commentary on Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, which was printed at Basil in 1538, folio, with a dedication to the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France. The same year he caused "*Aristotle's Logic*," to be printed at Basil, in Greek and Latin, with marginal notes. He died in 1595.

SPONDANUS (Henricus), a younger brother of the above, was born in 1568, and educated in the reformed college at Ortez, where he was early distinguished by his facility in acquiring the Latin and Greek languages. He studied the civil and canon law, and his learning and eloquence attracting the notice of Henry IV. then prince of Bearn, he was made by him master of the requests at Navarre. In 1595 he abjured the Protestant religion, and on taking orders was preferred to a bishopric in 1643. Spondanus published an abridgment of Baronius's annals, entitled "*Annales Sacrae Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem*," folio.

SPOTSWOOD (John), a learned Scotch prelate, was born in 1565. In 1609, upon the accession of James to the throne of England, he was appointed to attend the king, and in the same year was advanced to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the privy council in Scotland. In 1615 he was translated to the see of St. Andrew's. He was as much the favourite of Charles I. who in 1635 made him chancellor of Scotland, but the troubles obliging him to leave that country, he retired to London, where he died in 1639. His history of the Church of Scotland was published in 1655, folio.

SPOTSWOOD (Sir Robert), second son of the preceding, was eminent for his abilities and knowledge in the laws. He was preferred by king James, and afterwards by king Charles; but was put to death by the covenanters for adhering to the marquis of Montrose.

SPRANGHER (Bartholomew), a famous painter, of Antwerp, was born in 1546. After studying his art under various masters he went to Italy, where he was patronized by cardinal Farnese, who recommended him to pope Pius V. On his return to Germany he became chief painter to the emperor Maximilian II. whose successor Rodolphus, gave him a

patent of nobility, and a pension. He died in 1623.

SPRAT (Dr. Thomas) bishop of Rochester, was born at Tallaton, in Devonshire, in 1636. After receiving a private education he went to Wadham College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1659 he published a panegyric poem on the death of Cromwell; and another on the Plague of Athens. After the restoration he took orders, and became chaplain to the king. He became one of the first members of the Royal Society, of which he wrote the history in an elegant style. In 1668 he published Cowley's Latin poems, and prefixed in Latin the life of the author; which he afterwards amplified, and placed before Cowley's English works, which were by will committed to his care. This year he was appointed prebendary of Westminster, and had the church of St. Margaret, adjoining the abbey. In 1680 he was made canon of Windsor, in 1683 dean of Westminster, and in 1684 bishop of Rochester. He was also made dean of the chapel royal, and one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs. At the Revolution he complied with the new establishment. He died in 1713. His sermons are valuable.

SQUARCIONE (Francesco) an historical painter, born in 1394, and died in 1474. He formed his taste on the most beautiful antiques. He travelled into Greece to make designs after the fine remains of art to be found there, and then returned to Italy, where he gained to great a reputation, as to be called the father of painters.

SQUIRE (Dr. Samuel), bishop of St. David's, was born at Warminster, in Wiltshire, in 1714, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1749 he took the degree of D. D. and in 1760 obtained the deanry of Bristol. The year following he was advanced to the bishopric of St. David's. He died in 1766. His principal works are, 1. Two Essays: I. A defence of the Ancient Greek Chronology. II. An Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language. 2. An Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution; or, An Historical Essay on the Anglo-Saxon Government, both in Germany and England.

STAAL (Madame de), a celebrated French lady, who has written her own memoirs, though without telling us the exact time of her birth. She was the

daughter of a painter named De Launai, and received her education in a convent, by favour of the abbess. Losing this protectress, she was obliged to become a waiting maid to the duchess of Maine. Being here noticed on account of an ingenious letter which she addressed to Fontenelle, she soon became a favourite with many wits of the time. She married M. de Staal, lieutenant of the Swiss guards, and afterwards marshal de camp. She died in 1750; her memoirs were published soon after, in 3 vols. 12mo. to which a fourth was afterwards added, containing two comedies.

* **STABEN** (Henry), an eminent painter, born in Flanders, in 1578, and died in 1658. He was a disciple of Tintoretto, and acquired great excellence as a painter of history and perspective.

STACKHOUSE (Thomas), a learned divine, was many years curate of Finchley, and afterwards vicar of Beenham, in Berkshire. He first became noticed by his treatise "On the Miseries of the Inferior Clergy, in 1722," and obtained much credit by "A New History of the Bible," in 2 vols. folio. He was the author of several other works. He died in 1752.

* **STADIUS** (John), a learned mathematician, born at Loenhout, near Antwerp, in 1527. He became professor of history at Louvain, and afterwards professor of mathematics and history at Paris, where he died in 1579. His works are, 1. Ephemerides, Cologne, 1556, and 1570. 2. Tabula æquabilis & apparentis motus cœlestium corporum. 3. Commentarius in Lucium Florum.

* **STAHRMBERG** (Conrad Balthasar comte de) governor of Vienna during the time it was besieged by the Turks in 1683. He acquired immortal glory by the gallant defence which he made of that place. He died at Vienna in 1687.

* **STAHRMBERG** (Guido-Balde comte de), a brave general, born in 1657. He signalized his military skill and courage on numerous occasions, particularly at the battle of Zenta, where he commanded under prince Eugene. In 1710 he gained the battle of Saragossa, and distinguished himself greatly in Spain, in favour of the archduke Charles. At the end of that war he returned to Vienna, where he died in 1737.

* **STALBEMT** (Adrian) a landscape painter of Antwerp, was born in 1580, and died in 1660. His scenes were pleasingly chosen, and often solemn; his figures properly introduced, and his trees

well formed, with great appearance of truth and nature.

* **STAMPART** (Francis), a portrait painter of Antwerp, was born in 1675, and died in 1750. He settled at Vienna, where he was patronized by the emperor, who made him his cabinet painter.

STAHL (George Ernest), a famous German chemist, was born in 1660. He was made professor of medicine in the new university of Hall, in 1694, and his reputation became so great, that in 1716 he was invited to Berlin, where he was appointed physician to the king, and counsellor of state. He died in 1734. He published several learned works, both on medicine and chemistry.

STANHOPE (George), an English divine of great talents and piety, was born in Derbyshire, in 1660, and educated at King's College, Cambridge; where he proceeded to his degree of D. D. In 1701 he preached the Boyles' Lecture Sermon, and in 1703 obtained the living of Deptford, in Kent. The same year he was preferred to the deanry of Canterbury. He died in 1728. His writings are truly valuable, and stand in the highest scale of reputation. The principal are, 1. A Paraphrase on the Epistles and Gospels, 4 vols. 8vo. 2. Sermons at Boyle's Lecture, folio. 3. Miscellaneous Sermons. He also translated Thomas a Kempis, and many other esteemed books.

* **STANHOPE** (James earl), descended from an ancient family, which flourished many ages in the county of Nottingham, was born in 1673. At the siege of Namur in 1695, he distinguished himself so much, that king William gave him a company of foot, and soon afterwards a colonel's commission. In 1705 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and gained great reputation under the earl of Peterborough at the siege of Barcelona. Soon after the arrival of king George I, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, and of the privy council, and was employed in several important negotiations. In 1717 he was appointed first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, and afterwards created a peer of Great Britain, and principal secretary of state. He died in 1721.

STANHOPE (Philip Dormer), earl of Chesterfield, was born in 1694. At the age of 18 he was sent to Trinity-Hall, Cambridge, where he studied closely, but he remained only two years at the university, for in the spring of 1714 he commenced the tour of Europe, and without a governor. He passed the summer of that year at the Hague, from whence he

proceeded to Paris, where, as he himself says, he received his final polish, under the tuition of the belles of that place. He sat in the house of commons during the two first parliaments of George I, but in 1726, the death of his father removed him to the house of peers. George II. took him into particular favour, and made him high steward of his household, and knight of the garter. In 1745 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, which he left in 1748, and retired from public life. The chief part of his miscellaneous works bears date after this period. In November 1768, he lost his son, which, with his own infirmities, rendered the remainder of his life very unpleasant. Infidelity could not support him in the time of trial, and he sunk into a state of wretched despondency. He died in 1773. His celebrated letters to his son were published in two vols. 4to. 1774, and his "Miscellaneous Works," in two vols. more, in 1777. They display a brilliancy of talent, and much knowledge of the world, but are destitute of principle, and defective in judgment.

STANISLAUS (Leczinski), king of Poland, grand duke of Lithuania, and duke of Lorrain and Bar, was born in 1677. He was early distinguished for his abilities and courage, and when only 20, was sent ambassador extraordinary to the Grand Signor. In 1704 he went ambassador to Charles XII. of Sweden, who had just conquered Poland; this monarch conceived such a friendship for Stanislaus, that he gave him the throne of that kingdom, and caused him to be crowned at Warsaw in 1705. In consequence of the defeat of Charles XII. by the Czar in 1709, Stanislaus was obliged to quit his kingdom, which he never afterwards could regain. His death, which happened in 1766, was occasioned by an accident; his night-gown unfortunately took fire, and before it could be extinguished he was burned so dreadfully, that a fever ensued, of which he died. He was the author of a work entitled "Œuvres du Philosophe bienfaisant," printed in 1765, 4 vols. 8vo.

* **STANISLAUS-AUGUSTUS-PONIATOWSKY**, king of Poland, was the son of count Poniatowsky, a nobleman of that country, and born in 1732, but his mother was of royal birth. After receiving a liberal education he went abroad, and resided for a considerable time in England, where he became intimate with Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Peter-

burg. Here he attracted the notice of the grand duchess, the future Catharine, but as his situation was not looked upon as equal to the rank of his family, he was invested with the appointment of ambassador from Augustus III. king of Poland, to which was added the insignia of the white eagle, the only order of knighthood then existing in Poland. His intrigue with the grand duchess being discovered, gave so much offence to the empress Elizabeth, that she signified her displeasure to the king of Poland, and he was accordingly recalled. When Catharine ascended the throne, Poniatowsky set out again for Petersburg, but on the frontiers he received a message from the empress, advising him to return to Warsaw, whither he repaired greatly mortified. In 1763, Augustus III. expired, and Catharine announced her design of placing her favourite on the throne, which, though very displeasing to the Polish nobles, was effected the year following. His reign was soon disturbed in consequence of Catharine's interference in behalf of the dissidents, or the dissenters from the established religion, who she insisted should be admitted to a participation in the legislature. This occasioned violent commotions among the Poles, especially the clergy. As the king was looked upon in no other light than the passive instrument of the imperial court, a confederacy was formed against him, and his person was seized by forty men in the streets of Warsaw, in 1771, and carried off in triumph. On the road they lost their way, and one of the number relenting, accepted the promises of the king, and conducted him back to his capital. But though his person was now safe, he was soon reduced to the mortifying circumstance of seeing the best of his kingdom partitioned out between Russia, Austria, and Prussia. A diet was called to sanction this unjust act, which, after a feeble opposition on the part of the king, was carried into effect. In 1791 a new revolution took place, and the Poles made a noble, but ineffectual attempt, to recover their independence. The Russian forces poured into the country, and the patriots were obliged to disperse. Not long afterwards, a new insurrection occurred, and the insurgents were headed by Kosciusko, a Pole who had served in America. The Poles were all eager to fly to the standard of liberty, and probably they would have recovered their rights, had Stanislaus acted with a vigour equal to his pretences. The Russians under

Suwarrow proved too victorious, and the capture of Warsaw, which that conqueror deluged with blood, sealed the fate of Poland and of Stanislaus. This event was followed by the resignation of his crown, which humiliating ceremony took place in November, 1795. Soon after this he was obliged to abandon his native country and retire to Petersburg, where he died April 11th, 1798.

He was one of the most accomplished men of his age. In his person he was handsome, and his attainments were such as fall to the lot of few princes, for he could converse in the languages, and was well acquainted with the best authors. He was, however, too fond of pleasure, and his court was crowded with mistresses and favourites.

STANLEY (Sir Thomas), a polite writer, of whom nothing more is known than that he was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was afterwards knighted. He published two vols. of poems, one in 1649, and the other in 1651.

STANLEY (Thomas, esq.), a learned English gentleman, was the son of the preceding, and born in 1644. At the age of 14 he was sent to Cambridge, and placed at Pembroke Hall. On leaving the university he performed the tour of France, Italy, and Spain; and upon his return home, entered himself of the Middle Temple. The first work he published was "Ælian's various History, London, 1665," 8vo. His next work was "The History of Philosophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of the Philosophers of every Sect." His next work was an elegant and accurate edition of Æschylus. He died in 1678.

* STANLEY (John), an eminent performer and composer of music, was born in 1713. He was blind from his infancy, but acquired a profound knowledge of music, and became master of his majesty's band of musicians, and organist to the society of the Temple, and of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1786.

STANYHURST (Richard), an historian, poet, and divine, was born at Dublin, about 1545, and educated at University College, Oxford; afterwards he studied the law in Furnival's and Lincoln's Inns, but turning Roman Catholic he removed to the continent, where he entered into orders, and was made chaplain at Brussels, to Albert, archduke of Austria, who was then governor of the Spanish Netherlands. Here he died in 1618. He published several learned

S T A

works, as 1. *Harmonia seu catena dialectica* in Porphyrium, folio, 1570. 2. *De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*, 1584, 4to. 3. *De Vita S. Patricii*, 12mo. 1587, &c. 4. The four first books of Virgil's *Aeneis*, in English hexameters, 1583, 12mo.

STAPLETON (Thomas), a famous English divine of the Roman church, was born in Suffex, in 1535. He received his school education at Canterbury and Winchester, and then was removed to New-college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he went abroad, and settled at Louvain, where he was appointed regius professor in divinity, canon of St. Peter's, and dean of Hillerbeck. He died in 1598. His works were published at Paris, in 4 vols. folio, in 1620.

* **STAPYLTON** (Sir Robert), was the third son of Richard Stapylton, of Carleton, in Yorkshire, and was educated a Roman Catholic, in the college of the English Benedictines, at Doway. On his return to England he turned Protestant, and was made gentleman usher of the privy chamber to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. When Charles I. was driven from London by the threatenings and tumults of the discontented, Stapylton accompanied him, and in 1642 was knighted. After the battle of Edgehill our author attended the king to Oxford, where he was created doctor of civil laws. When the royal cause declined, he thought proper to retire, and apply himself to study; but at the Restoration he was again promoted in the service of Charles II. He was the author of several dramatic pieces. He died in 1669.

* **STARNINA** (Gherardo) an historical painter, born at Florence in 1354. He was the disciple of Venetiano, and was greatly employed by the king of Spain. He died in 1403.

* **STATIRA**, daughter of Darius Codomanas, taken by Alexander the Great, who married her. She was cruelly put to death by Roxana, after the conqueror's death.

STATIUS (Publius Papinius), a Roman poet, born at Naples, in the reign of Domitian. He kept a school of rhetoric and oratory at Rome, with great reputation. He was in high favour with Domitian, being admitted to sit at his table among his chief ministers. He died about A. D. 100. The best editions of Statius are that of "The Variorum L. Bat." 8vo. 1675; and that of "War-rington," 2 vols. 12mo. 1778.

STAVELEY (Thomas Eliq.), a learned

S T E

writer, was born at Cuffington, in Leicestershire, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, after which he entered of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1654. In 1664 he published "The Romish Horsecleech, or, A Discovery of the Enormous Exactions of the Court of Rome." He also wrote "The History of Churches," and made great collections for a history of his native county. He died in 1683.

* **STEBBING** (Dr. Henry), a learned English divine, and controversialist. He attacked the bishop of Bangor, Doctors Sykes and Warburton, and published numerous tracts and sermons. He died in 1763.

* **STEDMAN** (Captain John Gabriel), was born in Scotland in 1745. He was the author of an interesting "Narrative of an expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam," in 2 vols. 4to. with 80 engravings from his own drawings, being an account of military transactions in which he was himself chiefly concerned. He died at Tiverton, in Devonshire, in 1797.

STEELE (Sir Richard), a writer of great celebrity, was born in Dublin, but in what year is unknown. His father was a counsellor and private secretary to James, the first duke of Ormond. He received his education at the Charter-house school, in London. He became an author first, as he tells us himself, when an ensign of the guards. He wrote for his own use a little work called "The Christian Hero," this book he dedicated to Lord Cutts, who afterwards appointed him his secretary, and procured him a captain's commission in lord Lucas's regiment of fusileers. His next appearance as a writer was in the office of Gazetteer. His comedy of "The Funeral; or, Grief à la Mode," was acted in 1702, and was very successful. "The Tender Husband," came out in 1703, and "The Lying Lovers," in 1704. In 1709 he began "The Tatler," and ended it in 1711. This paper greatly increased his reputation and interest, and he was soon after made one of the commissioners of the stamp office. He next published, in concert with Addison, "The Spectator," the first number of which appeared March 1st, 1711; after that "The Guardian," begun March 12th, 1713; then "The Englishman," October 6th, the same year. Having a design to serve in the last parliament of queen Anne, he resigned his place of commissioner of the stamp office in 1713, and was chosen

member for Stockbridge, in Hampshire; but he did not sit long in the house of commons, being expelled for writing "The Englishman," being the close of a paper so called, and "The Crisis." Soon after the accession of George I. he was knighted, and appointed surveyor of the royal stables at Hampton-Court, and governor of the royal company of comedians. He was about this time chosen member for Boroughbrigg, in Yorkshire, and after the suppression of the rebellion in the north, was made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1722 his comedy of "The Conscious Lovers," was acted with great success; and published with a dedication to the king, for which his majesty made him a present of 500*l*. He died at his seat at Llangunnor, in Caermarthenshire, in 1729. He published many other works besides those first mentioned. He was a ready writer, well versed in polite literature, and of an exceeding lively genius, but not equal in any respect to his friend Addison.

* STEEN (Jan), a painter, was born at Leyden in 1636, and the disciple of Brouwer, and Van Goyen. He painted conversations and droll subjects with admirable humour, and died in 1689.

* STEFANESCHI (Giovanni Battista) an historical painter, born at Florence in 1582. He was held in great esteem by Ferdinand II. duke of Tuscany, for whom he painted several sacred subjects in miniature. He died in 1659.

* STEFANO, called Florentino from the place of his birth, was the disciple of Giotto, and was accounted superior to any artist of his time, except his master. One of his best pictures was a representation of Christ delivering a Demoniac from his tormentor. He died in 1350, aged 49.

STELLA (James), a painter, born at Lyons in 1596. He applied himself very early to painting, and succeeded so well, that at 20 he went to Rome for improvement. As he was passing through Florence, the great duke Cosmo de Medicis employed him; and perceiving him to be a man of genius, assigned him lodgings and a pension. He afterwards visited Paris, and was patronized by the king, who allowed him a good pension and lodgings in the Louvre. Here he gave great satisfaction, and was honoured with the order of St. Michael. He died in 1647. He had a fine genius, and all his productions are wonderfully easy.

STELLA (Francis), the brother and

disciple of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1601, and travelled with his brother in Italy; but though a good painter, he did not equal James. He died in 1661.

STENO (Nicolas), a Danish anatomist, was born in 1638. He studied under Bartholin, with whom he was a favourite. He then travelled through Germany, Holland, France, and Italy, and in the latter country obtained a pension from Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany. In 1669 he abjured the Protestant religion, and becoming an ecclesiastic, was named by the pope his apostolical vicar for the north. He made several discoveries in anatomy, and wrote some books on medical subjects. He died in 1686.

* STENWYCK (Henry), called the Old, was born in 1550, and studied painting under John de Vries, who excelled in painting architecture and perspective. Stenwyck, however, surpassed his master. His subjects were the insides of churches and convents of Gothic architecture, and generally views of them by night when they were illuminated by flambeaux or candles. He died in 1603.

* STENWYCK (Henry), or the Young, was the son of the above, by whom he was instructed. He also painted portraits in a good style, and on coming to England was greatly favoured by Charles I. He died at London about 1640.

STEPHANUS (Byzantinus), or of Byzantium, an able grammarian, in the fifth or sixth century. He composed a dictionary, of which we have now nothing remaining but a mean abridgement, by the grammarian Hermolaus, dedicated to the emperor Justinian. It was first printed by Aldus Manutius, at Venice, in 1502, folio, and several times since.

* STEPHEN (St.), the proto-martyr of Christianity, was one of the seventy deacons, and stoned to death A. D. 33, by the Jews, who accused him of blasphemy. His discourse to that people is preserved in the Acts, and is plain and persuasive.

* STEPHEN, king of England, was born in 1105, and crowned in 1135; to the prejudice of Maude, daughter of Henry I. A war ensued in which Stephen was taken prisoner by the earl of Gloucester, Maude's half brother, but he was afterwards released for that nobleman, who was taken at Winchester. He made peace with Henry, the son of Maude, in 1153, and died the year following.

* STEPHEN (St.), king of Hungary, succeeded his father Geisa in 947, and

died at Buda in 1038. He was the apostle of his country, propagated Christianity, and enacted wise laws. Benedict IX. canonized him.

* **STEPHEN I.** pope, ascended the pontifical chair after Lucius in 253. He had a difference with St. Cyprian and Firmilian about the rebaptization of heretics, which practice he condemned. He died a martyr during the persecution of Valerian, in 257.

* **STEPHEN II.** was a Roman by birth, and was elected to the papacy in 752. Astolphus king of the Lombards having menaced the city of Rome, the pope went to France to implore the assistance of king Pepin, who marched into Italy, and prevailed on Astolphus to desist from his purpose. But on his departure the king of the Lombards appeared before Rome with his forces, on which Pepin returned into Italy, and having taken from Astolphus several cities, gave them to the pope, which was the foundation of his temporal power. He died in 757.

* **STEPHEN III.** a Sicilian, was chosen pope in 768. He was opposed by an usurper named Constantine, who was condemned by a council assembled the year following. Stephen died in 772.

* **STEPHEN IV.** a Roman, was elected to the papal chair in 816, and died the year following. He crowned Louis le Debonair in France.

* **STEPHEN V.** was chosen pope after the death of Adrian III. in 885, and died in 891. He was a prelate of eminent virtues, learning, and humility.

* **STEPHEN VI.** was placed on the pontifical throne in 896, after the anti-pope Boniface VI. He caused the body of his predecessor Formosus to be taken up, and cast into the Tiber. Stephen rendered himself so odious by this act of vengeance, that the friends of Formosus excited the citizens to revolt, and cast the pope into prison, where he was strangled a few months afterwards.

* **STEPHEN VII.** the successor of Leo VI. held his seat only two years, dying in 931.

* **STEPHEN VIII.** a German, and the relation of the emperor Otho, was placed on the pontifical throne after Leo VII. in 939. His conduct was ferocious, and very disagreeable to the Romans. He died in 942.

* **STEPHEN IX.** was the brother of Godfrey, duke of Basse-Lorraine, and was elected pope in 1057. He commenced his pontificate by assembling councils for

reforming the manners of the clergy, which at that period stood in great need of it. He died in 1058.

STEPHENS (Henry), the father of the celebrated family of printers of that name, to whom literature is under the deepest obligations for their care in publishing beautiful and accurate editions of the best authors, particularly the Grecian. Henry Stephens, the first eminent person of his name, was a Frenchman, and one of the best printers of his time. He died in 1520, and left three sons, who carried the art of printing to perfection.

STEPHENS (Robert), second son of the above, was born at Paris in 1503, and applied so diligently to letters in his youth, that he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. His father dying in 1520, his mother was married the year after to Simon de Colines, in Latin Colineus, who by this means came into possession of the printing-house, and carried on the business till his death, in 1547. At the age of 19 Robert undertook the management of the concern; and the same year came out, under his care, "The New Testament, in Latin," which gave great offence to the French divines. In 1539 he was appointed printer to the king of France, who ordered a new set of letters to be founded, and ancient manuscripts to be sought after for him. In 1532 he printed his great Latin Bible, which gave great offence to the doctors of the Sorbonne. During the life of his royal patron he was safe, but after his death he withdrew to Geneva; where he lived in intimacy with Calvin and Beza, whose works he printed, and died there in 1559. He was so exact and solicitous after perfection, that he used to expose his proofs to public view, with the offer of a reward to those who should discover any faults in them. He compiled a "Thesaurus Lingue Latine," a work of immense learning, as well as labour; and he published also in 1552, when at Geneva, a Latin piece, in answer to the Paris divines, who had censured his Latin editions of the Old and New Testament. He left his property to such of his children as should come to Geneva, exclusively of the rest. He had a daughter who understood Latin well; and three sons, Henry, Robert, and Francis. His brothers, Francis and Charles, were also printers; the first died at Paris about 1550. Charles, his younger brother, printed and wrote many valuable works. He was born about 1504, and became so

skilled in Greek and Latin literature, that Lazarus de Baif took him for preceptor to his son, and afterwards carried him into Germany. He studied physic, and took a doctor's degree at Paris; but this did not hinder him from following the profession of his father, and being printer to the king. He wrote upwards of 30 works on different subjects. He died at Paris in 1564, leaving behind him a learned daughter.

STEPHENS (Henry) the son of Robert, was born at Paris in 1528. He received his education from his father, and became the most learned of all his family. He was esteemed the best Grecian in Europe, after the death of Budæus. We do not know whether he accompanied his father to Geneva; but, if he did, he returned to Paris soon after, and set up a printing-house, and from his press gave the world the most beautiful and correct editions of the best Greek writers. Henry III. of France was very fond of Stephens, sent him to Switzerland in search of manuscripts, and gave him a pension: but the troubles which happened in the latter part of this king's reign, obliged him to remove to Geneva, where he died in 1598. His greatest work is his "*The-saurus Linguae Græcæ*."

STEPHENS (Paul), the son of the last mentioned Henry; though inferior to his father, yet was well skilled in Greek and Latin. He carried on the printing business some time at Geneva; but his press had greatly degenerated from the beauty of that at Paris. He died at Geneva in 1627, aged 60 years, leaving a son, Anthony, who was the last printer of his name. He became a Roman Catholic, and returned to Paris, where he was some time printer to the king; but managing his affairs ill, he was reduced to poverty, and died in a hospital in 1674, aged 80.

STEPHENS (Robert, Esq.), a learned antiquary, was born at Easington, in Gloucestershire. He was educated at Wotton school, from whence he removed to Lincoln-college, Oxford, in 1681. He afterwards entered of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1702 he published a Collection of Lord Bacon's Letters, with valuable notes. He died in 1732, and after his death a second Collection of Bacon's Letters, made by him, was printed.

STEPNEY (George), an English poet and statesman, was born in 1663. He received his education at Westminster-school, and was removed thence to Tri-

nity-college, Cambridge, in 1682, where he contracted a close friendship with Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, from which he afterwards derived the most substantial advantages, being nominated to several foreign embassies. Besides several poems, he was the author of some political pieces. He died in 1707, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

STERNE (Laurence), an eminent English writer, was born at Clonmell, in Ireland, in 1713. Having received a school education at Halifax, in Yorkshire, he was sent to Jesus-college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. On entering into orders he obtained the living of Sutton through the interest of his uncle, who was a dignitary of York cathedral. He married in 1741; and soon after was made a prebendary of York. By means of his wife's friends he procured the living of Stillington; but remained near 20 years at Sutton, doing duty at both places. He was then in good health, which, however, soon after forsook him; and books, painting, fiddling, and shooting, were, as he tells us, his amusements. In 1760 he published his two first volumes of "*Tristram Shandy*," and was that year preferred to the curacy of Coxwold. In 1762 he went to France, and two years after to Italy, for the recovery of his health. He died of a consumption at London, in 1768, and was buried in the cemetery of St. George, Hanover-square. His works are, "*The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy*," "*Sermons*," "*A Sentimental Journey*," and "*Letters*;" the latter published since his death.

STERNHOLD (Thomas), an English poet, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Wykeham's school, near Winchester; after which he went to Oxford, but left the university without a degree. He obtained the place of groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and had an hundred marks bequeathed to him by the will of that king. He continued in the same office under Edward VI. and was in some esteem at court for his poetical abilities. He turned into English metre 51 of David's psalms, in the hope that they would supersede the wanton sonnets then in use. The remainder of this version was done by Hopkins and others. Sternhold died in London in 1549.

STESICHRUS, an ancient Greek poet, born at Himera, in Sicily, 556 B. C. His name was originally Tyfias, which he changed to Stesichorus, on account of his being the first who taught the chorus to

dance to the lyre. He was a man of the first rank among his fellow-citizens; and was distinguished as a statesman. He died at Catana, in Sicily, at above 80 years of age.

* STEVENS (George Alexander), an actor and poet, was born in London. Inclination or necessity led him early to the stage, in which profession he passed some years in itinerant companies, till at length he procured an engagement at Covent-Garden theatre, but his performances as an actor were contemptible. After living in every kind of dissipation, generally necessitous, and always extravagant, he had the good fortune to hit upon a plan, which enabled him to place himself in independent circumstances. He composed a strange medley of sense and nonsense, wit and ribaldry, adapted to his own powers of performance, called "A Lecture upon Heads." With this he travelled about England, and was uncommonly successful. By this happy expedient he in a few years acquired a fortune sufficient to afford him a comfortable retreat in his old age. He died in 1784. He was author of a novel in two volumes, entitled "The Adventures of Tom Fool," and some dramatic pieces.

* STEVENS (Alexander), an ingenious English architect, who is said to have erected more stone bridges and other buildings in water, than any man in these kingdoms. The bridge over the Liffey in Dublin, the locks and docks on the grand canal of Ireland, and the aqueduct over the Lune at Lancaster, are monuments of his professional skill. He died at an advanced age in 1796.

* STEPHENS (Captain John), the continuator of Dugdale's "Monasticon," and compiler of a Spanish Dictionary, was educated a Roman Catholic, and at the revolution followed the fortunes of James II. in whose service he accepted a commission, and accompanied him to Ireland. He died in 1726.

* STEVERS (Palamedes), an eminent painter, was born at London in 1607, but his father was a Fleming. He studied painting at Delft, and acquired great excellence in the representation of battles and encampments. His pictures however are few and scarce. He died in 1638. He had a brother called Anthony, who was also a good painter of conversations and portraits. He died in 1680.

* STEVIN (Simon), or Stevinus, a mathematician of Bruges, who died in 1633. He was master of mathematics to prince Maurice of Nassau, and inspector of

dykes, in Holland. It is said that he was the inventor of the sailing chariots, sometimes made use of in that country. He wrote several mathematical books in Dutch, which were translated into Latin by Snellius, and published in 2 vols. folio.

* STEWART (Matthew), an eminent mathematician, was born at Rothlay, in the isle of Bute, in 1717. After receiving an education under his father, who was minister of that parish, he was sent to Glasgow, where he became a student of divinity, but not to the neglect of other sciences. Mathematics attracted his notice, which he studied afterwards at Edinburgh under Maclaurin, whom he succeeded in his professorship; on which occasion he published his *General Theorems*. In 1761 appeared his *Traacts, Physical and Mathematical*, in which he proposed to deduce a theory of the moon, and to determine the sun's distance from the earth, which occasioned some animadversions by other mathematicians. Besides these books he published another on the sun's distance, and one entitled "Propositiones More Veterum Demonstratæ." Dr. Stewart died in 1785.

* STIFELIUS (Michael), a German divine and mathematician, was born at Eslingen. He published in the German language a *Treatise on Algebra*, and another on the *Calendar*. He died at Jena in 1567, aged 58.

STILLINGFLEET (Edward), a learned English prelate, was born at Cranbourn, in Dorsetshire, in 1635. After an education at a private grammar-school, he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1653. In 1657 he was presented to the rectory of Sutton, by Sir Roger Burgoyne, with whom he lived in the greatest intimacy. In 1659 he published "*Irenicum, or a Weapon-Salve for the Church's Wounds*." In 1662 appeared his great work, entitled "*Origines Sacrae, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion*;" a work that has always been justly esteemed one of the best defences of Revelation ever written. He was soon after chosen preacher of the Rolls chapel, and in 1665 was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He was next chosen lecturer at the Temple, and appointed chaplain to the king. In 1670 he was made canon-residentary of St. Paul's, of which church he afterwards became dean. He greatly distinguished himself against James's design of intro-

S T O

ducing popery, and in 1689 was made bishop of Worcester. His works have been collected into 6 vols. folio. He died in 1699.

STILLINGFLEET (Benjamin), an eminent naturalist and poet, was grandson of the preceding, and the son of Edward Stillingfleet a learned physician. He was educated at Norwich school, from whence he removed to Trinity-College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and on his return to England obtained the place of master of the barracks at Kensington. He died in 1771, aged 69. Mr. Stillingfleet wrote, 1. *The Calendar of Flora*, 1761. 2. *Miscellaneous Travels*, 1759, 8vo. 3. *The Principles and Powers of Harmony*, 4to. 1771. 4. *Several Poems in Dodsley's Collection*, &c.

STOBÆUS (Joannes), an old Greek writer of the fifth century. We have remaining by him a collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers; which, however, is not intire, but has been always highly valued by the learned. The best edition of his work was published at Paris in 1623, 4to.

STOCK (Christian) a celebrated scholar, was born at Camburg in 1672. He became a professor at Jena, and died in 1733. His works are, 1. *Dissertationes de pœnis Hebræorum capitalibus*. 2. *Calvis Linguae Sanctæ veteris Testamentis*. 3. *Clavis Linguae Sanctæ Novi Testamenti*.

* **STOCCADE** (Nicholas de Helt), an historical and portrait painter, born at Nimègue in 1614. He studied under Ryccaert, and then went to Italy. His pictures are designed in a good taste, and are well executed.

* **STOFER** (John), a German mathematician, was born in Swabia in 1452. He taught mathematics at Tubingen, and acquired a great reputation, which he lost by his astrological predictions, particularly in foretelling a great deluge to happen in 1524, which raised a terror over all Europe; but the event confounded him. He wrote several books, and died in 1531.

STONE (John), an English painter in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He studied under Cross; and spent 37 years abroad, where he improved himself in several languages, being besides a man of learning. He died in London in 1653. He was famous as a copier, having great skill in imitation.

S T O

STONE (Edmund), an eminent mathematician, was a native of Scotland. When he was about 18 years of age his singular talents were accidentally discovered by the duke of Argyle, to whom his father was gardener, and who found him reading Newton's *Principia*. The instructions he had received amounted to no more than having been taught to read by a servant of the duke about ten years before. He had procured books, and had made himself master of arithmetic and geometry, and of the Latin and French languages. Delighted with his conduct and conversation, the duke drew him from obscurity, and placed him in a situation to pursue his favourite objects. Stone was author and translator of several useful works, as a *Mathematical Dictionary*, a *Treatise on Fluxions*, &c.

* **STONEHOUSE** (Sir James), a pious English physician and divine. He was a native of Berkshire, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. D. and afterwards settled at Northampton. Here he contracted an intimacy with Mr. Hervey, Dr. Doddridge, and other eminent divines. About 1762 he entered into orders, and obtained the lectureship of All-saints, Bristol, and the livings of Great and Little Cheverel, in Wiltshire. He succeeded to the family title in 1792, and died in 1795, aged 80. Dr. Stonehouse was an admirable preacher, and a most exemplary man. He wrote *Friendly Advice to a Patient*, and some other religious tracts.

* **STORACE** (Stephen), a favourite musician, and composer for the English theatre. His music in "The Haunted Tower," "Siege of Belgrade," "No Song no Supper," as well as several pieces composed for the Italian opera, have been well received by the public. He was born in 1763, and died in 1796.

STORK (Abraham), a Dutch painter of sea-pieces and sea-ports, died in 1708. His figures are small, but designed with great exactness, and so numerous in most of his pieces, as to afford a great fund of entertainment. He had a brother who was a painter of landscapes, and chiefly represented views of the Rhine, but he was not equal to Abraham.

STOW (John), an eminent antiquary, was born in London about 1525. It is said that he was brought up to his father's business, which was that of a taylor. He began, however, early to apply himself to the study of the history and antiquities of England, and thereby ne-

glected his calling, and injured his circumstances; but archbishop Parker took him under his patronage, and enabled him to follow his studies. His first work which he published was, "A summary of the Chronicles of England, from the coming in of Brute, unto his own time." In 1598 he published his "Survey of London," in 4to. In 1600 he produced his "Flores historiæ;" or, "Annals of this Kingdom from the time of the Ancient Britons to his own." He died in 1605.

STRABO, an excellent geographer of antiquity, who died at the beginning of the emperor Tiberius's reign. He has left us a very valuable work in 17 books, "De rebus geographicis." The greatest care was taken of his education, for as he says himself, there was not a famous school in Asia to which he was not sent. He then travelled into various countries of the east, and thus acquired a greater knowledge of geography than any man of his time. His valuable work of geography was published by Xylander, at Paris, in 1620, and at Amsterdam, 1707, 2 vols. folio.

STRADA (Famianus), a famous Jesuit, who was a native of Rome, and taught rhetoric there, with high reputation, for 15 years. He wrote several treatises upon the art of oratory, and published some orations; but his "Prousiones academicæ," and his "Historia de Bello Belgico," are his greatest works. He died in 1649, aged 77.

STRADA (John), or Siradanus, a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1536. After learning the principles of his art in his own country, he went to Italy, where he studied the works of the best masters. He fixed his residence at Florence, and died there in 1604. He painted historical subjects taken from the scriptures, also hunting scenes.

* STRAETEN (N. Vander), a Dutch painter, born in 1680. He visited London, and travelled through a great part of Europe, being considered as one of the best landscape painters of his time. He led, however, a most abandoned life, and fell a victim to his intemperance.

* STRAHAN (William), an eminent printer, born at Edinburgh in 1715, where he served his apprenticeship. He came early to London, and with no dependence but on his own industry, by his abilities, diligence, and probity, raised himself to affluence. In 1770 he purchased a share of the patent for king's

printer of Mr. Eyre, and in 1775 was elected a member of parliament for Malmbsbury, in Wiltshire. In the succeeding parliament he was chosen for Wootton-Basset, in the same county. He died in 1785. He bequeathed 1000l. to the company of stationers; the interest to be divided in annuities of 5l. each amongst infirm old printers; of whom one half are to be natives of England or Wales, and the other half of North-Britain.

STRAIGHT (John), rector of Findon, in Suffex, to which he was presented by Magdalen-college, Oxford, of which society he was fellow. He was author of some excellent poems preserved in Dodley's collection; and 2 vols. of "Select Discourses," were published after his death for the benefit of his widow and six children.

STRANGE (Sir Robert), an eminent engraver, was born in one of the Orkney islands, in 1721. He was originally designed for the law, but some of his drawings and sketches being shewn to the late Mr. Richard Cooper, at Edinburgh, and highly approved, it was proposed that the young man should be placed under his tuition. In 1751 he settled in London, where he devoted himself to the practice of historical engraving, which, till his time, had been greatly neglected in this country. In 1760 Mr. Strange went to Italy, where he received singular marks of attention and respect, being chosen a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna, and professor of the royal academy at Parma; and at Paris he was made a member of the royal academy of painting. In 1787 he received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1792.

STREATER (Robert), an English painter, born in 1624. He has the reputation of being the most universal painter England ever bred. At the Restoration he was made serjeant painter to the king. He died of the stone in 1680.

* STREEK (Jurian Van), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1632, and died in 1678. He excelled in painting portraits and still life, which he executed with great taste and judgment. His son Henry was also a good historical painter. He died in 1713, aged 54.

* STRIGELIUS (Victorinus), born in Suabia, in 1524. In 1542 he went to the university of Wittemberg, where he took great pains to inform himself of the opinions of the Protestants. He attended the lectures of Luther and Melancthon,

and afterwards read private lectures himself; but in 1559 he was imprisoned for opposing some theological doctrines. He did not recover his liberty till after three years confinement, and then went to Leipzig where he published notes on the psalter, and taught divinity, logic, and ethics. He died in 1569.

* **STRONG** (Joseph), an extraordinary genius, was a native of Carlisle, and, though blind from his infancy, he displayed an amazing skill in mechanics. When young, he constructed an organ for himself, being a good performer on that instrument. At the age of 20 he could make almost every article of his wearing apparel; and the first pair of shoes which he made, was for the purpose of walking to London to visit Mr. Stanley the blind organist. He made also a great number of mechanical figures and machines, and died at Carlisle, in 1798.

STROZZI (Titus and Hercules) father and son; two poets of Ferrara, who both wrote in Latin. Their poems were printed together at Venice, 8vo. 1513; and consist of elegies and other compositions, in a pleasing style. Titus died about 1502, at the age of 80. Hercules, his son, was killed by a rival in 1508.

STROZZI (Cyriacus), a Peripatetic philosopher, born at Florence in 1504. He was a professor of Greek and of philosophy at Florence, Bologna, and Pisa, in all which places he was highly esteemed. He died in 1565. He added two books in Greek and Latin to Aristotle's *Treatise de Republica*.

* **STRÜDEL** (Peter), an eminent historical painter, was born in the Tirolese, in 1680. He resided at Vienna, and where he adorned the churches and palaces with a number of fine pictures. He died in 1717.

STRUVIUS (George Adam), a learned German, was born at Magdeburg in 1619. He became professor of jurisprudence at Jena, and counsellor to the duke of Saxony. In 1653 he published a great work, entitled "*Syntagma Juris Feudalis*;" and ten years after, a treatise on civil law, under the title of "*Syntagma Juris Civilis*." He died in 1692.

STRUVIUS (Burcard Gotthelf), son of the preceding, was born at Weimar in 1671. He settled at Jena, where he followed the profession of his father; and was greatly esteemed for his integrity and learning. His publications were numerous. He died in 1738.

STRYPE (John), a learned English antiquary, was born in London, and educated at Catharine-Hall, Cambridge, where he

took the degree of M. A. In 1669 he was presented to the rectory of Theydon-boys, in Essex, which he resigned the same year for the vicarage of Low-Layton. He was also lecturer of Hackney, where he died in 1737. He published *The Lives of archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Grindal, and Whitgift; bishop Aylmer; Sir Thomas Smith, and Sir John Cheke; also Ecclesiastical Memorials*, 3 vols. folio, besides other learned works.

* **STUART** (Arabella) was the daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, who was the younger brother of lord Darnley, father of James I. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cavendish, and born about 1577. Her affinity to the royal line occasioned her many troubles, and was the cause of her almost perpetual confinement. The pope, in the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, formed the design of placing her on the English throne, and of marrying her to cardinal Farnese, brother to the duke of Parma. This project was favoured by the king of France, who was apprehensive that England would be too formidable, if united with Scotland, under one king. Soon after the accession of James, some lords formed the scheme of crowning Arabella, from a dislike to James. This plot being discovered, some of the conspirators were capitally punished. The lady Arabella, shortly after this, was privately married to Mr. William Seymour, son of the earl of Hertford; but this coming to the knowledge of the king, they were both committed prisoners to the Tower. After an imprisonment of about a year, they contrived to effect their escape. Seymour got off to France, but the lady was taken and brought back to the Tower, where she died in 1615.

STUART (James), a celebrated architect and antiquary, commonly called *Athenian Stuart*, was born in London, in 1713. His father died and left a widow with four children, of whom James was the eldest, in distressed circumstances. Our young artist had an excellent turn for drawing, and supported himself, his mother, and the rest of the family, by painting fans. He applied assiduously to science and literature, and made an astonishing progress. Having lost his mother, and placed out his brother and sisters in good situations, he went to Italy, where he formed an intimacy with Mr. Revett, the architect. These friends went together to Athens, where they made a number of drawings of the remains of ancient architecture. In 1762 they published the first volume of "*The*"

S T U

Antiquities of Athens," and since Mr. Stuart's death, 2 vols. more have appeared. After his return to England he became surveyor to Greenwich hospital, and had considerably employment as an architect. He died in 1788, aged 76.

STUART (Dr. Gilbert), a Scottish historian, was born at Edinburgh in 1742. He received his education at that university, of which his father was professor. He applied to the study of jurisprudence, but though he acquired a knowledge of that subject, he was not qualified to shine in it, as he wanted application. At the age of 22 he finished A Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution; which obtained for him the degree of L L. D. His next work was "A View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement; or, Enquiries concerning the History of Laws, Government, and Manners." About this time he applied for the professorship of public law at Edinburgh, but being disappointed, he removed to London, where he became a writer in the Monthly Review. In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh and began a Magazine and Review. In 1782 he came to London again, and engaged in the Political Herald, and the English Review. He died in 1786. His other works are, 1. Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitutional History of Scotland. 2. The History of the Establishment of the Reformation in Scotland. 3. The History of Scotland from the Establishment of the Reformation to the death of Queen Mary. In this work he vindicates Mary against Dr. Robertson and others, with great ability.

STUBBE (Henry), an English writer, was born in Lincolnshire, in 1631. His father was a minister of the church of England, but turning anabaptist he was ejected, and went over to Ireland. When the rebellion broke out, the mother returned to England with her son Henry, and settled in Westminster. Dr. Busby taking a fancy to him, gave him an education. In 1649 he was elected student of Christ-church, Oxford. In 1657 he was made under-keeper of the Bodleian library, but at the restoration he was ejected from that, and also from his place of student. He then went and settled as a physician at Stratford, in Warwickshire. He obtained great credit as a practitioner, and was besides a man of great parts and learning. On the establishment of the Royal Society he attacked it with extreme virulence, and this drew him into

S T U

a dispute with Glanville. He was drowned near Bath in 1676, and was interred in the abbey church there. His writings were very numerous, but they are no longer read.

STUBBS (George), an ingenious English writer, though but little known, was rector of Gunville, in Dorsetshire. He wrote many good papers in the Free-thinker, 1718; a "New Adventure of Telemachus," 8vo, and several other pieces in prose and verse.

* STUDLY (John), a poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He received his education at Westminster-school, and was afterwards a student of Trinity-College, Cambridge. He was killed in 1587, at the siege of Breda, where he had a command under prince Maurice. He translated several of the tragedies of Seneca.

STUKELY (William), a learned antiquary, was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, in 1687. He was educated first at the free-school of Holbeach, and next at Benet-College, Cambridge. Here he applied himself to the study of physic and those sciences connected with it, particularly botany. He afterwards removed to London, and attended St. Thomas's Hospital. Having obtained a good knowledge of his profession he went and settled at Boston, in Lincolnshire. In 1717 he came to London, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was also one of the revivers of the Antiquarian Society. In 1726 he retired to Grantham, where he married. In 1730 he entered into the church, and obtained the living of All-Saints, in Stamford. In 1747 he was presented to the rectory of St. George, Queen-square. He died in 1765, and his corpse was interred privately at East-Ham, in Essex. Dr. Stukely printed a great number of curious and learned works, the chief of which are, 1. Itinerarium Curiosum; or, An Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities in his Travels through Great Britain, folio. An Account of Stonehenge and Abury, folio. 3. Palaeographia Sacra; or, Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History, 4to. 4. Palaeographia Britannica, 4to. 5. History of Caradoc, 2 vols. 4to. 6. Dissertation on the Spleen, folio. He was called on account of his profound knowledge of antiquities the Arch Druid of his age.

STUNICA (James Lopez), a learned Spanish divine of the university of Alcalá, who wrote against Erasmus, and against the notes of James Le Fevre on St. Paul's Epistles. He published also an account

of a journey from Alcala to Rome, entitled "*Itinerarium, dum Compluto Roman proficeretur*". He died at Naples in 1530.

STURMIUS (James), a learned German, was born at Strasburg, in 1489. He rendered important services to his country as an ambassador to foreign countries, and as a deputy to the diets of the empire. He contributed very much to the reformation of religion at Strasburg, to the erecting of a college, and to Sleidan's history of the reformation in Germany. He died at Strasburg, October 30th, 1553.

STURMIUS (John), a learned German, was born near Cologne in 1507. He studied at Liege, and afterwards set up a printing-press with Rescius, and printed several Greek authors; which he carried to Paris in 1529, where he read lectures upon the Greek and Latin writers, and also on logic. Having embraced protestantism he thought it prudent to remove to Strasburg, where he opened a school, which afterwards became an university, of which he was the principal till 1561, when he was dismissed for being a calvinist. He died in 1589. He wrote many books.

STURMIUS (John Christopher), born at Hippolstein in 1635. He was professor of philosophy and mathematics at Altdorf, and died there in 1703. He published a translation of Archimedes into German; A Complete Course of Mathematical Learning; and several Philosophical Treatises.

* **STUVEN** (Ernest), an excellent painter of fruits and flowers, was born at Hamburgh in 1657, and died in 1712. He copied nature with beautiful exactness.

SUAREZ (Francis), a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Grenada in 1548. He was professor of divinity at different universities, and lastly at Coimbra in Portugal. His works amount to 23 volumes, folio. He died at Lisbon in 1617.

* **SUBTERMANS** (Justus), a portrait and historical painter of Antwerp, who died in 1681, aged 84. There is a celebrated picture by him in the palace at Florence, representing the homage sworn to Ferdinand II. by the Florentine nobility.

* **SUBLEYRAS** (Peter), a French painter, born in Languedoc, in 1699, and died in 1749. He was held in high esteem, not only by the French king and nobility, but also by illustrious foreigners, and painted a grand piece for St. Peter's church at Rome. He excelled in history and portrait.

SUCKLING (Sir John), an English poet, was born at Witham, in Essex, in 1613. He first discovered a strong propensity to languages, insomuch that he is said to have spoken Latin at five years of age, and to have written it at nine. Having received a most liberal education he went abroad, and made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden. On his return to England he raised a troop of horse for the king's service, but they did nothing effectual for the royal cause. He died in 1641. His works consist of a few poems, and some letters, "An Account of Religion by Reason;" "A Discourse upon Occasion, presented to the Earl of Dorset;" and four plays.

* **SUE** (John Joseph), professor in the schools of surgery in Paris, F. R. S. of London, and formerly surgeon in chief of the charity hospitals at Paris. He was author of several learned medical works, and died in 1792.

SUETONIUS (Caius Suetonius Tranquillus), a Roman historian, was born at Rome. He was bred to the bar, and was the intimate friend of Pliny, who procured him a tribuneship; and afterwards, upon his resignation, transferred it to his kinsman at Suetonius's request. He obtained also for him the "*Jus trium liberorum*." Suetonius was afterwards secretary to the emperor Adrian. Of his works, his Lives of the first Twelve Emperors, and part of his Treatise concerning the Illustrious Grammarians and Rhetoricians, only have been preserved. The best editions of Suetonius are that of Oudendorp, 2 vols. 8vo. L. Bat. 1751; and that of Ernesti, 8vo. Lips. 1775.

SUEUR (Eustache Le), an eminent French painter, was born at Paris in 1617, and studied under Simon Vouet. Although he never went to Italy he attained an uncommon degree of excellence. His works shew a grand style of design, which was formed upon antiquity, and after the best masters. He died in 1655.

SUGER (the abbé), a minister of state, and abbot of St. Dennis, in the 11th century. His reputation stood so high, that after his death it was thought sufficient to write on his tomb, "*Cy git l'abbé Suger*." "Here lies the abbé Suger." He died in 1152.

SUICER (John Gaspard), a learned divine, was born at Zurich, and became professor there of the Greek and Hebrew languages. He died at Heidelberg in 1705, aged 85. He compiled a work, called "*Lexicon, sive Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum*," 2 vols.

folio. He had a son, Henry Suicer, who was a professor at Heidelberg, and died the same year as his father.

SUIDAS, author of a Greek Lexicon, the best edition of which was published, with a Latin version and notes, by Kuster, at Cambridge, in 1705, in 3 vols. folio. His country, and even the age in which he lived, are alike unknown. Dr. Bentley says, "As for Suidas, he has brought down a point of chronology to the death of the emperor Zimisce, that is, to the year of Christ 975: so that he seems to have written his Lexicon between that time and the death of the succeeding emperor, which was in 1025.

SULLY (Maximilian de Bethune, duke of), was born at Pau, in Bearn, in 1560, and from his childhood became attached to Henry IV. whom he accompanied to Paris, where he applied closely to his studies. He was there at the time of the horrid massacre, but escaped through the kindness of the principal of the college of Burgundy, where he studied. Henry was then no better than a prisoner at the court of France, and Sully, faithful to his master, continued with him, professing also outwardly the catholic religion, but in 1576 the king made his escape while hunting, and Sully was the companion of his flight. However, this prudent minister advised Henry to abjure protestantism, that he might put an end to the miseries of France, and obtain the throne without bloodshed. The famous cardinal Du Perron endeavoured to convert Sully also, but in vain, for he adhered stedfastly to the religion in which he had been bred. He was now the first minister, and he performed all the offices of that high station with the greatest integrity. He attended to every part of the government; prosecuted extortioners, and the embezzlers of the public money; and in short restored the kingdom in a few years from a most desperate, to a most flourishing state. After the murder of his master, Sully retired from court, as he found that new measures were to be adopted with a new reign, and that the courtiers were caballing against him. He spent the remainder of his days in the grandeur of virtue, and died at his castle of Villebon in 1641.

The memoirs of Sully is one of the most interesting books in the French language. They contain a minute history of events from 1570 to 1610; a period most important in the annals of France. The best edition is that of Paris, 3 vols. 4to. or 8 vols. 12mo.

SULPICIA, a Roman poetess, who

lived in the reign of Domitian, and was so celebrated, as to have been thought worthy to be called the Roman Sappho. Nothing of her works has been preserved but a satire against Domitian.

SULPICIOUS (Severus), an ecclesiastical writer, of the fifth century. He was born of a noble family in Aquitaine, and was distinguished for his eloquence, and still more for his piety and virtue. He wrote the Life of St. Martin of Tours; and a work entitled Historia Sacra, or a kind of Ecclesiastical History. All his works were printed by Le Clerc in 1709, 8vo.

SULZER (John George), a Swiss philosopher, was born at Winterthurn, in the canton of Zurich, in 1720. He published, at twenty-one, "Moral Contemplations on the Works of Nature;" and also "A Description of the most Remarkable Antiquities in the Lordship of Knonauf." These were followed by an account of a journey he took in the Alps. In 1747 he obtained the appointment of mathematical professor in the Royal College at Berlin; and in 1750 was made a member of the Royal Academy there. His other works are numerous, but the most important is, his "Universal Theory of the Fine Arts," 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1779.

SUMOROKOF (Alexander), the father of the Russian stage, was born at Moscow in 1727. He received a liberal education, and soon shewed a strong turn for poetry. He was patronized by count Ivan Shuvalof, who introduced him to the empress Elizabeth. About the 29th year of his age he wrote the tragedy of "Koref," which laid the foundation of the Russian theatre. This piece was first acted by some young men who had previously performed a French play; and this reaching the ears of the empress, she ordered the tragedy to be exhibited in her presence. The applause which the author received on this occasion, stimulated him to further exertions, and he wrote several other dramatic pieces, both tragic and comic. He also attempted every species of poetry except the epic, and was the author of a few historical works. The empress Elizabeth rewarded him with the rank of a brigadier; appointed him director of the Russian theatre, and settled upon him a pension of 4000l. per annum. Catharine II. created him counsellor of state, conferred upon him the order of St. Anne, and honoured him with many other marks of distinction. He died in 1777.

SURENHUSIUS (William), a learned

S U T

Hebrew of the university of Amsterdam, who published an edition of the *Mishna*, with notes, and a Latin version, in 1703, in 3 vols. folio. It contains also the commentaries of the Rabbins Maimonides, and Bartenora.

SUTCLIFFE (Matthew), an English divine, and dean of Exeter, at the end of the sixteenth century, who wrote several controversial works, the chief of which is "A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Discipline," 4to. London, 1591.

SUTTON (Thomas), the founder of the Charter-house, was born in Lincolnshire, in 1532. He was educated at Eton college, and studied the law in Lincoln's Inn; but, this profession not suiting his disposition, he went abroad, and acquired a perfect knowledge of the Dutch, French, and Spanish languages. On his return he became secretary to the earl of Warwick, who in 1569 appointed him master of the ordnance at Berwick. He purchased of the bishop of Durham, the manors of Gateshead and Wickham; which producing coal mines, became to him a source of extraordinary wealth. Soon after, he married a rich widow, who brought him a considerable estate. He also became a merchant, so that his riches accumulated on every hand. He moreover held some lucrative places under the government. His whole fortune at his death, appears to have been, in land 5,000l. per annum; in money 60,000l. On the death of his lady in 1602, he retired from the world, and lived in a private manner; and having no issue, he resolved to distinguish his name by some important charity. Accordingly, he purchased the Charter-house, near Smithfield, for the sum of 13,000l. where he founded the present hospital in 1611, for the relief of poor men and children. He died at Hackney, in 1611.

SUTTON (Samuel), was born at Alfreton, in Derbyshire. He served under the duke of Marlborough, in queen Anne's wars, with great credit. He afterwards came to London, and kept a coffee-house in Aldergate-street, where he was much respected. About the year 1740 he invented a simple method for extracting the foul air from the wells of ships, by pipes communicating with the fire places of the coppers; which operated as long as any fire was kept burning for the ship's use. In this plan, so conducive to the safety of mariners, he met with a formidable competitor in Dr. Haies; who was at the same time engaged in promoting his own ventilators; though these ventilators were by no

S W E

means so well adapted for sea use as Sutton's air pipes. Though Sutton's invention was warmly patronized by Dr. Mead, &c. it was ungenerously discouraged by some leading men in the naval department. He however obtained a patent in 1744. He died about 1752.

SWAMMERDAM (John), a celebrated naturalist, was born at Amsterdam, and intended by his father, who was an apothecary, for the church, but having a strong propensity to the study of natural history, which was strengthened by his being intrusted with the care of his father's collection, he went to Leyden, where he became a student of physic, and made a great progress in anatomy. In 1667 he took his degree of M. D. The year following, the grand duke of Tuscany being in Holland, went to view Swammerdam's collection, and offered him most liberal terms on condition of his settling at his court, which he refused. In 1669 he published his history of Insects. In 1673 he formed a connection with the noted mystic Antonia Bourignon, and fell into all the wildness of mysticism. He continued in that way to his death, which happened in 1680. His works were translated into English, in 1758, with plates, folio.

* SWEDEN. Of this country we have no certain account till 714, when it was converted to Christianity by Aulfcharius, a monk. In 1387, Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was chosen queen of Sweden, in the room of their own king Albert, who was considered as unfit to reign. In 1411, Eric, duke of Pomerania, succeeded to all the three kingdoms, and Sweden remained subject to Denmark till 1523, when the country being greatly oppressed by Christian, king of Denmark, Gustavus Erickson, or Gustavus Vasa, expelled the Danes; and the Swedes have ever since continued in a state of independence.

SWEDENBORG (Emanuel), a Swedish philosopher, and founder of a religious sect, was the son of the bishop of West Gothia, and born at Stockholm, in 1686. At the age of 20 he published a volume of Latin poems, and the same year went on his travels. On his return to Stockholm in 1714, he was appointed assessor of the metallic college. He now began to publish some philosophical works, and in 1719 received a patent of nobility. In 1733 appeared his principal performance, entitled "Opera Philosophica et Mineralia," 3 vols. folio. About 1743 he began to abstract himself from his scientific pursuits, believing

that he was called to studies of a higher nature. "The Lord (says he) was graciously pleased to manifest himself to me, in a personal appearance; to open in me a sight of the spiritual world, and to enable me to converse with spirits and angels; and this privilege has continued with me to this day." His works from this time were wholly consonant to this persuasion, and most of them have been translated from the Latin into English. The chief of them are, *Of the New Jerusalem*; *Of Heaven and Hell*; and *True Christian Theology*. This singular man died in London, in 1772.

His opinions made little progress in his life-time, but at present he has many followers, particularly in London. This sect bears the name of the New Jerusalem church; and one of its leading tenets is the continual intercourse of spirits with mankind.

SWIFT (Jonathan) the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's, was the son of an attorney, and born, according to some, in Ireland, and to others in England, in 1667. He was a posthumous child, and his mother had but a scanty provision left her to provide for two children. He received his education at Kilkenny school, from whence he was sent to Trinity-College, Dublin, where he so far neglected the usual studies of the university, as to obtain his degree of B. A. with great difficulty. On the death of his uncle, upon whom he had relied for support, he was left destitute, on which he paid a visit to Sir William Temple, in England, who received him with great kindness, and employed him in correcting his works. In 1692 he was admitted to his degree of M. A. at Oxford, *ad eundem*, but in 1694 he quarrelled with his patron, and they parted. He now entered into orders, and obtained the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, worth about 100*l.* a year. But Sir William Temple having been so much used to his company, could not bear his absence, and a reconciliation taking place, Swift returned to England, and this act of kindness so pleased Sir William, that when he died he left him a legacy in money, and his posthumous works. He endeavoured on the death of his friend to procure some preferment in England, but was disappointed, on which he became chaplain and private secretary to lord Berkley, one of the lords justices of Ireland, but was soon afterwards dismissed with the livings of Laracor, and Rathbeggin, in the diocese of Meath. He resided at the first of these

places, performing the duties of a parish priest with great exactness and decorum. While he was there, he invited over the celebrated Stella from England; this lady was daughter of Sir William Temple's steward, and that gentleman had bequeathed her 100*l.* in consideration of her father's services. She accordingly accepted Swift's invitation, and resided with a female friend, who accompanied her at his house when he was absent, but when he came home, they always removed to a neighbour's. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and on the accession of queen Anne, became a political writer, which brought him into considerable notice. In 1713 he was appointed dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He had set his mind upon some good church preferment in England, and had even looked to a bishopric; this preferment therefore was rather a disappointment than otherwise. On the death of the queen, the influence of the Tories ceased, and the dean became very unpopular in Ireland, but he lived to become the idol of the nation, when he zealously opposed the introduction of Wood's half-pence. In 1716 he was privately married to Stella, but they still lived as before, and the dean's cruel conduct in this respect, it is supposed, preyed upon her spirits, and at length broke her heart. His treatment of another lady, who goes in his works by the name of Vanessa, was also extremely ungenerous. She was the daughter of Mr. Vankornigh, a Dutch merchant at Dublin, and contracted a great love for Swift, who kept up a correspondence with her for a long time, but when she pressed him to marry or refuse her, he disclosed his real situation, which had such an effect upon her spirits, that she survived the shock only a few weeks. The dean was through life much troubled with giddiness of the head, which increased towards the close of it, and at length ended in a total deprivation of reason. He died in this wretched condition in 1745. In his lucid moments he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to erect a hospital in Dublin for ideots and lunatics. His remains were interred in St. Patrick's cathedral.

It is needless to say much of his works. His merit as a writer has certainly been over-rated, though with respect to style and humour he has great claim to merit. The Tale of a Tub has been reckoned one of his best productions; and the Travels of Gulliver is a satyrical performance of an original cast. The whole

of his works amounts to 14 vols. 4to; but they have also been printed in a smaller size.

SWIFT (Deane, Esq.) a near relation to the preceding, and who published in 1755, "An Essay upon the Life, Writings, and Character, of Dr. Jonathan Swift;" and two volumes of his "Letters." He died at Worcester in 1783.

* SWINDEN (Jeremiah), an English divine, who wrote a curious book, entitled "An Enquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell," 8vo. 1724. In this work, which passed through two editions, and is well written, the author endeavours to prove that the sun is the place of torment allotted for the damned. He died about 1740.

SWINTON (John), an English antiquary, was born in 1703. He was educated at Wadham-College, Oxford, and became chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, but not having his health there, he returned to Oxford, and was for many years chaplain to the gaol of that city. In 1767 he was elected keeper of the university records. He died in 1777. He wrote a great number of tracts on subjects of antiquity, and had some share in the Ancient Universal History.

* SWANEFELD (Herman), a Flemish landscape painter, born in 1610, and at first the disciple of Gerard Douw, but afterwards of Claude Lorraine. He studied wholly after nature, and his pictures are extremely beautiful. It was his delight to frequent the remains of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Rome, from which studious and retired manner of life he was called the Hermit of Italy. His pictures sell at very high prices. He died in 1680.

* SWITZERLAND. The ancient inhabitants of this country were the Helvetii, who were defeated by Julius Cæsar. B. C. 57. After remaining under the dominion of the Romans, it was in 395 seized by the Alemans, a German nation, who made their first appearance in 214, and settled in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It was held by them till they were expelled by Clovis, king of France, in 496. It remained under the Franks till 888, when it was seized by Raoul, and became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, which was given by Rodolphus, the last king of Burgundy, to Conrad II. emperor of Germany, in 1032, from which time it was esteemed a part of the empire; but being unjustly treated by Albert, duke of Austria, the inhabitants revolted in 1308. In 1315 the several states of

which this country is composed made their league perpetual, and in 1649 their liberty was absolutely fixed to them by treaty.

SYBRECHT (John), a landscape painter, was born at Antwerp. He imitated nature in all his pieces; and in his younger days went to view the Rhine and other adjacent places, and there he drew several pleasant views. He spent some years in England, where he died about the year 1703, aged 73.

SYDENHAM (Thomas), an eminent physician, born in Dorsetshire, in 1624. In 1642 he entered of Magdalen-Hall, Oxford, but left that place when it became a garrison for Charles I. He afterwards returned to the university, and in 1648 was created bachelor of physic. At length having settled in Westminster, he became doctor, licentiate of the college of physicians, and the chief physician of his time. He died at his house in Pall-mall, in 1689. He has been called the father of physic among the moderns, as he adopted quite a new method, and attended to nature with the most scrupulous exactness. He was a thorough experimentalist, and an enemy to abstract theory in medicine. His works have been often printed in 1 vol. 8vo.

SYDENHAM (Floyer), a learned Englishman, was born in 1710, and educated at Wadham-college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1734. In an account published by the society, called the Literary Fund, the following narrative of his death is given: "During the summer of 1788 an event took place, which tarnished the character of English opulence and humanity, and afflicted the votaries of learning. Floyer Sydenham, the well known translator of Plato, one of the most useful, if not one of the most competent Greek scholars of his age; a man revered for his knowledge, and beloved for the candour of his temper, and the gentleness of his manners, died in consequence of having been arrested, and detained, for a debt to a victualler, who had for some time, furnished his frugal dinner. At the news of that event, every friend of literature felt a mixture of sorrow and shame; and one of the members of a club at the Prince of Wales's coffee-house, proposed, that it should adopt as its object and purpose, some means to prevent similar afflictions, and to assist deserving authors, and their families in distress." This gave rise to the establishment of that excellent and flourishing

institution, the Literary Fund. Mr. Sydenham translated only some parts of Plato's writings, and published them between the years 1753 and 1767.

SYLBURGIUS (Fredericus), a learned German, was born at Marburg in 1546, and died in 1596. He spent the greatest part of his life in revising and correcting ancient authors, particularly the Greek.

* **SYLLA** (Lucius Cornelius), a Roman of a noble family, though poor in the early part of his life; but the courtesan Nicopolis left him a large fortune. He entered into the army under Marius, and rendered himself conspicuous by his jealousy of, and mortal enmity to that general. This opposition created, and kept up a civil war, in which vast numbers of the best citizens of Rome were sacrificed by alternate proscriptions. It is however remarkable of this ambitious man, that he voluntarily resigned his dictatorship, and retired to his country house at Puteoli, where he spent his life to the last in voluptuousness, among several companions of his busy days. He died miserably, B. C. 78.

SYLVESTER (Joshua), the translator of Du Bartas, was born in 1563, and died in Holland, in 1618. He translated also the *Quatrains* of Pibrac, and some other pieces from the French, and likewise some from the Latin of Fracastorius.

SYLVIVS (James), or Du Bois, a celebrated French physician, was born at Amiens, in Picardy, in 1478, and studied classical learning under his elder brother Francis Sylvius, who was principal of the college of Tournay, at Paris. He met with great opposition from his brethren, notwithstanding which, the professorship in the Royal College at Paris becoming vacant in 1548, Sylvius was nominated to fill it, and he continued in it to his death, which happened in 1555. His works have been often printed.

SYMMACHUS, a Roman senator and consul, in the year 391. We have by him ten books of epistles, which were printed at Frankfort in 1642, 8vo.

SYNESIUS, a father of the Christian church, flourished at the beginning of the fifth century. He was born at Cyrene, in Africa, and received a liberal education in Egypt; and studied to great advantage under Hypatia, at Alexandria. About 410 he was consecrated bishop of Ptolemais. Before his advancement to this station he held some heretical notions, particularly denying the resurrection of the body and a future conflagration, but

afterwards he renounced these errors. He was a man of fine genius, and his works are very curious. They were published at Paris in 1633, folio.

SYNGE (Edward), an eminent prelate of the Irish church, was the son of Dr. Synge, bishop of Cork, and born in 1659. He received his academical education partly at Christ-church, Oxford, and afterwards at Dublin. After different ecclesiastical preferments, he was appointed bishop of Raphoe, in 1714, and two years afterwards he was raised to the archbishopric of Tuam. He died at Tuam in 1741. He wrote several excellent tracts on practical subjects, which have been published in 4 vols. 12mo.

* **SYPHAX**, king of the Numidians, who forsook the Romans, and entered into an alliance with the Carthaginians, but was defeated by Masinissa, an ally of Rome, and delivered up to Scipio, who led him into the city in triumph. He died in prison, 201 B. C.

* **SYRIA**. In 901 B. C. the inhabitants of this country began to be very powerful under their king, Benhadad, but in 740 Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, took Damascus, and carried the Syrians into captivity. In 668 they revolted, but in 606 Nebuchadnezzar conquered them, and afterwards they underwent the fate of that empire, till it was conquered by Alexander in 322; after which it became a separate kingdom, under the Seleucidæ, the descendants of Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals; but they were made tributary to the Romans, by Pompey, B. C. 65. In A. D. 634 the Saracens invaded Syria, and completed the conquest of it in 640. In 970 it was conquered by the Fatimites, immediately after their conquest of Egypt; but the Emirs of Damascus revolted in 1067, and in 1088 those of Aleppo did the same, being called the Atabeks of Damascus and Aleppo. In 1166, Nureddin the Atabek of Damascus gained several advantages over the Egyptians, and his nephew Saladin, vizir of Egypt, on the death of Aded, the last of the Fatamite Caliphs, assumed the government, and fixed a new dynasty called Ajobites. In 1259 this country was conquered by Hulaku the Tartar, but it was presently recovered by the sultans of Egypt. It was ravaged by Timur Bek in 1400, but was not kept by him. After this time it underwent the revolutions of Egypt, till both were conquered by Selim I. emperor of the Turks, in 1517.

T A C

SYRUS (Publius), a mimic poet, who flourished B. C. 44. He was a native of Syria, and slave to a Roman patifcian who gave him his freedom. Julius Cæfar became his principal patron, and he soon

outshone the poet Zaberius as the writer of mimes. There is extant of his a collection of moral sentences, which may be found appended to Dr. Bentley's edition of Terence, 1726.

T.

TACHARD (Guidon), accompanied in the quality of missionary, M. de Chaumont in his embassy to Siam, in 1686, and returned to Europe in 1688. He again went to India to continue his apostolic function, and there died about 1694. He left behind him "Voyage de Siam, en 1685."

TACITUS (C. Cornelius), a Latin historian, and Roman knight. Vespasian shewed him great favour, and raised him to considerable dignities. He was consul in the year 97, in the room of Virginius Rufus, under Nerva, and married the daughter of the famous Agricola. He often pleaded at Rome, and was admired for his eloquence. The orator, however, would have been forgotten, but for the historian. His treatise on the manners of the Germans; his life of his father-in-law; as also his lives of the emperors, have immortalized him as a writer for purity and elegance of language, though of the latter work, the lines of Tiberius and Nero only remain scarcely entire: that of Caligula is wholly lost. Tacitus has delineated his characters with great energy, delicacy, and truth, described events in an affecting manner, and has painted virtue with as much sentiment as taste. The younger Pliny and he lived in the closest friendship, and corrected each other's works. Tacitus is allowed to have possessed in an eminent degree, the art of telling great events in simple language. He is accused of having portrayed man in too unfavourable colours, but others in his justification say, it is because he knew him well. The best editions of Tacitus are that of Amsterdam, 2 vols. 8vo. 1685; and that of Paris, 4 vols. 4to. 1771. Tacitus has been translated into English by Gordon, and Murphy.

* **TACITUS** (M. Claudius), a Roman emperor, was elected by the senate to the imperial throne, after Aurelian, in 275. He set about a reformation in all departments of the government, and his administration was very popular. Though his reign lasted but a few months, he not

only repelled the barbarians who had invaded the Roman territories in Asia, but also marched against the Persians and Scythians. He died at Cilicia on this expedition, A. D. 276, aged 71. Some say he was assassinated by a soldier.

TACQUET (Andrew), a Jesuit of Antwerp, distinguished for his mathematical knowledge, which he displayed in a treatise on astronomy: he also published an edition of Euclid's Elements. He died in 1600.

TAFFI (Andrea), born at Florence, in 1213. The art of designing in mosaic, was introduced into Italy by him, he having learned it from some Greek artists, employed in decorating the church of St. Mark, at Venice, the chief of whom was one Apollonius. The most famous work of Taffi in this way was a dead Christ, in a chapel at Florence. He died in 1294.

* **TALBOT** (William) an English prelate, was born in 1659, and educated at Oxford. In the reign of king James II. he preached with great zeal against popery; for which, at the revolution, he was preferred to the deanry of Worcester, and afterwards to the bishopric of Salisbury. In 1722 he was translated to Durham. He died in 1730. He published a volume of sermons.

* **TALHAIARN**, a celebrated Welch bard, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century. He composed a prayer, which became the general formula of the bardic circles.

TALIAIACOTIUS (Gaspar), or Tagliaciaci, a professor in medicine and surgery, in the university of Bologna, his native place, where he died in 1553, at the age of 64. He rendered himself famous by his book "De Curtorum chirurgia per insitionem;" in which he teaches the manner of repairing the loss of nose, ears, and lips, but many believe he never practised what he advanced. His statue in the anatomical room at Bologna represents him with a nose in his hand.

* **TALIESSIN**, the most celebrated bard of the Welch, who flourished in the earlier part of the sixth century, first under the

T A M

patronage of Elphin, then under Urien, and other princes of that period. There are between 70 and 80 of his poetical pieces still preserved, and printed in the *Welch Archaology*.

TALLARD (Camille d'Hofstun count of) marshal of France, was born in 1652, in Provence. He commanded upon the Rhine in 1702, and next year was honoured with the marshal's staff. He beat the prince of Hesse-Cassel, and in consequence took Landau. He was sent in 1704 with an army of 40,000 men to oppose the Duke of Marlborough, and form a junction with the elector of Bavaria. The two armies met at Hochstet, where the English commander, seconded by prince Eugene, obtained a victory, and took the marshal prisoner. He was conducted captive to England, where he remained seven years; but upon his return home was created a duke. In 1726 he was named secretary of state. He died in 1728.

TALLIS (Thomas), an English musician of great merit in the 16th century. He was gentleman of the chapel to Edward VI. and queen Mary; and his salary, it is said, was only sevenpence-halfpenny a day. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organist in conjunction with Bird, with whom he published a noble collection of hymns for church service. He also set the several parts of the liturgy which are proper to be sung, and composed a number of anthems. He died in 1585.

TAMERLANE, called by his own kindred Timur-bec, or Timur-beg, meaning Timur-the-lame, was, according to some historians, the son of a shepherd, and to others, the issue of royal blood. He was born in a village belonging to the ancient Sogdiana, and early in life testified uncommon courage. This, with other great qualities, soon drew to him a vast number of followers, whom he inspired with the desire of making conquests. His first exploit was the reduction of all ancient Persia, and the capture of Bagdad. From thence he went to India, which he brought under submission, making himself master of Delhi, with the immense treasures of the Mogul empire. While he was on his second expedition, Bagdad attempted to throw off his yoke, for which that city was cruelly given up to pillage and massacre, by which, it is said, 80,000 persons lost their lives. Upon his return from his Indian exploits he entered Syria, and took Damascus. In the midst of this course of victories, the

T A N

Greek emperor, who found no aid from the Christian princes, addressed himself to the Tartarean hero. Five Mahometan princes too, whom Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, had deposed near the borders of the Euxine sea, implored his aid at the same time. Tamerlane was glad of the opportunity of signalizing himself against the Turks, and a war ensued. The two armies met in the plains of Ancyra, in Phrygia, where the battle lasted three days, but terminated in favour of the Tartar. Bajazet was taken prisoner, and being asked by the conqueror what he would have done with his captive had the issue of the contest been the reverse, he answered, "I would have shut you up in an iron cage;" on which his punishment was made the same. Tamerlane died in 1595, about three years after his last conquest, namely that of Grand Cairo, where he seized prodigious treasures of every kind.

* **TANCRED**, count de Liche, a natural son of Roger, the first king of Sicily, was declared king of Naples and Sicily, in 1190, after the death of William the Good, who died without children. He caused William, his son, to be crowned in 1193; but the emperor Henry VI. took advantage of the minority of this prince to invade his states, when, after putting his eyes out, he ordered the dead body of Tancred to be dug up, and with his own sword cut off the head. Thus ended the reign of the Normans in Sicily, after having swayed the sceptre 124 years, and 54 after Roger had assumed the title of king.

TANNER (Thomas), a learned Eng- prelate, was born at Market Lavington, in Wiltshire, in 1674. He received his academical education at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. In 1695 he was elected fellow of All-saints, and after passing through various church preferments, was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, in 1732. He died in 1735, and was buried in the cathedral of Christ church, Oxford. Bishop Tanner is known by an excellent work, entitled "Notitia Monastica; or, an Account of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales," folio, 1741. In 1741 appeared his "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica."

TANSILLO (Lewis), a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Nola, about the year 1510. His poem entitled "Il Vindemiatore," (the Vintager) being very indecent, occasioned all his poems to be proscribed. In order to make

fort of reparation for this fault, he wrote "Le Lagrime de S. Pietro;" (The tears of St. Peter) which being presented to pope Paul IV. he took off the intredict from all his poems, except the Vintager. He died about 1569.

* **TARIN** (Pierre) a French physician, was born at Courtenai, and died in 1761. His works are, 1. *Adversaria Anatomica*, 4to. 2. *An Anatomical Dictionary*, 4to. 3. *Osteographia*, 4to. 4. *Anthropeomit*; or, the Art of Dissecting, 2 vols. 12mo. 5. *A Treatise on Ligaments*. 6. *Observations on Medicine and Surgery*, 3 vols. 12mo. 7. *A description of the Muscles*, 4to.

* **TARLETON** (Richard), a celebrated actor and jester, was born at Condover, in Salop, whence he was brought to London, and patronized by Robert, earl of Leicester. He performed at the Bull, in Bishopgate-street, the Judge's character in King Henry V. which was prior to that of Shakspeare. Stowe says, he was one of the twelve, who in 1583, at the suit of Sir Francis Walsingham, the queen constituted her players at Barn-Elms, allowing them wages and liveries, as grooms of the chambers. He died about 1589. He was the author of a dramatic performance called "The Seven Deadly Sins."

* **TARPA** (Spurius Mætius), a Roman-critic in the age of Augustus. He was appointed with four others in the temple of Apollo, to examine the merit of every poetical composition, and all dramatic pieces.

* **TARQUIN** the elder, 5th king of Rome, ascended the throne, B. C. 615. He was the son of a Grecian, but born himself in Etruria. His liberality was so great, that Ancus Martius nominated him his successor, much to the satisfaction of his subjects. He distinguished himself against the Latins and Sabines, and in conquering the 12 nations of Etruria. He instituted a number of excellent regulations for the government of the city, and filled that capital with several magnificent buildings. He was assassinated by two sons of his predecessors, B. C. 578, and in the 80th year of his age.

* **TARQUIN** the Superb, grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne after his father-in-law, Servius Tullius, B. C. 533. His reign was tyrannical and extravagant, and finding that the people were nearly ready to revolt, he engaged in a foreign war to divert their attention. While he was at the siege of Ardea, his son Tarquin committed a wanton outrage on the person of Lucretia, and the Ro-

mans being exasperated against the family, Tarquin fled to the Etrurians, who attempted, but in vain, to restore him to his throne. He died in the 90th year of his age, a wretched exile, universally despised. He erected many noble buildings at Rome, and bought the Sibylline Oracles, which were solemnly consulted by the Romans on all important occasions. His son, Sextus, who has rendered his name infamous by his cruelty to the Gabii, and his brutality to Lucretia, died fighting, in the attempt made by the Latins, to place his father on the throne.

TARTINI (Giuseppe), whom Dr. Burney styles the admirable, was born in 1692, at Pisano, in the province of Istria. He became so excellent a performer on the violin, that he was appointed master of the band, in the famous church of St. Anthony. He published several valuable tracts upon music, and died in 1770.

* **TARUFFI** (Emilio), an eminent Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1632, and died in 1694. His taste in landscape was beautiful, and he had a most agreeable choice in his scenes and situations. He also painted historical subjects.

* **TARRANTIUS** (Lucius), an ancient mathematical philosopher, who was a contemporary with Cicero, and one of his friends. He made two famous horoscopes, one of Romulus, the other of Rome. He has been called the Prince of Astrologers.

* **TARTAGLIA** (Nicolas), an Italian mathematician, was born at Brescia, and was a considerable teacher of the mathematics. He also wrote several esteemed treatises, the chief of which is entitled "Trattato di Num-ri et Misure," in folio, 1556. He died about 1558.

TASSO (Torquato), an illustrious Italian poet, was born at Sorrento, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1544. He began his poem of Rinaldo, at 17, and that of Jerusalem, at 22. After having been some time attached to the duke of Ferrara, he went in the suite of the Cardinal d'Este, to Paris; but returned home, and underwent various changes of fortune, being at one time imprisoned for killing a person in a duel, and was near being famished for want: but his greatest misfortune was that of aspiring to an amour with the princess Eleanor, sister of Duke Alphonso, for which he was put into prison. He, however, with great difficulty recovered his liberty, but he was obliged to retire to Turin, where he concealed himself some time under a fictitious

T A T

name; but at last was discovered, and made known to the duke of Savoy. He was invited to court, had apartments assigned him, with many marks of the duke's esteem; but his melancholy, on account of the apprehensions he entertained of the duke of Ferrara's indignation against him, was not to be removed; he therefore set off silently and suddenly for Rome, where he was no happier than at Turin. He quitted Rome, and fled first to the mountains of Velletri, where he changed dress with a shepherd. At last he found a patron in the prince of Conca, at whose palace he wrote his "*Gierusalemme Conquistata*." The prince, highly charmed with this work, conceived fears that somebody might carry off Tasso and his poem together; and in order to prevent it, set a guard over both. This proceeding alarmed the poet, and, in short, he grew sick of his connection with princes, and soon accomplished his wish of returning to Naples again. He was however obliged to go to Rome to be crowned with laurel in the capitol, which distinguished honour he did not long survive. He died in 1595. His works have been often printed separately, but in 1724 a splendid edition appeared of the whole at Florence, in 6 vols. folio.

TASSONI (Alessandro), an Italian poet, was born at Modena in 1565. He was a member of the academy of Umoristi, and died in 1635. Among other works, his "*Secchia Rapita*," or, Rape of the Bucket, is considered as the first model of a mock-heroic poem, in the Italian language.

TATE (Nahum), poet-laureat, was born at Dublin, in 1652. He was intimate with Dryden, and sometimes wrote in conjunction with him. He succeeded Shadwell, as poet-laureat, and continued in that office till his death, which happened in 1715. His poem on the death of Queen Anne, which was one of his last, is the best of all his productions.

TATIAN, a learned Assyrian writer, of the primitive church, of whose works, which Eusebius informs us were prodigious in number, nothing remains but his piece against the Gentiles, entitled "*Oration to the Greeks*." He flourished at the end of the second century.

TATISCHEF (Vassili), the compiler of an unfinished history of Russia, who died in 1750. His work is an unconnected series of chronicles.

* **TATIUS**, king of the Sabines; who after making peace with the Romans, settled at Rome, quitting at the same

T A Y

time his ancient residence at Cures. From this circumstance the Romans took the name of *Quirites*. He shared the dominion of Romulus, but was murdered B. C. 742, by order of his colleague.

TATIUS (Achilles), a native of Alexandria, who wrote a book in Greek, upon the Sphere, which seems to have been little else than a commentary upon Aratus. He wrote also "*Of the Amours of Clitophon and Leucippe*," translated by Annibal Cruceius, of Milan.

* **TAVARONE** (Lazaro), an historical and portrait painter, born at Genoa in 1556, and died in 1631. He was the disciple of Luca Cangiagio, and succeeded him as painter to the king of Spain.

TAUBMAN (Frederic), a German critic, was born in Franconia, about 1565. He was professor of poetry and the belles lettres at Wittemberg, and died in 1613. His "*Commentary on Plautus*," is an esteemed work, but that on Virgil is more valued by some.

TAYERNIER (John Baptist), a French traveler, was born at Paris in 1605. He visited Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, six times, and on the seventh journey, in 1689, died at Moscow. He had gained a great fortune by trading in jewels, with which he purchased an estate, and Louis XIV. ennobled him. His affairs, however, fell into bad condition in the latter part of his life, by the mismanagement of a nephew to whom they were entrusted. His travels make 6 vols. 12mo.

TAYLOR (Jeremy), a learned prelate, was the son of a barber at Cambridge. He received his academical education at Caius-College, in that University, and on entering into orders he for some time supplied the divinity lecturer's place in St. Paul's cathedral, which brought him acquainted with archbishop Laud, who was so pleased with his parts, as to get him elected fellow of All-souls College, Oxford. He also became a chaplain to the archbishop, who bestowed on him the rectory of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. In 1642 he was created D. D. Upon the decline of the royal cause, he retired into Wales, and kept a school. While in that situation, he wrote many books; among others "*A Discourse on the Liberty of Prophecy, shewing the unreasonableness of prescribing to other men's faith, and the iniquity of persecuting different opinions*." He afterwards accompanied Lord Conway to Ireland, where he wrote his "*Ductor dubitantium*." Upon the restoration he returned

T A Y

to England, and in 1662 was appointed bishop of Down and Connor. He was nominated a privy counsellor, and the university of Dublin recommended him for their vice-chancellor. He died at Lisnegarvy, in 1667. His works are very numerous, and are still held in high and deserved estimation.

TAYLOR (John), commonly called the water-poet, was born in Gloucestershire, about 1580. He describes the compass of his learning in the following lines:

"I must confess I do want eloquence,
And never scarce did learn my accident;
For having got from possum to posset,
I there was gravell'd, could no further get."

He was denominated the water-poet from having been put apprentice to a waterman. He found time, however, to write eighty books, several of which created great diversion at the time, and were thought worthy of being collected into a folio volume. He died in 1654.

TAYLOR (John), a learned dissenting minister, was born near Lancaster. He was pastor of a congregation at Norwich, many years, and removed from thence to Warrington, where he superintended the academy. He died in 1761. His greatest work was an Hebrew and English Concordance, in 2 vols. folio; besides which he published several pieces in divinity.

TAYLOR (John), an able critic, was the son of a barber at Shrewsbury, and born there in 1703. He received his education at the grammar school of Shrewsbury, and then went to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. In 1732 he was appointed librarian, and afterwards registrar of the university. The same year appeared his *Lyttas*, which is now very scarce. He also published a capital edition of Demosthenes, and a work of his own, entitled "*Elements of Civil Law*," which was attacked by Warburton. He was for some time a member of Doctor's Commons, but afterwards thought proper to enter into orders, and obtained a residentiaryship of St. Paul's, and the archdeaconry of Buckingham. He died in 1766.

TAYLOR (Brook), an able mathematician, was born at Edmonton, in Middlesex, in 1685. In 1701 he entered of St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1708 wrote his "*Treatise on the Centre of Oscillation*." In 1709 he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and three years after was elected into the Royal Society. In 1714 he was chosen secretary

T E M

to the society, and in the same year took his degree of L. L. D. He published several elaborate works on mathematical subjects, the principal of which is his "*Principles of Linear Perspective*." He died in 1731.

* **TEILO**, one of the fathers of the British church, and founder of the bishopric of Landaff, who exercised his function during the latter part of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century.

TELL (William), the restorer of the Swiss liberty in 1307. Geisler, the Austrian governor, obliged him to shoot at an apple placed on the head of his son. Having fortunately cleft the apple without hurting the child, he boldly told the tyrant, that, had he been less fortunate, he had another arrow in reserve, which he should have directed to his heart. Animated by his courage and example, the Swiss flew to arms, and completely expelled the Austrians from the country. He died in 1354.

* **TELLIUS**, famed at Elis for his great knowledge. He settled at Phocis, where the inhabitants honored him, by raising a statue to his memory in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi.

TELLIER (François-Michel Le) Marquis de Louvois, born at Paris, in 1641. He was the son of Michel Le Tellier, secretary of state, and afterwards chancellor of France. He was early introduced into office, and he filled the most important situations, particularly that of the grand master of the ordinance. One day returning from a council, where he had been ill received by the king (Louis XIV.) he expired in his apartment, the victim of ambition and grief. This happened in 1691. He died immensely rich.

TEMPESTA (Antonio), a Florentine painter, was born in 1555, and died in 1630. He sometimes engraved, but his prints were not prized equal to his paintings, which are chiefly landscapes.

TEMPLE (William), a celebrated English statesman, was the son of Sir William Temple, master of the rolls in Ireland, and born in London, in 1629. He received the first part of his education under his maternal uncle, Dr. Henry Hammond, and then was removed to the school at Bishop's Stortford, whence he went to Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1648 he went on his travels, and returned to England in 1654. On the restoration of Charles II. he became a member of the parliament of Ireland, but soon left that kingdom, and settled in England. He rendered his country important services as ambassador to the

T E N

United States, particularly in effecting the triple league between England, Holland, and Sweden, in 1688, and in bringing about the marriage of the prince of Orange to lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York. In 1680 he retired from public affairs, and divided his time between his books and his gardens, but he was often consulted by the persons who managed the government and was often visited by king William. He died at his seat of Moor Park, in Surrey, in 1700. His works consist of *Memoirs of what passed in his public employment*; *Letters*; *Miscellanies*; and *Observations on the United Provinces of the Netherlands*; making in all 2 vols. folio.

TEMPLE (John Esq.), only son of the preceding, a man of great abilities and accomplishments, and who, soon after the revolution, was appointed secretary at war; but had scarcely been a week in that office, when he drowned himself at London bridge. This happened in 1689.

TEMPLEMAN (Peter), a learned physician, was born at Dorchester in 1711, and educated at the Charter-house, and at Trinity-College, Cambridge. In 1739 he went to Leyden, and studied under Boerhaave, and three years afterwards returned to England, and entered on practice at London. On the establishment of the British Museum, in 1753, he was appointed keeper of the reading room, which office he resigned in 1760, on being chosen secretary to the society for promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce. He died in 1769. Dr. Templeman translated Norden's *Traacts in Egypt*, and other works. He is also the author of some poetical pieces.

TEMPLEMAN (Thomas), author of "Engraved Tables, containing Calculations of the Number of Square Feet, and People in the several Kingdoms of the World." He was a schoolmaster in the town of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk.

TENCIN (Claudine, Alexandrine, Guerfi, de), a lady of considerable talents, who took the nun's habit, which she afterwards threw off with the sanction of the pope. She lived in great gaiety at Paris; and published some well written novels. She died in 1749.

TENIERS (David), a celebrated Flemish painter, born in 1582. He was the pupil of Rubens, and afterwards of Adam Elsheimer. He always copied nature, which he strongly recommended to his two sons, his only disciples. He died in 1649. His subjects were usually persons drinking, fairs, merry meetings, and chequers' thops.

T E R

TENIERS (David), son of the preceding, was born in 1610. He improved greatly under his father, and excelled him in the variety of his talents. He died in 1694.

TENIERS (Abraham), brother of David, was a good painter, equal to his father and brother in the expression of his characters, and knowledge of the chiaro-oscuro, though inferior in the sprightliness of his touch, and the lightness of his pencil.

TENISON (Dr. Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in Cambridgeshire, in 1636, and educated at the free-school of Norwich, from whence he was removed to the University of Cambridge. In 1680 he was made rector of St. Martin's in the fields; and in 1689 he was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners appointed to prepare matters to be laid before the convocation. In 1690 he was raised to the bishopric of Lincoln, and in 1691 translated to the metropolitan seat of Canterbury. He died in 1715. He has some sermons in print.

TERBURGH (Gerard) a Dutch painter, was born in 1608. He learned his art under his father, who had passed some years at Rome. He died in 1681. His subjects were humorous scenes, and conversations.

TERENTIUS (Publius) or TERENCE, an ancient dramatic writer among the Romans, was born at Carthage, and being brought young to Rome, among other slaves, he fell into the hands of a generous master, Terentius Lucanus, a senator, who admiring his uncommon genius, gave him first a good education, and afterwards his liberty. We have fix of his plays remaining. He died 159 B. C. The best editions of Terence are those of Westerhovius, 2 vols. 4to. Amst. 1726; Edinburgh, 12mo, 1758; Cambridge, 4to. 1723; and that of Zeunius, 8vo. Lips. 1774.

TERRASSON (L'Abbé), a French writer and critic, was born at Lyons, in 1670. His best works are his political and moral romance, called "Sethos;" and "A French Translation of Diodorus Siculus, with a preface and notes." He died in 1750. He had two brothers, John and Gaipar, who were also reputable authors.

TERTRE (François Joachim Dupont du), a French writer, was born at St. Malo's in 1715, and died in 1759. He wrote "An Abridgement of the History of England," and several other works.

* TERPANDER, a lyric poet and musician of Lesbos, 675 B. C. He is said to

T H E

have appeased a tumult at Sparta, by the melody and sweetness of his notes. He added three strings to his lyre, which before him had but four.

TERTULLIAN (Quintus Septimius Florens), a learned Christian writer of the second century, was a native of Carthage, and at first a heathen. On what occasion he embraced Christianity is not known. At the latter part of his life he professed Montanism. The most esteemed of his works are his *Apology* for the Christians, and his *Prescriptions* against Heretics. The best edition of Tertullian is that of Semlerus, 4 vols. 8vo. Hal. 1770.

* **TERWESTEN** (Augustin), an historical painter, was born at the Hague in 1649. He improved himself greatly in Italy, where he studied the works of the best masters. He was the principal reviver of the academy at the Hague, and introduced an academy for painting at Berlin. He died in that city highly esteemed, in 1711. He had two brothers, Elias and Matthew. The first excelled in painting fruits and flowers, and died in 1724; the other painted historical subjects with great judgment, and died in 1735.

TESTA (Pietro), an Italian painter and engraver, was born at Luca. He was unfortunately drowned in the Tiber, in 1650, endeavouring to recover his hat, which had been blown into the river while he was sitting on the bank designing.

* **THAIS**, a famous Grecian courtesan, who corrupted the youth of Athens. She followed Alexander in his victories, and engaged that conqueror to destroy the city of Persépolis. After his death she attached herself to Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who married her.

THALES, the first of the seven Grecian sages, born at Miletus, in Ionia. Under the priests of Memphis he was taught geometry, astronomy, and philosophy, and was thereby enabled to measure with great exactness the vast height of a pyramid by its shadow. He was born in 640, and died 545 B. C. He was the founder of the Ionic sect of philosophers.

* **THELLUSSON** (Peter Isaac) a native of France, and many years resident as a merchant in England, died in 1798. He left a property of 700,000*l.* with the following remarkable will. In legacies to his wife and children, not quite 100,000*l.* The residue he left to trustees to accumulate, and be laid out in estates in England, until all the male children of his sons and grandsons be dead. The term of accumulation cannot probably be less than

T H E

from 90 to 120 years. If it should terminate at the former period, the property will amount to 35,000,000*l.* if at the latter, to 140,000,000*l.* And if at the time he has no lineal descendants, the whole estates to be sold, and the money applied to the *Sinking Fund*, under the direction of parliament. The heirs at law have since petitioned the court of chancery to set aside the will, but without success.

THEMISTIOUS, an ancient Greek orator and philosopher, was born in Paphlagonia, and flourished in the fourth century. Thirty-three of his orations are extant; also commentaries upon several parts of Aristotle's works. The best edition of Themistius is that of Paris, 1684, folio.

THEMISTOCLES, a renowned general and patriot, and the great preserver of Athens at the time of the Persian invasion, was born about 550 B. C. He gained the battle of Salamine against the Persians. Upon a charge of aggrandizing his own power and wealth, he was banished; but protected and magnificently supported by the king of Persia, till his death, which happened about 465 B. C.

THEOBALD (Lewis), an English theatrical writer, and editor of the works of Shakespeare, was born at Sittingbourn, in Kent, and died in 1742. He was author of not less than 20 dramatic pieces.

THEOCRITUS, a celebrated ancient Greek poet, who flourished at Syracuse, B. C. 282. The compositions of this poet are distinguished among the ancients by the name of "*Idyllia*," or "*Miscellanies*." Virgil in his eclogues has imitated, and often copied him. Theocritus wrote in the Doric dialect, but he sometimes makes his shepherds and peasants talk on subjects above their station. The best editions of this poet are Warton's, 2 vols. 4to. Oxon, 1770; that of Heinrius, 8vo. Oxon, 1699, and that of Reiske, 2 vols. 4to. Lips. 1760. He has been well translated into English verse by Mr. Polwhele.

THEODORE, king of Corsica, was the son of Anthony, baron de Newhoff, and de Stein, in Westphalia, who marrying the daughter of a merchant, thereby incurred the hatred of his relations, and was obliged to emigrate to France. By the interest of the dukes of Orleans, he obtained a place at the court of Lorrain. Theodore-Stephen, his son, was born at Metz, and was brought up by the same illustrious lady. He was for some time in the suite of the famous baron de Gortz,

the Swedish minister, but when that intriguing statesman was executed at Stockholm, he went to Madrid, and entered into the Spanish service. Soon after this he married a Spanish lady, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards known in this country by the name of Colonel Frederick. Theodore next went to France, and had some concern with Law, the Scotch adventurer. In 1736 he landed in Corsica, the inhabitants of which were then in a state of insurrection against the Genoese. The same year he was crowned king, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal subjects, and the acclamations of the people. The state of Genoa declared him and his adherents traitors, but Theodore having mustered an army of 25,000 men, was enabled to make head against his enemies, and captured the city of Bastia. He greatly relied on some foreign powers for support, but England and France strictly forbade their subjects from assisting the malcontents. However, he received large sums of money, and instituted a military order on the island, called the order of deliverance; but the failure in the expected success soon changed the face of his affairs. He therefore resolved on quitting the island, but first appointed deputies to manage affairs in his absence. He went from thence in disguise, and after visiting different places, came to Naples, where he was seized and cast into the fortress of Cueta. On obtaining his liberty he came to England, where he was reduced to the most wretched state of poverty, and was thrown into the king's bench prison for debt. In 1756 he took the benefit of the act of insolvency, and registered his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors at Guildhall. He died at his tailor's in 1756, and was interred in the burying ground of St. Anne's, Soho, where a marble monument was afterwards erected to his memory, by the honourable Horace Walpole.

THEODORET, one of the Greek fathers of the church, was born at Antioch, about 386, and made bishop of Cyarus, in Syria, about 420. He was engaged in the Nestorian quarrels very much against his will; but as soon as he could free himself he retired to his see, and died there in 457. His works were published at Paris in 1642, in 5 vols. folio.

* **THEODORIC**, king of the Goths, was killed in a battle which he gained with Retius, against Attila. He was succeeded by his son Thorismond.

* **THEODORIC**, king of the Goths, in

Italy, natural son of Theodoric II. king of the Ostrogoths, was given as an hostage in the year 461, by Walamir, brother and predecessor of Theodoric, to the emperor Leo I.

* **THEODOSIUS FLAVIUS**, a Roman emperor, surnamed the Great, was raised to the throne by Gratian, and appointed over Thrace and the eastern provinces. The first years of his reign were marked by various conquests over the barbarians. The Goths were defeated in Thrace, and this made all the enemies of Rome sue for peace. Some conspiracies were formed against the emperor, but Theodosius totally disregarded them; and while he punished his rivals, he thought himself sufficiently secure in the affection of his subjects. After having restored peace to the empire, he died of a dropsy at Milan, in the 60th year of his age, A. D. 395.

* **THEODOSIUS II.** succeeded his father Arcadius as emperor of the west, in the 8th year of his age, and under the administration of his sister Pulcheria. He married Eudoxa, the daughter of Leontius the philosopher, a woman of uncommon virtues. He obtained a wonderful victory over the Persians on the banks of the Euphrates, but was obliged to purchase a peace of the Huns and the Vandals. He died A. D. 450, leaving a daughter married to Valentinian III.

THEOGNES, an eminent Greek poet, was born about 550 years B. C. We have a moral work of his extant, which is acknowledged to be an useful summary of precepts and reflections, to be found in the collection of Greek minor poets.

THEOPHANES (Prokopovitch) a Russian historian, was born in 1681. He was raised to high offices in the church by Peter the Great, and soon after the accession of Catharine, he was consecrated archbishop of Novorogod, and metropolitan of all Russia. He died in 1736. He wrote a life of Peter the Great, and several theological treatises.

THEOPHILUS, bishop of Antioch, a writer of the primitive church, who flourished about the end of the second century. This patriarch was the first who applied the term Trinity to express the three persons in the Godhead. His defence of the faith of Christians was edited by Gessner, at Zurich, in 1546.

THEOPHRASTUS, a philosopher of antiquity, was born at Erefus, a city in Lesbos, disciple of Plato and Aristotle, the latter of whom he succeeded about 324 B. C. He composed many works, and

indeed we do not find that any of the ancients exceeded him in this respect. He died at the age of 107, B. C. 288, lamenting the shortness of life. The best edition of Theophrastus is that of Heinsius, folio, L. Bat. 1613.

THEOPHYLACT, archbishop of Achrida, and metropolitan of all Bulgaria, an eminent ecclesiastical writer, who flourished in the eleventh century. His works are numerous.

* **THERAMENES**, an Athenian philosopher and general, in the age of Alcibiades. He was one of the 30 tyrants at Athens, but he had no share in the cruelty and oppression which disgraced their administration. He was accused by Critias, one of his colleagues, because he opposed their views. He was sentenced to die by poison. This happened 404 years B. C.

* **THESPIS**, a Greek poet of Attica, supposed by some to be the inventor of tragedy, 536 B. C. His representations were very rustic and imperfect. He went from town to town in a cart, on which was erected a temporary stage, where two actors, whose faces were daubed with the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral songs, &c.

THEVENOT (Melchisedec), librarian to the king of France, and a writer of travels, was born at Paris in 1621. He was ambassador at Constantinople, and at Genoa, and assisted at a conclave held after the death of pope Innocent X. He died in 1692. His Travels in the Levant are in great esteem.

* **THIERRY I.** king of France, third son of Clovis II. was placed upon the throne by Elboin, master of the palace in 670, but deposed some time afterwards by Childeric, and confined in a monastery. On the death of his adversary he recovered the sceptre, and died in 691.

* **THIERRY II.** the son of Dagobert III. was brought up in a monastery, from whence he was taken, and placed on the throne by Charles Martel, in 720. He died in 737.

THIERS (John Baptist), a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, in the 17th century, was born about 1636. He professed the belles-lettres at Paris, and became curate of Vibray, in the diocese of Mans, where he died in 1703. He wrote against perukes, and other works.

THIRLBY (Styan, L. L. D.), an ingenious and learned English critic, was born about 1692, and died in 1753. His principal work is his edition of "Justin Martyr," published in 1723.

* **THIELIN** (John Philip Van), an

eminent flower painter, was born at Mechlin in 1618. He was lord of Couwentburg, but the love of painting was so predominant, that he became the disciple of Daniel Segers. He copied every object after nature, selected them in full bloom, and grouped them with elegance. He was much employed by the king of Spain, and died in 1667. He had three daughters all eminent in the same line as their father.

* **THOMAS**, surnamed Didymus, an apostle of Jesus Christ, was a native of Galilee. He is distinguished in the sacred history by his disbelief of the resurrection of his master, on which Jesus vouchsafed to permit him to put his fingers into the wounds which he had received. Then Thomas replied, "My Lord and my God." He preached the gospel in the eastern countries, and is said to have suffered martyrdom in India.

* **THOMAS** (Jacques Ernest), a landscape painter, was born at Hagelsstein in 1588. He studied at Landau, and then went to Italy, where he cultivated the friendship and the manner of Elsheimer. He died in 1653.

THOMAS (William), bishop of Worcester, was born at Bristol in 1613, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford; from whence he removed to Jesus College, where he took his degree of B. A. 1632, and soon after was chosen fellow. He underwent great hardships for his loyalty, till the restoration, when he took his doctor's degree, and in 1667 was promoted to the see of St. David's, from which he was translated to Worcester, in 1683. In 1687 he had the honour to entertain James II. at his palace in Worcester. He died in 1689. He published some sermons.

THOMAS (William), grandson of the foregoing, a learned divine and antiquary, was born in 1670. He published an edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, and a Survey of the Cathedral of Worcester. He died in 1738.

THOMAS (Elizabeth), commonly called Corinna, was born in 1675; and after a life of ill health and misfortunes, died in 1730, and was buried in the church of St. Bride, Fleet-street. Pope placed her in his "Dunciad," for having communicated some of his letters to Curll. Corinna is the author of some poems, and two volumes of entertaining letters.

THOMAS (Anthony Leonard), a member of the French academy, was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1732. His

two elder brothers died, one in 1748, the other in 1755; both having signalized themselves in literature. Joseph, the eldest, had produced a comedy, and John, the second, excelled in Latin poetry. The productions of Anthony are numerous, both in prose and verse. He died in 1785.

THOMSON (James), an eminent poet, was born at Ednam, in the shire of Roxburgh, in 1700. He was educated at Jedburgh, from whence he removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he was distinguished as a man of genius; but finding poetry little cultivated there, he determined to remove to London, where he met with a kind reception from his friends. His poetical pursuits were for a time interrupted by his accompanying the honourable Charles Talbot on his travels, with whom he visited most of the courts, and capital cities of Europe. Soon after his return he lost not only his noble friend and fellow-traveller, but also lord Talbot himself, and thus became reduced from an easy competency, to a state of precarious dependence; in which he passed the remainder of his life, excepting the two last years of it, when he enjoyed the place of surveyor general of the Leeward Islands, procured for him by lord Lyttelton. He died in 1748. His "Seasons," has always been acknowledged one of the most beautiful poems in our language. His other works are five tragedies, the masque of "Alfred," "Liberty," and "The Castle of Indolence," poems, and some smaller pieces, the whole making 4 vols. 8vo.

THOBESBY (Ralph), an eminent antiquary, was born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, in 1658. He assisted various writers with valuable communications, became a fellow of the Royal Society, and wrote the Topography of Leeds, and the parts adjacent. He died in 1725.

THORIUS (Raphael), a physician in the reign of James I. who was distinguished by his learning, and his inordinate love of wine. He died in London, of the plague, in 1629. He wrote a poem on Tobacco, in Latin, and some other works.

* **THORNDIKE (Herbert)**, a learned divine, educated at Cambridge, and in 1643 elected master of Sidney College. He assisted Dr. Walton in the edition of the Polyglot Bible, and wrote several treatises. He died in 1672.

THORNHILL (Sir James), an eminent painter, was born in 1676, of an ancient family, but much reduced. His genius

directed him to painting, which his uncle Dr. Sydenham, enabled him to study by placing him with an artist, but of ordinary talents. However, his genius made ample amends for the insufficiency of his instructor. He had a fine taste for historical and allegorical compositions, and the dome of St. Paul's, the hospital at Greenwich, and the palace of Hampton Court, exhibit proofs of his merit. He was appointed state painter to queen Anne, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He enriched himself by his profession, and became a member of parliament. He died in 1732.

THORNTON (Bonnel) an English poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1724, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he was elected to Christ-church, Oxford, where he engaged with Colman, and others, in a periodical work entitled the Student; and afterwards in another of more merit, called the Connoisseur. In 1766 he published a translation of Plautus, in 2 vols. and the year following a burlesque poem, called the Battle of the Wigs, against the physicians. He died in 1768.

* **THRASYBULUS**, captain of the Athenians, who beat the 30 tyrants out of the city, and restored its liberties. He gained several victories in Thracia, killed Thirimachus, the Lacedemonian general in battle, but was himself killed two years afterwards in Pamphilia, by the Aspensiens, who engaged for the Lacedemonians, B. C. 391.

THUANUS (Jacobus Augustus), or de Thou, an eminent French historian, was born at Paris in 1553. He was, to the end of his life, engaged more or less in the service of the state, and died in 1617, leaving behind him a general history of the world, from 1545, to 1608, written in very clear and elegant Latin. He also excelled in poetry, and published several productions of that kind.

THUCYDIDES, an ancient Greek historian, was born at Athens 469 years B. C. He was of royal extraction, being descended from Olorus, king of Thracia. The ancients have spoken of him in the highest terms, and if Herodotus, as his senior, obtained the title of the "Father of History," yet the greater part have allowed that Thucydides is the better historian. He died in banishment 391 B. C. The best editions of Thucydides are that of Stephens, Paris, 1588; that of Oxford, by Hudson, 1696; and that of Dierker, Amst. 1732; all in folio.

THURLOE (John), secretary of state

T I B

to Oliver and Richard Cromwell, was born in Essex, in 1616, and bred to the law. He used his utmost endeavours, in 1659, to dissuade the protector from dissolving the parliament; a step which proved fatal to his authority, though, upon his quitting it, Thurloe still continued in his office of secretary. At the restoration he was committed by the house of commons to the custody of their sergeant at arms, upon a charge of high treason; though it was not long before he was released, when he retired to Great-Milton, in Oxfordshire, where he died in 1668. He was a man of great abilities, as fully appears from his state papers, published by Dr. Birch, in 7 vols. folio.

THYSIUS (Anthony) a famous Dutch philologer, was born about 1603, at Harderwyck. He was professor of poetry and eloquence at Leyden, and librarian to that university. He died in 1670. He published editions of some of the Latin authors, and a few works of his own.

* **TIARINI** (Alexander), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna in 1577, and died in 1668. He was in great favour with the duke of Mantua, and deserved it, for his paintings are admirable.

* **TIBERIUS** (Claudius Nero), a Roman emperor, succeeded Augustus. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquillity to the world. He appeared to be a watchful guardian of the public peace, and the friend of justice; pretending to glory, in the name of the father of his people: this, which was but the fruit of the deepest policy, but as others think of Seneca's good instruction, soon disappeared, and Tiberius was viewed in his real character. His ingratitude to his mother, Livia, to whose intrigues he was indebted for the purple, his cruelty to his wife Julia, and his tyrannical oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious to the people. He died after a reign of 22 years and 6 months, and in the 78th year of his age, A. D. 37.

* **TIBERIUS** (Constantine), emperor of the East, to which he was raised by his great talents. A prince renowned for the excellence and mildness of his government. He died A. D. 582.

TIBULLUS (Aulus Albius), a Latin poet, was born about 43 B. C. and died A. D. 17. Four books of elegies are the only remaining pieces of his composition; they are uncommonly elegant and beautiful, and possess so much grace and purity of sentiment, that the writer is deservedly

T I L

ranked as the prince of elegiac poets. His poems are usually published with those of Propertius, and Catullus.

TICKELL (Thomas) an eminent English writer, was born in Cumberland, in 1686, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He is distinguished for his publication of the first book of the "Iliad," as translated by himself, in apparent opposition to Pope's "Homer," of which, the first part made its appearance at the same time. He assisted Addison in "The Spectator," who, when he was made secretary of state, appointed Mr. Tickell his under secretary. He was afterwards made secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, a place of great honour, in which he continued till his death, in 1740. He published Addison's works, and several ingenious poems.

TICKELL (Richard), an ingenious poet, who died in 1793. He published about 1778, "The Project," and soon after the "Wreath of Fashion," pieces of considerable merit. But that which raised him to immediate celebrity, was a political pamphlet, called "Anticipation;" in which he imitated the manner and style of the principal speakers then in parliament, with great success. He produced also for the theatre, an alteration of Allan Ramsey's "Gentle Shepherd," and "The Carnival of Venice," a comic opera.

* **TIDEMAN** (Philip), a painter, was born at Hamburgh, in 1657, and died in 1705. He was the disciple of Laireffe, and composed subjects of fabulous history and allegory, well executed.

* **TIGRANES**, king of Armenia, who maintained a war against the Romans, but was overcome by Lucullus and Pompey. By a mean submission to the latter, and a bribe of 60,000 talents, he was suffered to keep possession of his throne. His son, of the same name, revolted against him, but was defeated. The Romans, however, made him king of Sophene. He was afterwards sent in chains to Rome, by Pompey.

* **TILINGIUS** (Mathias), a learned physician, born in Westphalia, was professor at Rinteln, physician to the court of Hesse-Cassel, and died in 1615. His works are, 1. *Curiosa Rhubarbari disquisitio*, 4to. 2. *Lilli Albi descriptio*, 8vo. 3. *De Laudano opiate*, 8vo. 4. *Opiologia Nova*, 4to. 5. *De Febribus*, 8vo. 6. *Cinnabaris Mineralis*, 8vo.

TILLEMANS (Peter), a landscape painter, was born at Antwerp, whence he came to England in 1708, and was

T I L

patronized by the great, drawing views of their seats, huntings, races, and hofses, in perfection. He died in 1734.

TILLEMONT (Sebastian Le Nain De) a French historian and critic, was born at Paris in 1637. He was educated in the school at Port Royal, and became one of the best writers of that institution. His "Histoire des Empereurs," and "Histoire Ecclesiastique," are deduced from the original sources, and written with the utmost fidelity and exactness. He died in 1698.

* **TILLI** (John, count), an illustrious general, was born at Brussels, and was for some time a member of the order of Jesuits, which he quitted for a military life. He displayed great courage in Hungary against the Turks, and in 1620 had the command of the troops under duke Maximilian, at the battle of Prague. He shewed great skill in numerous actions in the German wars, and displayed no less humanity on all occasions. He was, however, defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, and received a mortal wound in defending the passage of Lech. He died at Ingolstadt, in 1632.

TILLOTSON (Dr. John), archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a clothier at Sowerby, in Yorkshire, and born in 1630. He received his education at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1651. Though he was bred among the Puritans, he cheerfully conformed at the restoration to the church of England, and became curate of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. In 1663 he became preacher to the society of Lincoln's-Inn, and the year after, lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry. He was soon followed as a popular preacher, and in 1666 took his degree of D. D. In 1670 he was made prebendary of Canterbury, and in 1672, dean of that church. He distinguished himself by his zeal against the progress of popery, both in his preaching, and from the press. He attended Lord Russell, and it is remarkable that he urged upon him, as also did Dr. Burnet, the doctrine of non-resistance; a principle which they both saw reason to renounce afterwards. At the revolution he was taken into the entire confidence of king William and queen Mary; and when Sancroft was suspended, the metropolitical seat was conferred on him, much against his inclination. He was violently assailed with abuse by the non-juring party, to all of which he paid little attention, and when some of the libellers were taken up, he laboured to get them discharged. After

T I N

his death a bundle of papers was found in his study, with this inscription upon them, "These are libels, I pray God forgive them, I do."

This excellent prelate died in 1699, and his funeral sermon was preached by bishop Burnet. His works are so universally known, that it is needless to make any observations upon them.

* **TIMAGENES**, a Greek historian of Alexandria, 54 B. C. was brought to Rome by Gabinus, and sold as a slave to the son of Sylla. His abilities procured him his liberty, and gained him the favour of Augustus, who afterwards discarded him for his impertinence; and Timagenes, in revenge, burnt the interesting history he had composed of his reign.

* **TIMOLEON**, a celebrated Corinthian, who was such an enemy to tyranny, that he did not hesitate to destroy his own brother, Timophanes, when he attempted to make himself absolute in Corinth. He afterwards delivered the town of Syracuse from the oppression of the tyrant Dionysius. He defeated Ictas, chief of the Leontines, and Magd, general of the Carthaginians. He died about 337 years B. C.

* **TIMOTEO** (da Urbino), an eminent painter, was born at Urbino in 1470, and died in 1524. He painted historical subjects, portraits, and landscapes. His manner of designing was bold, his colouring was sweet and lovely, and his pictures were neatly and elegantly finished.

* **TIMOTHEUS**, a poet and musician of Miletus. His first exhibition as a musician was unsuccessful, and he would have desisted from any future attempt, had not Euripides discovered his abilities, and encouraged him to persevere in the profession. He received an immense sum from the Ephesians, for composing a poem in honour of Diana. He died in the 90th year of his age, 357 B. C.

* **TIMOTHY**, the disciple of St. Paul, was a native of Lystra, a city of Lycaonia. His father was a Pagan, but his mother was a Jewess. He laboured with ardour in propagating the gospel, and became bishop of Ephesus, where, it is said, he was stoned to death by the heathens, A. D. 97. There are two fine epistles by St. Paul to Timothy in the sacred canon.

TINDAL (Dr. Matthew), a deistical writer, was born at Beer-ferris, in Devonshire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Exeter-college, and afterwards became fellow of All-souls. In 1685 he took

the degree of L. L. D. and during the reign of James II. professed himself a Roman Catholic. In 1706 he published his *Rights of the Christian Church*, the object of which was to expose the priesthood to contempt. This work occasioned considerable controversy. In 1730 appeared his famous book, entitled "*Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature*," which, under the mask of friendship, attempted to prove the gospel to be useless. It was answered by Dr. Conybeare, and many other able writers. He died in 1733.

TINDAL (Nicholas), nephew of the preceding, was educated at Exeter-college, Oxford, and became fellow of Trinity-college, rector of Colbourn, in the Isle of Wight, and chaplain to Greenwich hospital, where he died in 1774. He published several pieces, but is best known for his translation and continuation of Rapin's "*History of England*."

* **TINELLI** (Tiberio), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Venice in 1586, and died in 1638. On the sight of some of his pictures, Louis XIV. was so well pleased, that he honoured him with the order of St. Michael.

TINTORETTO (Giacomo) or Robusti, a famous painter, was born at Venice in 1512. He was a disciple of Titian, who, fearing that he would become a powerful rival, dismissed him. He was called the furious Tintoretto, from the bold manner of his painting, and the rapidity of his genius. He died in 1594. He had a daughter called Marietta, who painted portraits with great taste and spirit. His son, Domenico, was also a good artist in the same line.

TIRAQUEAU (Andrew), or Tiraquelus, a learned French lawyer of the 16th century. He was a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and laboured much to drive chicanery from the bar. He was employed by Francis I. and Henry II. in affairs of consequence, and approved himself a man of singular integrity. His works amount to 7 vols. in folio. He died in 1574.

* **TISSOT** (Dr.), an eminent Swiss physician, who distinguished himself in favour of inoculation, and also in recommending an experimental practice of physic. His medical works, particularly his advice to people concerning their health, are truly excellent. He died in 1797.

TITIANO, or Vecelli, an illustrious painter, was born at Cador, in Friuli, a

province of Venice, in 1480. His uncle placed him under Giovanni Bellini, by whose instructions, and his own genius, he made a great proficiency. Bellini's style was stiff and laboured, and Titian adopted it, but on perceiving the works of Giorgione he altered his manner, and contracted an intimacy with that great artist, which lasted till Giorgione grew jealous of Titian's talents, and then their friendship was broken off. The reputation of Titian rose rapidly, and there was hardly a distinguished personage in Europe, that did not think it an honour to send him some mark of esteem. The emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and a pension. He painted history, portraits, and landscapes, the latter of which are unequalled. It would be endless to enumerate the variety of works executed by this admirable artist; but there are two which are spoken of as inimitable: one is, *A Last Supper*, in the Escurial in Spain, and the other a picture at Milan, representing Christ crowned with Thorns. He died in 1576. His brother Francesco was also a good artist in history and portrait, and Horatio, the son of Titian, painted some portraits, which might stand in competition with those of his father's hand. He died in 1579.

TITLEY (Walter), a polite scholar, educated at Westminster-school. Bishop Atterbury took him into his family to be tutor to his son. He was afterwards envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark, where he died after a long residence, very highly esteemed. He wrote some elegant little pieces, and left a sum of money to the University of Cambridge, part of which was to be applied to the public buildings.

* **TITUS VESPASIAN**, a Roman emperor, was the son of Vespasian, and born in A. D. 40. He served under his father, and distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Jerusalem. In the year 79 he obtained the imperial dignity. In his youth he had been very dissipated and extravagant, which gave room to fear that he would prove another Tiberius or Nero, but his conduct shewed that this was unjust. He became the pattern of virtue, and the father of his people. He reformed the courts of law, and severely punished informers. Regarding his time as precious only for the public good, he once said, on the recollection of not having done any act of utility. "My friends, I have lost a day." This excellent prince died of a fever, A. D. 81.

T O L

* **TITUS**, a disciple of St. Paul, was a Greek by birth, and on his conversion became secretary to that apostle, who made him bishop of Crete, and wrote an epistle to him, which is extant in the sacred canon. Titus died in that island, at an advanced age.

TIXIER (John), or, as he called himself, Ravifius Textor, was lord of Ravify, in the district of Nivernois. He taught polite literature in the college of Navarre, at Paris, with considerable success, and died in 1522. He wrote several books in Latin.

TODD (Hugh), an English historian and divine, was born in Cumberland, about 1660, and bred at Queen's-college, Oxford. His publications were, "The Description of Sweden," "The Life of Phœon," &c. He left also in MSS. *Notitia Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Carholensis*, &c. *Notitia Prioratus de Wedderhall*, &c. "A History of the Diocese of Carlisle," &c. He died after 1708.

TOLAND (John), a deistical writer, was born in the north of Ireland, in 1669, and brought up a papist; but at the age of 15 he renounced the creed of his fathers, and in 1687 went to Glasgow, from whence he removed to the university of Edinburgh, and took his degree of M. A. He afterwards studied at Leyden, and on his return to England, went to Oxford, which place he left in 1695, and went to London. In 1696 he printed his "Christianity not Mysterious," which made a great noise both in England and Ireland. The author went over to his native country soon after the publication of his book, but he was soon obliged to quit it, to avoid a prosecution. In 1698 he published his "Life of Milton," which being animadverted on by Dr. Blackall, Toland published a defence of his book, under the title of *Amyntor*. He continued from this time publishing books and pamphlets to his death, which happened in 1722. He was a man of considerable learning, but of excessive vanity, and his writings have a tendency to downright atheism. His posthumous works were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1726.

TOLLIVS (Jacobus), a learned physician, was born at Ingra, in the territory of Utrecht. In 1684 he was appointed professor of eloquence and Greek, at Brandenburg. He was editor of 1. *Ausonius, cum notis variorum*; published in 1671. 2. *Longinus*, 1694. He died in 1696.

TOLLIVS (Cernelius), brother to the

T O O

preceding, and secretary to Isaac Vossius. He was professor of Greek and Rhetoric at Harderwic, and published a "Tract de infelicitate Literatorum," and an edition of "Palæphatus."

TOLLIVS (Alexander), brother to the two persons above mentioned, is known in the literary world by an edition of "Apian," which is much esteemed.

* **TOLLET** (Elizabeth), daughter of George Tollet, Esq. commissioner of the navy in the reigns of king William and queen Anne. She was born in 1694, and her father, observing her extraordinary genius, gave her so excellent an education, that, besides great skill in music and drawing, she spoke fluently and correctly the Latin, Italian, and French languages, and well understood history, poetry, and the mathematics. She died in 1754. Her works were published in 1755, consisting of "Susanna; or, Innocence Preserved," a musical drama, and some elegant poems.

* **TOMPION** (Thomas), an English watch and clock-maker of extraordinary merit, who died in 1696.

* **TONSTALL** (Cuthbert), a learned English prelate, was born in 1476. He studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and at Padua, in Italy, and was the best mathematician of his time. He was consecrated bishop of London, in 1522; in 1523 he was made lord privy-seal; and in 1550 translated to the bishopric of Durham; from which he was ejected by queen Elizabeth, in 1559. He died in prison the same year. He was author of some religious works, and also of a treatise, *De Arte Supputandi*, Lond. 1522, 4to.

TOOKE (Andrew), an able and indefatigable schoolmaster, was born in London, in 1673. He was educated at the Charter-house, of which school, after studying at Clare-hall, Cambridge, he was chosen usher in 1695, and in 1704 was made professor of geometry in Gresham college. He became master of the Charter-house school, in 1728, and died in 1731, after publishing several books for the education of youth, particularly a pantheon, well known.

TOOKE (George), an English poet, born about the year 1595, was employed in the unfortunate expedition against Cadiz, in 1625, as captain of a band of volunteers, the particulars of which he has well described in a poem. He died in 1675. He also wrote some canzonets to the memory of his wife.

TOOKE (Dr. Thomas), an English divine, was born in East Kent, of a

T O R

mily that had suffered considerably in the royal cause. He was educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi-college, Cambridge. He became master of the school at Bishop Stortford, the reputation of which he raised from a ruinous state, and by his means a new school was built by contributions of the gentlemen of Hertfordshire and Essex. He died in 1721.

* **TOPLADY** (Augustus Montague), a worthy English divine, was born at Farnham, in Surry, in 1737, and received part of his education at Westminster-school, and part in Ireland. He took his degree of B. A. at Trinity-college, Dublin, and soon after entered into orders. In 1763 he obtained the vicarage of Broadbembury, Devonshire, where he laboured with assiduity as an exemplary parish priest, but the climate not suiting his constitution, he came to London, and that his talents might not lie unoccupied, he took the French chapel in Orange-street, Leicester fields, where he preached to crowded and admiring audiences, almost to the time of his death, which happened in 1778. Mr. Toplady was a zealous Calvinist, and one of the most vigorous defenders that system ever had. His mind was richly stored with divine and human knowledge; his temper was open and manly; his style flowing and poignant; his arguments close and powerful. The whole of his works have been recently published in 6 vols. 8vo.

TORRENTIUS (Lævinus), a man of great learning, was born at Ghent, in 1525, and educated at Louvain, from whence he removed to Bologna, where he studied civil law and antiquities. After his return to his own country, he was employed in several embassies. He took holy orders, and was raised to the bishopric of Antwerp, where he died in 1595. He was author of "Latin Poems," and other works.

TORRENTIUS (John), a painter of Amsterdam. His pictures were good, but often indecent. He founded a sect of Adamites, which was so offensive to good manners, that Torrentius was taken up, and severely punished. After a long confinement he was released, and died miserably in 1640.

TORRICELLI (Evangeliste), an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born at Faenza, in Italy, in 1608. He greatly improved the art of making microscopes and telescopes, and was the first who found out the method of ascertaining

T O U

the weight of the atmosphere by quick-silver. He died in 1647.

* **TORY** (Geoffry), a native of Bourges, who, from being a professor of philosophy in the college of Burgundy, at Paris, set up as a printer in that city. He greatly contributed to carry the art and characters of printing to perfection. He wrote a treatise upon the proportion and distance of letters, and called it "Champ Fleury." His work was eminently serviceable to typographers. He translated the "Hieroglyphics of Horus Apollo." He died in 1550.

TOTILA, king of the Goths, who recovered the kingdom of Italy from the power of Justinian. After a life of toil and hardships, but of uncommon glory, he was slain in battle, in the year 552.

TOUP (Jonathan), a learned English critic, was born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, in 1713. He took his degree of bachelor of arts at Exeter-college, Oxford, but that of master, at Cambridge, in 1756. Bishop Keppel, of Exeter, gave him a prebend in his church, and the vicarage of St. Merryn's, in Cornwall. Mr. Toup's critical abilities appear to the greatest advantage in his "Emendations in Suiddam," and in his edition of Longinus. He died in 1785.

TOURNEFORT (Joseph Pitton de), a famous French botanist, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1656. He would often steal from school to study nature, rather than languages. In 1678, being his own master, he ran over the mountains of Dauphiny and Savoy, and in the next year went to Montpellier, where he improved himself in anatomy and physic. The royal botanic garden in that city afforded him the means of gratifying his pursuits. From this place he travelled over the Pyrenees, where he endured considerable hardships while cultivating his favourite study. In these prodigious rocks he found every thing his curiosity demanded; but he was once nearly buried among them. He returned to his native place in 1681, where he arranged in his herbal all the plants he had collected. He was made professor of botany to the royal garden; but this employment did not prevent him from making journeys into Spain, Portugal, Holland, and England. He was admitted a member of the academy of sciences in 1692, and the king sent him into Greece, and Asia, not only to collect plants, but to make observations upon every part of natural history, and upon ancient and modern geography. He

intended to have gone to Egypt, but the plague obliged him to return to France at the end of two years. His health, however, was greatly impaired by these voyages, and he died in 1708. His chief work is his "Elements of Botany."

* **TOWERS** (Joseph), an historian and biographer, was born at Sherborne, in 1737, and brought up to the printing business under Goadby of Sherborne. He afterwards settled as a bookseller in London, but having a turn for study, he forsook trade, and engaged in the ministry among the dissenters of the independent persuasion. In 1774 he was ordained pastor of a congregation at Highgate; and in 1778 was chosen one of the ministers of Newington Green meeting, in conjunction with Dr. Price. In 1779 he received his degree of L. L. D. from Edinburgh. He died May 30th, 1799. Dr. Towers wrote the first seven volumes of the British Biography; a Life of Frederic III. king of Prussia; some sermons, and political tracts, and had a share in the *Biographia Britannica*, with Dr. Kippis.

TOZZETTI (John Targioni), an Italian botanist, was born at Florence, in 1712. He applied himself to the study of medicine in the university of Pisa, where he obtained the doctoral prize in 1734, and succeeded Micheli the botanist as keeper of the garden of the botanical society at Florence. He wrote several works in Latin, and some in Italian. His first was a Thesis upon the utility of Plants, in the practice of Physic; the others were chiefly connected with his profession. He died at Florence, in 1783.

* **TRADESCANT** (Sir John), a learned Dutchman, who after travelling over most parts of Europe, and the East, settled in England, about the beginning of the reign of James I. He may be considered as the earliest collector of curiosities in natural history, rarities, coins, and medals, in this kingdom. He was gardener to king Charles I. He was buried in Lambeth church-yard, but his monument has suffered so much by time, that the inscription on the stone is obliterated.

* **TRAJAN** (M. Ulpius Crinitus), a Roman emperor, was born at Italica, in Andalusia. He was very serviceable to Vespasian and Titus, against the Jews, and shewed great proofs of valour upon many occasions, so that Nerva made him his partner in the empire, after whose death the soldiers saluted him emperor. He was a persecutor of the Christians, but his rigorous treatment of them was moderated by the interposition of the hu-

mane Pliny. Trajan subdued Decebalus, king of the Daci, who had revolted, and reduced Dacia into a province. He afterwards obtained great victories over the Armenians, Parthians, Osdroenians, Arabians, Assyrians, Iberians, Colchians, and the Persians. He exterminated the Jews who revolted, and died in Selinunte, (since Trajanopolis) in Cilicia, A. D. 117. It was by his directions, that the architect Apollodorus built that celebrated column, which is still to be seen at Rome, under the name of Trajan's column.

TRALLIAN (Alexander) a Greek medical writer, who flourished about A. D. 550. After receiving a good education at Tralles, in Lydia, which was his native place, he travelled through Greece, Gaul, Spain, and other places. He was the first who opened the jugular veins, and that used cantharides by way of blister for the gout. His works have been printed at Basil, Paris, and London.

TRAPEZUNTIVS (Georgius), one of those who introduced Greek into the West. He was born in Crete, about 1396, and died at Rome, in 1485. He wrote a great many works, and translated many of the Greek authors into Latin.

TRAPP (Joseph), an ingenious English divine, was born at Cherington, in Gloucestershire, in 1672, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He first published "Prælectiones poeticae," in which he shewed himself an excellent critic and latinist. He translated Milton's *Paradise Lost* into Latin, but with little success; and Virgil's Works, into English blank verse, with less. He published four volumes of "Sermons," and was author of a tragedy, called "Abramule; or, Love an Empire," acted in 1704. He died in 1747.

* **TRAVIS** (George), an English divine, was born at Royton, in Lancashire, and educated at Manchester school, from whence he proceeded to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders he obtained the vicarage of Eastham, and the rectory of Handley, in Cheshire, and also the archdeaconry of Chester, and a prebend in that cathedral. He distinguished himself by some acute letters to Mr. Gibbon, in which he strenuously maintained the genuineness of the much controverted passage in St. John's first epistle, chap. i. v. vii. He died in 1797.

TREMELLIUS (Emmanuel), a Protestant divine of great abilities, and parti-

T R O

cularly famous for a Latin translation of the bible, was born at Ferrara, in 1510, and died in 1580.

* **TREMOLIERE** (Pierre Charles) an historical painter, was born at Cholet, in Poitou, in 1703, and became the disciple of Vanlo the elder. He painted several grand altar-pieces at Lyons, and died in 1739.

TRENCHARD, (John), a celebrated English poetical writer, was born in 1669. He was bred to the bar, which he never followed. He became member of parliament for Taunton, in his native county of Somerset, and died in 1723. He wrote several pamphlets, and, in conjunction with Gordon, wrote *Cato's Letters*, and the *Independent Whig*.

* **TREVISANI** (Francesco), an excellent painter, was born at Trieste, in 1656. He married a Venetian lady of noble family, who fell in love with him; and then settled at Rome, where he rose to the highest pitch of reputation. He excelled in history and landscapes, and died in 1746.

* **TREVISI** (Girolamo), an Italian painter of history and portraits, was born at Trevisi, in 1508. He became painter to Henry VIII. of England, who appointed him principal engineer at the siege of Boulogne, where he was killed in 1544.

TRISSINO (John George), a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Vicenza, in 1478. On the loss of a beloved wife he went to Rome; where, under the pressure of the severest affliction, he composed a tragedy called "*Sophonisba*," which was received with prodigious applause; and by order of Leo X. acted with great pomp. His grand performance is, "*La Italia liberta, da Gotti*," printed at Rome, in 1547. He died in 1550. All his works were printed in two vols. folio, at Verona, in 1729.

TROGUS (Pompeius) a Latin historian, who wrote a history of the world to the time of Augustus, which work was greatly admired for its purity and elegance. He was epitomized by Justin. He flourished B. C. 41.

* **TROMMIUS** (Abraham), a protestant divine, was born at Groningen, in 1633. He was author of a "*Greek Concordance of the Old Testament*," which is in considerable repute.

* **TROMP** (Martin Van), a famous Dutch admiral, was born at Brill, and rose entirely by his merit. In 1639 he defeated the Spanish fleet, and gained 32

T R Y

victories besides, but was slain in fighting with the English fleet, in 1653.

* **TROOST** (Cornelius), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1697, and died in 1750. He painted history, conversations, and portraits. His greatest work is a picture in the surgeon's hall at Amsterdam, representing the principal persons of that profession sitting at a table, on which is placed a subject prepared for dissection; and the professor appears as if explaining the parts, previous to the operation.

* **TRONCHIN** (Theodore) a physician, was born at Geneva in 1709. His family was originally from Avignon. While in the university of Cambridge, the works of Boerhaave fell into his hands, with which he was enraptured, and went immediately to Leyden, where he was retained by the professor, who called his pupil *his other self*. He went to see Voltaire in his last illness, and many falsehoods are put into his mouth on the occasion. He wrote "*De Colicæ Pictorum*," with other medical tracts. He died at Paris in 1781.

* **TROY** (Francis de), a French painter, was born at Toulouse, in 1695; he was the disciple of Nicholas de Loir, and became by his merits a professor in the academy. He painted historical subjects and portraits, in a natural and pleasing manner; and died in 1730.

* **TROY** (John Francis de), son of the preceding, by whom he was instructed in the art of painting, after which he went to Italy to improve himself. Louis XIV. conferred on him the order of St. Michael, and appointed him director of the academy at Rome. He died in 1752, aged seventy-six.

* **TROYEN** (Romboud Van) a Flemish painter, who died in 1650. He usually painted caves, grottoes, and the vestiges of ancient edifices, which are to be seen in the environs of Rome, and other parts of Italy.

TRUMBULL, (William), L. L. D. the friend of pope, was born in Berkshire, in 1636. In 1684 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1685 was sent envoy extraordinary to France. He was in parliament, and in 1695 had the seals given him as secretary of state, but resigned them in 1697. We have no account when he died.

TRYPHODORUS, an ancient Greek poet, of whom, all that remains is a poem of about 700 lines, on "*The Destruction of Troy*." It was printed at Ox-

T U L

ford in 1742, 8vo. with an English translation by Mr. Merrick.

* **TUCHIN** (John), a political writer, author of a weekly paper called "The Observer," in the reign of James II. for which, being sentenced to be whipped through several towns in the west of England, he petitioned to be hanged. He lived, however, to take his revenge, by writing an invective against that king's memory; he died in the reign of queen Anne.

TUCKER (Abraham), a philosophical writer, author of "The Light of Nature pursued," 9 vols. 8vo. published under the assumed name of Edward Search, Esq. He died at his seat, near Dorking, in Surry, in 1775.

* **TUDELA** (Benjamin of), a learned rabbin of the 12th century, author of "Travels through Europe, Asia, and Africa," much quoted by the most celebrated orientalists, but abounding in misrepresentations and absurdities. These travels were translated from the Hebrew into French, by Barratier, in 1734.

* **TUCKER** (Josiah), a celebrated English divine, was born at Larghorne, in Caermarthenshire, in 1711, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. in 1759. On entering into orders he settled at Bristol, and became rector of St. Stephen's, in that city, and prebend in the cathedral. In 1758 he was preferred to the deanry of Gloucester. He was an able writer on commercial, political, and theological subjects. At the beginning of the American war he laboured to convince the government of the impolicy of that contest, and that it would be beneficial to this country to concede to the colonies their independence. He was much abused for this opinion, at the time, but the event has vindicated his judgment. His principal performance is a Treatise on Civil Government, against Locke, 8vo. 1781; he died in 1799.

TULDEN (Theodore Van), a Dutch painter, was born at Bois-le-duc, in 1607. He was the disciple of Rubens, with whom he became a favourite. At first he painted lively subjects, as fairs, and the diversions of peasants; but his greatest excellence appeared in his composition of historical subjects; he died in 1676.

TULL (Jethro), a gentleman of the county of Oxford, and a great agriculturist. By his system he obviated the necessity of letting the land lie fallow, and published the principles of his new me-

T U R

thod in "A Treatise on Horse-hoeing Husbandry." He died in 1740.

* **TULLIA**, daughter of Cicero, who makes frequent mention of her in his letters. She was first married to Caius Piso, a man of genius and eloquence, and greatly attached to the interest of his father-in-law. She afterwards espoused **Furius Crassipes**, and separated from him for a cause unknown. She was a third time wedded to **Cornelius Dolabella**, while her father was governor of Cilicia: the fruit of this last marriage was nothing but unhappiness. She died B. C. 44. Cicero wrote a book upon her death, which is lost.

* **TULLIUS HOSTILIUS**, the third king of the Romans, who succeeded **Numa Pompilius**. He destroyed the town of Alba, and carried its inhabitants to Rome; he was equally successful against the Latins; he died B. C. 640, after reigning 32 years.

TUNSTALL (James), a learned divine, was born about 1710, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; he became rector of Sturmer, in Essex, in 1739, and in 1741 was elected public orator of the university; he obtained other valuable livings, and died in 1772. His writings were various, the last of which "Academica," containing Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion; he did not live to finish; it was published after his death.

* **TURBIDO** (Francesco), an Italian painter, was born at Verona, in 1500; he was a disciple of Giorgione, and also of **Librace Veronese**, both of whom he imitated. He painted a great number of pictures in fresco and in oil; his most capital picture is a transfiguration; he died in 1581.

* **TURENNE** (Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne), Viscount de, second son of the Duc de Bouillon, and Elizabeth of Nassau, daughter of William I. of Nassau, prince of Orange, was born at Sedan, in 1611; he learned the art of war under prince Maurice, his maternal uncle, and became one of the most illustrious generals France ever possessed. He has been compared to **Scipio**, for his liberal behaviour to a handsome lady, taken prisoner in the siege of Solre-le-Chateau, in the country of Hainault, who being brought into his presence, he gallantly delivered safe to her husband. Those, however, who cherish more of humanity than of esteem for the exploits of war, must lament the horrible excesses he committed through a large ex-

tent of fruitful country in Germany, giving it up to fire and sword. At last Montecuculi was opposed to him, and these two generals were on the point of committing their reputation to the fate of a battle near the village of Soltzbach, when Turenne, while reconnoitring, received a cannon ball in his body, on the 27th July, 1675.

*TURGOT (N.) comptroller general of the finances under Louis XVI. He has been called the *chief of the economists*, and in that light certain of his enemies consider him as the precursor of the French revolution; he died in 1781.

TURNEBUS (Adrian) an able French critic, was born in Normandy, in 1512; taught the belles-lettres first at Toulouse, and afterwards became Greek professor at Paris, where he took upon himself the care of the royal Greek press for three years; he died in 1565, and his works, which are all in Latin, were printed at Straßburg, in one volume folio.

TURNER (Francis) an English prelate, was the son of Dr. Turner, dean of Canterbury, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he was elected to New-college, Oxford. Soon after the restoration he was made chaplain to James, Duke of York, and canon residentiary of St. Paul's. In 1683 he was preferred to the bishopric of Rochester, from whence he was translated to Ely the year following. He was one of the seven bishops that were sent to the Tower, and was one of those deprived at the revolution for not taking the oaths; he has several sermons in print.

*TURNER (William), an English physician and divine, was born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, and educated at Cambridge; he travelled through a great part of the kingdom as an unlicensed preacher, for which he was imprisoned at the instigation of bishop Gardiner, and on his release went abroad. He took the degree of doctor of physic at Ferrara, and published some works at Cologne. Edward VI. presented him on his return home, with the prebend of York, a canonry of Windsor, and the deanry of Wells. Upon the accession of Mary, he was again obliged to quit the kingdom, but at her death returned home, and was restored to all his places; he died in 1568. He was the author of the first Herbal written in the English language; besides which, he published books on natural history, physic, and divinity.

TURRETIN (Francis), professor of

divinity at Geneva, where he was born in 1623; he left the place of his birth to go to Lyons, but returned again a year after, and gave lectures on divinity in 1653. He went on an embassy to Holland, and obtained the loan of a considerable sum for the use of his government; he died in 1687; he wrote a valuable body of Divinity, in Latin, 3 vols. 4to. and some other works. His son, John Alphonius, was also a learned man, and good writer; he died in 1737.

TYE (Christopher), was born in Westminster, and chosen musical preceptor to prince Edward, son of Henry VIII. In 1545 he was admitted to the degree of doctor in music at Cambridge, and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was appointed organist of the royal chapel; he was an excellent performer, but his compositions, except his anthems, are not generally esteemed.

TYERS (Thomas), an author, both in poetry and prose; he was a student in the Temple in 1753, and for many years proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens; he was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and died in 1787.

TYNDALE (William), a zealous English reformer, was born on the borders of Wales, about the year 1500; he was entered at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and early imbibed the doctrines of Luther. Being desirous of translating the scriptures into English, which he could not safely do here, he went to Antwerp, and there gave the first English version of the bible. The papists pursued him with implacable vengeance, and at length had him strangled and burnt near Antwerp, in 1536.

TYRANNION, a celebrated grammarian of Amisus, in the kingdom of Pontus. He lived in the time of Pompey, and was at first called Theophrastus, but on account of his severity to his pupils, he was denominated Tyrannion; he was a pupil of the Thracian Dionysius, at Rhodes. When Lucullus defeated Mithridates, Tyrannion fell into his hands, but his captivity was the sole cause of his being carried to Rome, and consequently making his fortune; he amassed a library of 30,000 books, and the merit of preserving Aristotle's works is ascribed to him.

TYRTÆUS, a Greek poet, who flourished about 684 B. C. He was born at Miletus, but lived at Athens, maintaining himself a long time by his elegiac muse, his pipe, and his school; he is ranked among the greatest heroes, and noblest poets, from the success of his verse.

though he is said to have been deformed, and blind of one eye, as well as lame. The animating powers of his verse so filled the soldiery with enthusiasm, that they obtained victories where defeats might have been expected. Of all his works only a few fragments remain.

TYRWHITT (Thomas), a learned critic, was born in 1730, and educated at Eton, from whence he went to Queen's college, Oxford. In 1755 he was elected fellow of Merton-college, and next year was made under secretary of war to Lord Barrington. In 1761 he succeeded Jeremiah Dyson, as principal clerk of the house of commons, which he resigned to Mr. Hatfield. He gave an excellent edition of the Poetics of Aristotle; but much of his reputation is owing to an admirable edition of Chaucer, which he gave the world; he proved himself an able commentator of Shakespeare, and distinguished himself greatly in the Chattertonian dispute; he died in 1786.

TYSILIO, a Welsh poet and historian, and one of the fathers of the Welsh church, who flourished in the latter part of the sixth, and beginning of the seventh century; he wrote a chronicle of Britain, from which Geoffry of Monmouth

composed his history, more diffuse, and more abundant in fables, which is well known to the world.

* **TYSSENS** (Peter), an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, about 1625; his works are deemed little inferior to those of Rubens. At first he painted portraits, but afterwards he set himself to painting historical subjects, which he executed in an admirable manner; he died in 1692; he had a son who excelled in painting flowers and birds.

TYTLER (William), an excellent Scottish writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1711; he was editor of "The Poetical Remains of James I. to which a curious and elaborate dissertation is prefixed, forming an important part of the literary history of Europe." He wrote also, among other things, an able vindication of Mary, queen of Scots; he died in a very advanced age.

TZETZES (John) a great grammarian of Constantinople, who flourished in the 12th century; he was accomplished in the whole circle of sciences, and master of the Greek and Hebrew tongues; he wrote "Commentaries upon Lycophrius Alexandria," as also "Chiliades," which Fabricius calls his most deserving work.

V.

VAILLANT (John Foy) a celebrated French medallist, was born at Beauvois in 1632; he applied himself to the study of physic, and was admitted doctor in that faculty at the age of twenty-four; he was employed by Colbert to collect medals for the king's cabinet, and accordingly travelled through Italy, and Greece, and penetrated into the very heart of Egypt; and on his return he was taken and carried to Algiers, where he remained in captivity some months, and then obtained his liberty; but in the passage to France, being in danger of shipwreck, Vaillant swallowed some of the most valuable of his medals, which greatly incommoded him, and did not come to hand for a considerable time afterwards. He made a second voyage on the same errand, and in 1702 was made pensionary of the academy of inscriptions; he died in 1706; after writing several works on the Numismatic science.

VAILLANT (John Francis Foy), son of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1665; he also studied physic, and became

doctor in 1691; he had great skill in the science of medals, and was admitted into the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres, in 1702; he died in 1708.

VAILLANT (Sebastian) a French physician and botanist, author of the "Botanicon Parisiense," and of various other works; he was born in 1699, and died in 1722.

* **VAILLANT** (Wallerant), a portrait painter, was born at Lille in 1633; he became an excellent artist under Erasmus Quellinus, and was held in high esteem at the French court; he died in 1677, his brother Bernard was a good painter of portraits in crayons.

VAISSETTE (Joseph), a learned benedictine of the congregation of Maur, was born at Gaillac, in the diocese of Alby, in 1685. He wrote "Dissertation sur l'origine des François;" "Histoire Générale de la Province de Languedoc;" and some smaller works; he died in 1756.

VALENS, an Arabian philosopher, and founder of a sect of heretics called

Valefians, who were all voluntary eunuchs, and held that the law and the prophets were to be rejected. They were condemned as heretics in the council of Achaia, A. D. 240.

* **VALENS** (Flavius), emperor, was son of Gratian, and born in Pannonia; his brother Valentinian associated him in the empire of the east, in 364; he was defeated by the Goths in a battle near Adrianople, and wounded in his retreat; his men put him in a cabin, which the enemy burnt, not knowing he was there, A. D. 378.

VALENTIN, an eminent painter, was born at Colomiers, in Brice, in 1600; he adopted the manner of Caravaggio, and his pieces are exceedingly rare and highly esteemed; he died at Rome in 1632.

* **VALENTINE**, pope, succeeded Eugenius II. and died in 827.

VALENTINE, head of the sect called Valentinians, was an Egyptian, and educated at Alexandria; he aspired to a bishopric; but being disappointed, he set himself to corrupt the true Christian doctrine, by introducing a system not unlike that of the gnostics. The rise of this sect was in the reign of Adrian, A. D. 143, and Valentine himself died in 160.

* **VALENTINIAN I.** emperor, was the eldest son of Gratian; he kept the government of the West to himself, having given the East to his brother Valens after Jovian's death, in 364. He overthrew the Germans, and suppressed an insurrection of his subjects; he was a man of wonderful parts, but his anger was almost madness. The Quadi having sent to him for peace, he fell into such a rage at the awkward mien of the ambassadors, that his passion broke a blood vessel in his body, of which he died, A. D. 375.

* **VALENTINIAN II.** succeeded his father the preceding emperor, at the age of five years; but he was deprived of his throne by Maximus. Theodosius, emperor of the east, took his part, and having conquered Maximus, placed the young monarch on his throne; he was some time after strangled by one of his officers named Artogastes; this happened in 392. He was an amiable prince, and studied to copy the virtues of his benefactor, Theodosius, which made his death to be generally lamented.

* **VALENTINIAN III.** was son of Constantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the Great. He obtained the imperial robe in 423, at the age of six years, under the management of his mother. When he came to take the reins

of government he plunged himself into all manner of extravagance and oppression, and was murdered, A. D. 454.

* **VALERIANUS** (Publius Leinius), a Roman, who was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in Rhœtia, in 254. Before this he was distinguished by many virtues, but afterwards he sunk into indolence and contempt. He associated to himself his son Gallienus in the government, and persecuted the Christians, whom he at first tolerated; he made war on the Goths and Scythians with some success, but was unfortunate in an expedition against Sapor, king of Persia, who carried him to his capital in triumph, and treated him with great indignity, after which he ordered him to be flayed alive, and his body to be rubbed with salt, in which dreadful state he expired, A. D. 270, aged 71. His skin being tanned, was nailed against one of the temples in Persia.

VALERIANUS (Pierius), a learned Italian, was born at Belluno, in the state of Venice, about 1475; he was greatly distinguished by popes Leo X. and Julius II. who offered him a bishopric, which he refused, and accepted only the place of apostolic notary; he died in 1558; he left several learned works, and particularly two volumes of Latin poems.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, an ancient Roman writer, who wrote "*Libri novem factorum distorumque memorabilium*;" dedicated to Tiberius Cæsar; his style is far from being pure, which has led some to believe, that what we have of his is not the original work, but an epitome made by some later writer. The best editions are that by Thyrsius, 8vo. 1670, and that of Torrenius, 2 vols. 4to.

VALESIIUS (Henricus), or Henry de Valois, a learned French critic, was born at Paris in 1603; he was brought up to the bar, and became an advocate, which profession he soon abandoned, and devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits. His merits procured him the place of historiographer to the king, and a pension; he also received another from the clergy of France for publishing an edition of the ancient ecclesiastical historians. They were printed at Amsterdam in 1639, in 3 vols folio, and at Cambridge in 1720. He died blind in 1726. Valesius was of a proud and morose temper, but a man of prodigious learning and acuteness of understanding.

VALESIIUS (Adrian), brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1607; he published an elaborate work entitled

"*Gesta Francorum, seu de rebus Francicis.*" In 1660 he was with his brother appointed historiographer to the king, and had a pension settled on him; he was author of some other Latin works, and died in 1692.

VALINCOURT (John Baptist Henry du Trouffet de), a French writer, was born in Picardy in 1653, and died in 1730. He wrote, 1. *The Life of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise*, 12mo. 2. *Critical Observations on the Oedipus of Sophocles*, 4to. &c.

* **VALKENBURGH** (Theodore), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1675; he excelled in painting portraits, and was entertained at the imperial court, where he obtained considerable honours and riches; but owing to some unhappiness in his family, he went to the West Indies, where he remained two years, and then returned, poor and enfeebled, to his native country, where he died in 1721. His pictures, especially those representing dead game, are rare and valuable. There was another artist of the same name, who died in 1623; he painted game, fairs, markets, and festival sports.

VALLA (Laurentius), an eminent Italian writer, was born at Placencia in 1415; he restored the purity of the Latin language; but, as a critic, he was of a more severe and captious temper; he even attacked the ecclesiastical authority, at a time when it possessed the greatest power, for which he would have been burnt alive, if Alphonso, king of Naples, had not protected him. He wrote several elegant works, and died in 1465.

VALLA (George) an Italian physician, and professor of the belles-lettres at Venice, was born at Pienza; he was well skilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and wrote a considerable number of books both in physic and polite literature; he died about 1460.

VALSALVA (Antonius Maria), a famous physician, was born at Imola, in Italy, in 1666; he was professor of anatomy at Bologna, and wrote a valuable treatise concerning the human ear; he also ably describes, and has given, new figures of the muscles of the uvula and pharynx; he died in 1723.

VALVERDA (Johannes), a famous Spanish physician, who is said to have carried the knowledge of anatomy from Italy to Spain. He published the tables of Vesalius, with their descriptions, enlarged and improved; in the Spanish language.

VANAKEN (Joseph), an eminent Fle-

mish painter, was born at Antwerp; he excelled in painting satins, velvets, lace, embroidery, &c.; he died in 1749. There was another of his name, Arnold Vanaken, who painted small figures, landscapes, and sea-pieces.

VANERUGH (Sir John), an excellent dramatic writer, was born in Cheshire, of a good family; he became eminent by his poetical talents, and his skill in architecture; to both which he discovered an early propensity. His first comedy, called "The Relapse; or, Virtue in Danger," was acted with great applause in 1697, which encouraged him to proceed in the same line. The reputation which he gained by his comedies was rewarded with greater advantages than usually arise from the profits of writing for the stage. He was appointed Clarenceux king of arms; a place which he held some time, and at last disposed of. In 1716 he was made surveyor of the works at Greenwich hospital; he also held the place of comptroller-general of his majesty's works, and surveyor of the gardens and waters. Several noble structures were raised under his direction, as Blenheim, in Oxfordshire; Claremont, in Surry; and the Old Opera-house, in the Haymarket. He was the author of eleven comic pieces; he died in 1726.

* **VANCOUVER** (Captain George), of the royal navy, author of a "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World," in the years 1790-1795; he died May 10th, 1798.

VANDALE (Anthony), a learned Dutchman, was born in 1638. He was bred to trade contrary to his own inclinations, but on the death of his parents he applied to the study of physic, which he practised with success, and obtained a high reputation throughout Europe for his profound erudition. He died at Harlem, physician of the hospital there, in 1708. He was author of "A Treatise upon the Heathen Oracles," which occasioned a considerable controversy; and "A Treatise upon the Origin and Progress of Idolatry;" to which are subjoined several dissertations upon important subjects.

VANDER LINDEN (Henry), professor of divinity at Franaker; he was born in 1546, and suffered greatly on account of his attachment to the reformation. He died in 1614.

VANDER LINDEN (John Antonides), grandson of the preceding, was born at Enkhuylen in 1609, and educated at Leyden. He took his degree of doctor

V A N

of physic at Franaker in 1630, and in 1639 was appointed professor of physic in that university. The university of Utrecht offered him a professor's place in 1649, which he refused; but, two years after, he accepted the same offer from the curators of the university of Leyden. He wrote several excellent works upon physic, and died in 1664.

* VANDERMEER (John), a Dutch painter, who excelled in painting sea views and battles. He was drowned in 1691, aged 64. His brother had a good taste for painting animals.

VANDER-MONDE (Charles Augustin), a native of Macao in China, was born in 1727. He became an eminent physician and writer on medical subjects in France, where he was appointed censor royal, and member of the institution of Bologne. He died at Paris in 1762. His principal works are "Essai sur la maniere de perfectionner l'Espece Humaine, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Dictionnaire de Santé. 3. Dissertation Anatomique," &c.

* VANDER-MEULEN (Anthony Francis), a celebrated painter; born at Brussels in 1634. He excelled in painting horses, for which reason he employed himself chiefly in representing huntings, sieges, battles, marches, or encampments. He followed Louis XIV. in his rapid conquests; and the great Brun was so fond of him, that he gave him his niece in marriage. He died at Paris in 1690.

* VANDERVELDE (Adrien) an eminent Dutch painter; was born at Amsterdam in 1639. He excelled in painting landscapes, which he adorned with figures admirably done. He also painted historical subjects; but all his works are scarce and valuable. He died in 1672.

* VANDERVELDE (Esaïas), a Dutch painter; born in 1590. He excelled in painting military subjects.

* VANDERVELDE (William) called the old, an excellent painter of sea pieces, and sea fights. He was a native of Leyden, and died in 1693, aged 83. He settled in England, and obtained a pension from Charles II. and James II. He was present in several engagements, and thereby was enabled to give good representations of these scenes. His son William was also an excellent artist in the same line as his father, whom he surpassed in many points. He was greatly employed by the English nobility, and died in 1707, aged 74.

* VANDERVENNE (Adrian Vander), a Dutch painter, born at Delft, in 1589.

V A N

His subjects were usually those of the lowest cast, such as beggars drinking and dancing, which he executed with great humour and boldness.

VAN DYCK (Sir Anthony), a famous painter; was born at Antwerp in 1599, and educated under Rubens. He visited Italy, staid a short time at Rome, and then removed to Venice, where he attained the beautiful colouring of Titian, Paul Veronese, and the Venetian school. After a few years spent abroad, he returned to Flanders, with a manner so noble, natural, and easy, that Titian himself was hardly his superior; and no other master in the world equal to him in portraits. His name became so famous, that Cardinal Richelieu invited him to France, where he staid only a short time, but came over to England, soon after Rubens had left it, and was entertained in the service of Charles I. who honoured him with knighthood, and assigned him a considerable pension. Here he amassed great riches, and married one of the greatest beauties of the English court—a daughter of the earl of Gowry; he died in 1641, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

* VAN DYCK (Philip), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1680. The number of portraits, conversations, and historical subjects, which he finished, is almost incredible. They also possess great merit. He died in 1752.

VANE (sir Henry), eldest son of sir Henry Vane, secretary of state to Charles I.; was born about 1612, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He then went to Geneva, where he contracted republican and puritanic notions, and having become quite an enthusiast, quarrelled with his father, and went to New England. He returned home about 1637, and was made joint treasurer of the navy. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he adhered to the parliament; and in 1643 was one of the commissioners sent to invite the Scots to their assistance. In 1649 he was appointed one of the council of state, in which post he was continued till the dissolution of the parliament by Cromwell, to whose authority he refused to submit; and by whom he was imprisoned in Carisbrook castle. As he had taken no part in the murder of Charles I. it was expected that no prosecution would have taken place against him, after the restoration. The parliament besides addressed the king in his favour, to which a favourable answer was returned. However, he was in 1662 brought to trial for

V A N

high treason, and being found guilty, was beheaded on Tower-hill, without being permitted to speak to the people. He published some theological pieces full of odd notions, and now obsolete.

VANIERE (James), a French jesuit, and Latin poet, was born in 1664. His principal work is, "*Prædium Runicum*;" he commenced also a "*Poetical Dictionary*," but did not live to finish it; he died at Toulouse in 1739.

VANINI (Lucilio), a most determined atheist of Italy, was born at Taurisano, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1585; he wrote a pretended refutation of Cardan, and other atheistical writers, wherein he contrived to confirm their opinions by the weakness of the arguments he has used against them. He was condemned to be burnt to death, by the parliament of Toulouse, which sentence was executed in 1619.

VANLOO (Carlo), a distinguished painter, was born at Nice in 1705. After visiting Turin and Rome, he went to Paris with his brother John in 1719. In 1723 he gained the academy's first medal for design, and in the year following, the first prize for painting. In 1735 he was received into the academy; he was afterwards honoured with the order of St. Michael, and named first painter to the king; he died in 1765.

VANLOO (John Baptist), brother to the preceding, a celebrated historic and portrait painter, was born about 1684; he died in 1746. His son, Louis Michael, became principal painter to the king of Spain, and Charles Philip to the king of Prussia.

VANLOO (Michael), nephew of the preceding, and knight of the order of St. Michael; an artist of considerable excellence. His historical pieces have genuine merit, and his portraits are elegant and agreeable.

VANLOO (Charles Andrew), brother and pupil of John Baptist, was born in 1705; he is known by the brilliancy and freshness of his colours, and great exactness of proportion; he was one of the professors of the academy for painting, at Paris; he died in 1765.

* **VANMANDER** (Charles), an historical and landscape painter, was born near Courtray in 1548; he studied at Rome, amidst the curious remains of ancient magnificence. His pictures of Adam and Eve in Paradise, and of the Deluge, are represented as very fine; he died in 1606.

* **VANNI** (Francesco), an eminent his-

V A R

torical painter, was born at Sienna in 1563. After studying under different masters he attached himself to the style of Baroccio, and was generally esteemed no way his inferior. He chiefly painted religious subjects; he died in 1610.

* **VANNI** (Ottario), a painter, was born at Florence in 1583; he was the disciple of Passignano, but his manner was hard and heavy; he died in 1643.

* **VANSOMER** (Paul), a portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1576, and died in 1621. He resided in England many years, and was greatly encouraged by the nobility and gentry; his portraits have great elegance, and were remarkable for their likeness to the originals.

* **VAN SWIETON**, a very eminent physician, was born at Leyden in 1700; he was the pupil of the great Boerhaave, and was particularly honoured for his talents by the empress queen, Maria Theresa, who appointed him her first physician and librarian. He practised and taught physic at the same time, and wrote commentaries on the works of Boerhaave; he died in 1772.

VARENIUS (Bernard), a Dutch physician, who wrote in Latin an excellent "*System of Universal Geography*;" which was re-published with great improvements, by Sir Isaac Newton, in 1672, and has been translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. He is also the author of a curious description of Japan, and the kingdom of Siam, in Latin; he died in 1660.

* **VARGAS** (Louis de), a Spanish painter, was born at Seville in 1528, and died in 1590. Two of his best performances are Christ bearing his cross, and an Adam and Eve.

VARILLAS (Antoine), a French historian, was born at Gueret in 1624; he wrote a history of France, beginning with Louis XI. and ending with Henry III.; he published also "*Les Anecdotes de Florence, ou l'Histoire secrete de la Maison de Medicis*," 1685; and "*Histoire des Revolutiones arrivées en Europe en matiere de Religion*," 1616; he died in 1696; he is a very unfair historian, especially in matters where religion is concerned.

VARIUS, a tragic poet, intimate with Horace and Virgil, and deserving of mention, as being one of those appointed by Augustus to revise the *Æneid*. Some of his fragments are extant, and are to be found in the "*Corpus Poetarum*," by Maittaire.

VARRO (Marcus Terentius), a very

learned Roman, was born in the year 28 B. C.; he was a senator of the first distinction, both for birth and merit; and bore many great offices, particularly that of tribune. There are extant of his, three books "*De Re Rustica*," five books "*De Lingua Latina*," addressed to Cicero, and divers fragments of his works, particularly of his "*Menippean Satires*," which are medleys of prose and verse; and Scaliger has collected some of his epigrams from among the "*Catalecta Virgilia*."

VARRO (Atacinus), a Latin poet, nearly contemporary with the preceding, was born near Narbonne. He wrote "*A Poem on the War with the Sequani*, a people of Gaul; and the "*Astronomics*." He also translated the "*Argonautics of Rhodius*," in four books, but only some fragments of his remain.

VASARI (Georgio), an Italian painter, and architect, was born at Arezzo, in 1514; he was indefatigable in designing the antique sculpture, and studying the best pieces of the most approved masters. He was, however, deficient in colouring; on which account his works did not acquire him the reputation he expected; he wrote, 1. *A History of the Lives of the most excellent Painters, Sculptors, Architects, &c.*" the best edition of which is that of 1568. 2. *Reflections on his own Pictures*. He died in 1578.

* VATTEL, a celebrated publicist, was born at Neuchâtel, in Switzerland; he is the author of a treatise on Jurisprudence, in which the rights of nations, or the principles of natural law, applied to the conduct of nations and of sovereigns, is treated of at large. This work is generally approved of, but it was animated on by the Abbé Caussin, member of the academy of sciences at Brussels, who holds this treatise to be greatly inferior to those of Grotius and of Puffendorf on the same subject.

VAVASSOR (Francis), a French jesuit, was born in 1605; he taught polite literature and rhetoric, as also theology, at Paris, where he died in 1681. He wrote two excellent works, one entitled "*De Ludicra Dictione*, Paris," 1658. 2. "*De Epigrammate*," 1669. All his writings were printed at Amsterdam, in 1 vol. folio, 1709.

* VAUBAN (Sebastian le Prestre, seigneur de), marshal of France, and the greatest engineer that country ever produced, was born in 1633. He displayed great abilities and skill in many sieges, and his services were rewarded with the

first military honours. He was made governor of Lille, commissary general of the fortifications of France, and afterwards governor of the maritime parts of Flanders, and a marshal of France. He died in 1707, having brought fortification to a degree of perfection unknown before. His writings on these subjects are in the highest esteem.

VAUGELAS (Claude Favre de), a French writer, was born at Chambery in 1585. He had a concern in the great French dictionary, and was one of those who first corrected and regulated the French language. He wrote two excellent works, 1. "*Remarques sur la Langue Française*, Paris, 1647." 2. "*Quinte Curce de la vie & des actions d'Alexandre le Grand, traduit du Latin*, Paris, 1653." He died about 1655.

VAUGHAN (Sir John), lord chief justice of the common pleas, in the reign of Charles II. He died in 1674, and was buried in the Temple church; his reports were published by his son Edward, after his death.

VAUX (Nicolas Lord) son of Sir William Vaux, of Harrowden, in Northamptonshire. Having finished his studies at the university, he entered into the army, and gave striking proofs of his military skill at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, in 1487, for which he received the honour of knighthood. At the marriage of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. he outvied in dress all the rest of the nobility; wearing a gown of purple, valued at 1000*l.* and a gold chain worth 800 gold nobles. He attended Henry VIII. in his interview with the French king, Francis I. and became such a favourite with his sovereign, that he conferred on him the dignity of a baron. He was the author of a collection of poems, entitled "*The Paradise of Dainty Devices*;" he died in 1522.

UBALDINO (Petrucchio), an artist, who was an illuminator on vellum. There is, extant, a book of that kind, written and illuminated by him, containing the sentences of scripture painted in the lord-keeper's gallery at Gorhambury. It was made by order of Nicholas Bacon, and by him presented to the lady Lumley.

UDINO (Giovanni da), an Italian painter, was born in 1494, and died in 1564; he was a disciple of Raphael, and excelled in painting animals and landscapes. He discovered the ancient manner of compounding stucco.

VEGA (Carpio Lope Felix de), a famous Spanish poet, was born in 1562; he

studied philosophy at Alcalá, from whence he went to Madrid, and became secretary to the duke of Alva, who took him into his confidence; he entered into orders at the time when he was in the height of his poetical glory, and when his reputation was so universal, that Urban VII. sent him the degree of doctor of divinity, and the cross of the order of Malta, to which he added a lucrative post in the apostolic exchequer, which he held to his death, in 1635. His works make upwards of 70 volumes, consisting of prose and lyric compositions, and dramatic pieces, both sacred and profane, by which he got upwards of 150,000 ducats; his dispatch was so great, that he often finished a play in 24 hours, and some comedies in less than five hours.

VEGETIUS (Flavius Renatus), a Latin writer who lived in the reign of Valentinian, to whom he dedicates a work entitled "Epitome institutorum rei militaris," which is still extant, and has been published with other writers on tactics.

VEIL (Charles Marie), the son of a Jew, of Metz, in Lorraine; who, on his conversion to Christianity, became a canon regular of St. Augustin, and prior of St. Ambrose, at Melun; but turning protestant, he fled to England, where he preached among the anabaptists in 1685; he wrote Commentaries in Latin upon several books of the Old and New Testaments.

VEIL (Lewis de Compiègne de), brother to the preceding, also a converted Jew, and who published many learned pieces, particularly one entitled "Catechismus Judæorum in disputatione et dialogo magistræ et discipuli, scriptus à R. Abrahamo Jagel, monte Silicis oriundo," Hebrew and Latin, 1679. He, like his brother, became a protestant. They both died about the end of the 17th century.

VEISSIERES (Mathurin de la Croze), a benedictine at Paris, who turned deist, and quitted both his order and his country; his "Christianity of the Indies," is much valued; he died at Berlin in 1739.

* VELASQUES (Don Diego de Silva), an eminent Spanish painter, was born at Seville in 1594, but repaired to Madrid, where his talents became a powerful recommendation of him to the royal family. Philip IV. had a very particular regard for him, and took a delight in seeing him paint; he conferred the dignity of cavalier upon him, and when he died, honoured his memory by an expensive funeral.

VELSERUS (Marcus), a learned Ger-

man civilian, at Augsburg, was born in 1558; he was so great a master of the Italian language as to write it like a Florentine. He furnished assistance to several authors, and wrote several learned works himself; he died in 1614.

* VENDOME (Cæsar duc de), son of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrees; he died in 1665, was governor of Brittany. A descendant of his, and great grandson of Henry IV. commanded the French army in Flanders, and experienced a defeat at Oudenard in 1708, but was afterwards more successful in Spain, where he brought back Philip V. to Madrid, and took the Earl of Stanhope, with 5000 English soldiers prisoners; he died in 1712 at Vignaros, and was interred in the monastery of the Escorial.

* VENERONI (John), was born at Verdun, and called himself *Vigneron*, but as he had studied Italian, and was desirous of teaching it in Paris; he *Italianised* his name. The perspicuity of his principles procured him numerous scholars. He is one of those authors who have greatly contributed to extend the taste for Italian literature; he composed some choice fables, besides his grammar and dictionary of the Italian and French languages; he is also author of "Letters of Cardinal Bentivoglio."

* VENETIANO (Dominico), a Venetian painter, who introduced the use of oil colours in painting into Italy, the art having been communicated to him alone by John Van Eyck, the inventor. He was treacherously murdered at Florence in 1746 by Andrea del Castagno, to whom he had intrusted the secret.

* VENIUS, or VAN VEEN, (Otho), a Dutch painter of great esteem; born 1556. He gained the friendship of cardinal Groosbeck, who encouraged him to perfect himself at Rome, where he was entertained by cardinal Maduccio. He shewed his literature as well as his painting, by publishing several treatises, embellished with cuts of his own design. He died at Brussels in 1634. He had two brothers,—Gilbert, who was an engraver, and Peter, a painter, and a daughter, Gertrude, who painted portraits and history in her father's manner with great success. He had also the honour of instructing the famous Rubens in his art.

* VENN (Henry), a pious English divine; was born at Barnes in Surrey in 1725, and received his grammatical education at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He after-

wards became fellow of Queen's college. In 1759 he was presented to the vicarage of Huddersfield in Yorkshire, which in 1770 he resigned for the rectory of Gelling in Huntingdonshire; he died at Clapham in 1796. Mr. Venn wrote "The Complete Duty of Man, 8vo."—2. "Sermons on various Subjects, 8vo." 3. "Mistakes in Religion exposed, 8vo." and several single sermons.

VENNER (Tobias), an English physician; was born at Petherton in Somersetshire, in 1577; and educated at St. Alban's-hall, Oxford. In 1613 he took his doctor's degree, and practised for many years, first at Bridgewater, and afterwards in and near Bath; he died in 1660. He wrote a popular book, entitled, "Via recta ad vitam longam;" a treatise shewing the right way and the best manner of living, for attaining to a long and healthful life; he also wrote on the Bath waters.

* VENNER (Thomas), a wine-cooper in the last century, who turned fanatical preacher, and taught that Christ's reign upon earth was about to commence, and that all human government, except that of the saints, was to cease; he looked upon Cromwell and Charles II. as usurpers of Christ's dominion, and persuaded his followers, who were called fifth monarchists, that it was their duty to seize upon the kingdom. Accordingly, they assembled in the streets, and proclaimed king Jesus, but were overpowered by the military. Venner, with twelve of his followers, was executed in January 1660-1.

* VERDIER (Cesar), surgeon and royal demonstrator at St. Côme in Paris; was born at Molières near Avignon; his lessons and his course of anatomy drew vast numbers of auditors; he published an Abridgement of Anatomy, as also a Treatise on the Obstetric Art, and died at Paris in 1759.

VERE (sir Francis), an English general, was born in 1554. In 1585 he went to Holland with the forces sent by queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leicester, and gave there many proofs of a warlike spirit; he was knighted by the lord Willoughby, general of the English forces, for his gallant behaviour at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, and distinguished himself on many other occasions. In 1597 he was appointed governor of the Brille, being then commander of the English troops in the service of the United States; he died in

1608, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

VERE (sir Horace), younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1565; he accompanied his brother to the Low Countries, where he acquired great reputation by his gallant conduct. Upon the accession of Charles I. he was advanced to the peerage, by the title of lord Vere, baron of Tilbury; he died in 1635.

* VERELST (Simon), an eminent Flemish painter, who excelled in flowers and fruits; he visited England, and died in 1710.

VERGIL (Polydore), a native of Urbino in Italy, and a writer of the 16th century; he was sent over to England by Pope Alexander VI. to collect the papal tribute called Peter-pence; and obtained here the archdeaconry of Wells. At the command of king Henry VII. he undertook a "History of England," upon which he spent above twelve years. It was printed in 1533, dedicated to Henry VIII. The style is elegant, but the work is so unfaithfully written, as to be in little estimation; he published also "A Collection of Proverbs," a treatise "De Rerum Inventoribus," and another "On Prodigies." In 1550 he returned to Italy, and died at Urbino in 1555.

VERMEYEN (Philip), a learned divine, and medical writer; was a native of Brabant; he became professor of anatomy in the college of the Trinity at Louvain in 1689, and afterwards doctor in medicine; he died in 1710. His "Corporis Humani Anclomia," was well received by the public.

* VERMEYEN (John Cornelius), an eminent Dutch painter; he was employed by the emperor Charles V. to celebrate with his pencil his warlike exploits, from which designs the famous tapestries in the palace of the Escorial were made.

VERNET, an eminent French painter.

VERNON (Edward), an English admiral of distinguished bravery, who was born in Westminster in 1684; he acquired great popularity by his exploits in the Spanish West Indies, where he bombarded Carthage, and took Porto Bello in 1739; he died in 1757.

VERROCHIO (Andrea), a Florentine, born 1432; he was well skilled in mathematics, music, architecture, sculpture, and painting, and was the first who discovered the art of moulding off the sea-

tures of the face in plaister of Paris; he died in 1488.

VERSCHURINO (Henry), a Dutch painter, born at Gorcum in 1627; he was chosen one of the magistrates of his native city, and he accepted the office on condition that he should not be obliged to quit his profession; he died in 1690.

VERSKOVIS (James Francis), born in Flanders, but settled at Rome, where he carved whole figures in small, and vases, in ivory and wood; he had a son who was eminent in painting. Both died in England about 1749.

VERSTEGN (Richard), an English antiquary, was born in London, and was educated at Oxford, but left the university without a degree, on account of his being a roman catholic; he died about 1625. His works are "Theatrum crudelitatum Hereticorum nostri temporis." "A Restitution of decayed Intelligence in Antiquities, concerning the most noble and renowned English Nation;" and "The sundry successive regal Governments of England."

VERTOT (René Aubert de), a French historian; was born in Normandy in 1655; he published "The Revolutions of Portugal," "of Sweden," and "of Rome." There are besides several Dissertations of his in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member. The abbé Vertot also wrote "The History of the Order of Malta," "of the Origin of the Grandeur of the Court of Rome," and some other pieces. He died in 1735.

* **VERUS** (Lucius Ceionius Commodus), Roman emperor; was the son of Ælius, and of Domitia Lucilla. He was taken by Marius Aurelius, as his colleague, in the empire, and who gave him his daughter Lucilla in marriage. He was a dissipated man, and died of an apoplexy in 169, aged 39.

VERTUE (George), an industrious engraver, was born at London in 1684; his works are numerous, and are executed with great care, but have neither spirit nor elegance; he was an antiquary, and hath redeemed from obscurity many valuable remains of antiquity; he died in 1757. Mr. Horace Walpole published from his MSS. the *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, 4 vols. 4to.

VESALIUS (Andrew), an eminent anatomist and physician, was born at Brussels about 1514; he studied at Paris under James Sylvius, but applied himself chiefly to anatomy, which was then but little known; he perfected himself in this

science very early, as appears from his work "*De Humani Corporis Fabrica*." The republic of Venice made him professor in the university of Padua, where he taught anatomy for seven years; he was physician to the emperor Charles V. and to Philip II. king of Spain; he made a journey to Jerusalem; and on his return perished by shipwreck on the island of Zante in 1564.

* **VESPAſIAN** (Titus Flavius), a Roman emperor, descended from an obscure family at Reate; he was honoured with the consulship for his merit and public services; he accompanied Nero into Greece, but offended that prince by falling asleep while he was repeating one of his poetical compositions. This momentary resentment of the emperor did not prevent Vespasian from being sent against the Jews; his operations were crowned with success; many of the cities of Palestine surrendered, and Vespasian began the siege of Jerusalem. The death of Vitellius, and the affection of his soldiers, hastened his rise, and he was proclaimed emperor at Alexandria; and the choice of the army was approved by every province of the empire. Vespasian has been admired for his great virtues; he gave no ear to flattery; and for a long time refused the title of father of his country, which had been often bestowed upon the most worthless and tyrannical of the emperors; he despised informers, and rather than punish conspirators, he reclaimed them by his liberality; he was the patron of men of learning and merit; one hundred thousand sesterces being annually paid from the public treasury, to the different professors that were appointed to encourage and promote the arts and sciences. Yet, in spite of this apparent generosity, some authors have charged him with avarice; he died A. D. 79, after a reign of ten years, in the 70th year of his age.

VICARY (Thomas), the first anatomical writer in our language; was a citizen of London, serjeant-surgeon to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary I. and Elizabeth, and chief surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital; his book is entitled "*A Treasure for Englishmen, containing the Anatomie of Man's Bodie*;"—published in 1548.

* **VICTOR I.** pope, ascended the papal chair after Elenthenus I. in 193. In his time happened the grand dispute among the churches respecting the time of celebrating Easter. He suffered martyrdom under Severus in 202.

V I G

VICTOR II. pope, after Leo IX. in 1055. He deposed every simoniacal bishop, and exerted himself much in reforming ecclesiastical abuses. He died in 1057.

VICTOR III. pope, obtained the tiara in 1086. He was opposed by an anti-pope, whom he excommunicated, but died the year after his election.

* **VICTOR-AMADEUS**, first king of Sardinia, succeeded his father as duke of Savoy in 1675. He embroiled himself in a war with Louis XIV. and marshal Catinat took from him nearly all Savoy; but in 1692 Victor entered Dauphiny, and made himself master of some places; he was defeated soon after, and obliged to make peace in 1696. The war broke out again in 1701, and Victor was supported by prince Eugene. By the peace of 1713 he was declared king of Sardinia. In 1730 he abdicated the throne in a capricious fit; he afterwards endeavoured to recover it from his son, but was unsuccessful; he died in 1732, aged 67.

VICTORIUS (Benedictus), an Italian physician, who flourished about 1540.—Lionel Victorius, his uncle, was also a learned professor of medicine at Bologna, and wrote some physical treatises. This last died in 1520.

VICTORIUS (Peter), a learned Italian, who was born of a noble family at Florence in 1499. His life was employed in collecting and explaining the ancient Greek and Latin writers, particularly Cicero. Cosmo, duke of Tuscany, gave him a professor's chair at Florence, and he was afterwards nominated a member of the senate there, with extraordinary marks of distinction. He died in 1585.

VIDA (Marcus Hieronymus), a modern Latin poet, was born at Cremona in 1470. When young he entered into the congregation of regular canons of St. Mark at Mantua, which he quitted soon after, and went to Rome, where he was received among those of St. John Lateran. Here the reputation of his learning, but particularly his poetical talents, recommended him to Leo X. who honoured him with his friendship, and named him prior of St. Silvester at Tivoli. Clement VII. to whom he presented his poem "De Christus," rewarded him with the bishopric of Alba. He died in 1566. The whole of his poetical works were printed at Cremona in 1550, 2 vols. 8vo. His poem on Chrysostom is generally known.

VIGAND (John), a learned German

V I L

divine, was born at Mansfield in 1523. He had a share in the "Centuries of Magdeburg," an immense work, printed at Basle, in 13 vols. folio, 1562. He was afterwards appointed superintendent of the churches of Pomerania. He died in 1587.

VIGILIUS, an African prelate, and polemic writer, who flourished about 484. His works were printed at Dijon in 1665, 4to.

* **VIGILIUS**, pope. He was a Roman, and obtained the tiara from Theodora, wife of Justinian, on a promise of revoking the acts of the council of Constantinople against some Eutychian bishops in 537. He afterwards published a condemnation of that sect, for which he was dreadfully treated by Justinian and his wife at Constantinople. He died at Syracuse in Italy in 555.

VIGNOLES (Stephen de), better known by the name of de la Hire; a gallant French captain, who signalized himself in the wars of Charles VII. He forced the duke of Bedford to raise the siege of Montargis, and accompanied Joan of Arc, to the relief of that city, contributing much to the re-establishing Charles on his throne. He died in 1447.

VIGNOLE (James Barozzio de), an eminent Italian architect, was born in 1507; his book of the "Five Orders of Architecture," procured him high reputation; he died at Rome in 1573.

VILLARET (Claude), a French historian who continued the Abbé Velly's history of France, to the middle of the 17th volume; he died in 1766. That work still remains unfinished. Villaret also published "Considerations sur l'art du Théâtre," and a tract called "L'Esprit de Voltaire."

VILLARS (Louis-Hector), peer and marshal of France, and grandee of Spain, was born at Moulins, in the Bourbonnois, in 1653. After distinguishing himself on various occasions in the army, he was made marshal de camp in 1690; he was sent against the victorious Marlborough, when forcing the lines at Stolberg, he laid the empire under contributions to the amount of 18 millions of livres. He was called back into Flanders, and was vanquished by the English commander at Malplaquet, and dangerously wounded; he was appointed plenipotentiary for concluding a peace at Rastadt, 6th May, 1714. In 1733 he was sent into Italy, with the title of General of all the camps and armies of the king, and on the 23d November, in the same year, reduced Pilsch-

itone, soon after which he fell ill at Turin, where he died 17th June, 1734.

VILLENNA (the Marquis of), a Spanish nobleman and poet, was of the royal house of Arragon, and lived at the beginning of the 15th century; he translated the *Æneis* of Virgil into Spanish verse, at the request of John, king of Navarre; but his best performance is his book on the *Gaya Sciencia*, which is not only a system of poetry, rhetoric, and oratory, but describes the ceremonies of the Troubadours at their public exhibitions; his translation of Dante into prose, is much esteemed by his countrymen; he died in 1434.

VILLENEUVE (Gabriella Susannah Barbat de), a celebrated French novel writer. She was the widow of J. B. de Gaalon de Villeneuve, lieutenant colonel of infantry in the service of France. She produced about 12 vols. of novels under different titles, all of them well received by the public. She died at Paris in 1735.

VILLIERS (George), the celebrated duke of Buckingham, was born at Brooksbury, in Leicestershire, in 1592. After having spent three years in France, his mother resolved to carry him to court; concluding, that a young gentleman, of his fine person, could not fail of making his fortune under James I. The king being present at a play, acted by the Cambridge scholars, it was contrived that Villiers should appear, and the king no sooner cast his eyes upon him, than he became fascinated: for, says lord Clarendon, "though he was a prince of more learning and knowledge than any other of that age, and really delighted more in books and in the conversation of learned men, yet, of all wise men living, he was the most delighted with handsome persons and fine clothes." Thus he conceived such a liking to the person of Villiers, that he "resolved to make him a masterpiece, and to mould him platonically to his own idea." The king's late favourite, the earl of Somerset, was immediately discarded, and Villiers, soon after his first appearance at court, was made cup-bearer to his majesty. In a few weeks being knighted, without any other qualification, he was made a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the garter. In a short time he was made a baron, a viscount, an earl, and a marquis; he became lord high admiral of England, lord warden of the Cinque-ports, master of the horse, and entirely disposed of the favours of the king, in conferring all the honours and all the offices of the three

kingdoms. In which, being more guided by appetite than judgment, he exalted almost all his own numerous family and dependents, many of whom had no other merit than their alliance to him. On the succession of Charles, in 1625, the duke continued in the same degree of favour, but he had lost all confidence with the parliament. Votes and remonstrances passed against him as an enemy of the public; and his ill management was made the ground of the refusal to give the king a supply. The duke caused this and the next parliament to be quickly dissolved, set on foot new projects for raising money; and, in short, he said and did every thing with passion and violence. A war having been declared against France, he took the command at the unfortunate descent upon the isle of Rhée; in which the flower of the army was lost. Having returned to England, and repaired the fleet and the army, he was about to transport himself to the relief of Rochelle, which was then besieged by the cardinal Richelieu, and was at Portsmouth for that purpose, when he was assassinated by Felton, on the 23d of August, 1628.

VILLIERS (George), duke of Buckingham, son of the preceding, was born in 1627. Having completed his studies at Cambridge, he went abroad, and did not return till after the breaking out of the civil wars, when, the king being at Oxford, his grace repaired thither, was presented to his majesty, and entered into Christ-church college. Upon the decline of the king's cause he attended prince Charles to Scotland, and was with him at the battle of Worcester, in 1651; after which, making his escape beyond sea, he again joined him, and was soon after made knight of the garter. Desirous, however, of retrieving his affairs, he came privately to England, and in 1657 married Mary, the daughter and sole heir of Thomas lord Fairfax, through whose interest he recovered the greatest part of the estate he had lost. After the restoration he was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, called to the privy council, and appointed lord lieutenant of Yorkshires, and master of the horse. All these he lost in 1666, being detected in a conspiracy against the government, but upon humble submission was again taken into favour, being restored both to the privy council and bed-chamber. In 1671 he was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and sent ambassador to France. He died in 1688; his poems,

V I N

which indeed are not very numerous, are capital in their kind; but his principal work is a comedy called "The Rehearsal;" which is a master-piece in its way, and truly an original.

VINCENT (Nathaniel), A. M. was educated at Magdalen-college, Oxford; and, while very young, ordained minister at Langley-Marsh, in Buckinghamshire, where he continued till he was ejected for non-conformity in 1662. In 1666 he came to London, and preached in Southwark; but was frequently imprisoned, and suffered many hardships. He died in 1697.

VINCI (Leonardo da), an eminent Italian painter, was born in the castle of Vinci, near Florence, in 1445. He was placed under Andrea Verocchio, but soon surpassed him and all his predecessors so much, as to be the master of the third, or golden age of modern painting. He constructed the famous aqueduct which supplies the city of Milan with water, a canal of more than 200 miles in length, and conveys the waters of the river Adda, to the walls of the city. The disorders of Lombardy, with the misfortunes of his patrons the Sforzi, obliging him to quit Milan, he retired to Florence, where he flourished under the Medicis. At length, on the invitation of Francis I. he removed to France, when above seventy years of age; he languished for some months at Fontainebleau, where the king frequently visited him; and one day rising up in his bed to acknowledge the honor done him, he fainted, and Francis supporting him, Leonardo died in his arms. This happened in 1520. He composed a great number of discourses on curious subjects, but none of them have been published except his "Treatise on the Art of Painting."

VINER (Sir Robert), a goldsmith and banker of London, who lent Charles II. prodigious sums of money, and was on terms of very great intimacy with that pleasant monarch. When he entered on his mayoralty, the king condescended to dine with him, and he had the honour of drinking several bottles with his majesty, an indulgence frequent in this reign. He erected an equestrian statue to the king, at Stocks-Market.

VINES (Richard), a learned divine, was born at Blaston, in Leicestershire, and educated at Magdalen-college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. Having taken orders, he obtained the rectory of Weddington, in Warwickshire,

V I R

from which he was driven at the beginning of the civil war. In 1644, when the assembly of divines which established the Presbyterian government was called, Mr. Vines, who was a good speaker, was chosen of their number, and was the champion of the party. He was afterwards appointed master of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, but resigned it in 1650, on account of the engagement; he died in 1655.

VINNIUS (Arnold), a celebrated professor of law at Leyden, and author of "A Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian." Vinnius also published "A Commentary on the Antient Lawyers," which is usually considered as supplemental to what is termed the "Collection of Variorum Authors." He died in 1657.

* VINTIMILLE (Charles Gaspar-Guillaume de), of an ancient French family, was successively bishop of Marseilles, archbishop of Aix in 1708, and of Paris in 1729. He was greatly esteemed for the moderation of his conduct, and by a well regulated life, survived to the age of 94 years, dying in 1746.

VIRGIL, in Latin, Publius Virgilius Maro, prince of the Latin poets, was born at Audes, near Mantua, about 70 years B. C. His first years were spent at Cremona, from whence he removed to Rome, when the lands of Cremona were divided among the soldiers after the battle of Philippi. Here he formed an acquaintance with Mæcenas, and recommended himself to the favour of Augustus, who restored his lands to the poet. On this occasion he wrote his first "Bucolic." Some time after Virgil undertook the "Georgics," a poem the most perfect and finished of all Latin compositions. The "Æneid," was begun, as some suppose, at the particular request of Augustus, and the poet, while he attempted to prove that the Julian family was lineally descended from the founder of Lavinium, visibly described, in the pious and benevolent character of his hero, the amiable qualities of his patron. The poet died before he had revised this immortal work, which had already engaged his time 11 years. He had attempted to attend his patron in the East, but was detained at Naples on account of ill health. He, however, went to Athens, where he met Augustus. Returning to Italy, Virgil was suddenly seized with a fatal distemper, which, being increased by the agita-

tion of the vessel, put an end to his life as soon as he landed at Brundisium. He died, B. C. 19.

* **VIRGINIA**, daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamoured of her, and to obtain possession of her person, procured one of his favourites to claim her as the daughter of a slave, and Appius, in the capacity of judge, had pronounced the sentence, and delivered her into the hands of his friend, when Virginius, informed of this violent proceeding, arrived from the camp. The father demanded to see his daughter, and when this request was granted, he snatched a knife and plunged it in Virginia's breast. The soldiers, incensed against the tyrant, marched to Rome. Appius was seized, but destroyed himself in prison, and Marcus Claudius, his favourite, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished, about 449 years B. C.

VITALIANUS, pope, after Eugenius I. in 657. He sent missionaries into Britain, and died in 672.

VITELLO, or **VITELLO**, author of "A Treatise on Optics," which is considerably esteemed. He was a native of Poland, and lived at the close of the 13th century.

VITELLIUS (Aulus) a Roman, raised by his vices to the throne. He was descended from one of the greatest families of Rome, which gained him an easy admission to the palaces of the emperors. The greatest part of his youth was spent at Capræ, where his readiness to gratify the most vicious propensities of Tiberius, raised his father to the dignity of consul and governor of Syria. His skill in driving a chariot recommended him to Caligula. Claudius loved him because he was a great gamester; and he gained Nero's favour by the grossest flattery. Vitellius passed through all the offices of the state, and gained the soldiery by donations. He was at the head of the Roman legions in Germany when Otho was proclaimed emperor, and the exaltation of his rival was no sooner heard in the camp, than he was likewise invested with the purple by his soldiers. Three battles were fought between him and Otho, in all of which Vitellius was worsted. A fourth, however, in the plains between Mantua and Cremona, left him master of the field, and of the empire. He now gave a loose to his vices, and so expensive was he in every thing, that above seven millions sterling were spent in maintaining his table in four months. His conduct raised the indig-

nation of the people. Vespasian was proclaimed emperor by the army, and his minister, Primus, was sent to destroy the imperial glutton. He was torn to pieces by the soldiers, and his body thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 69.

VITRINGA (Campege), a learned professor of Francker, and author of many considerable works; the principal of which are, "A Commentary on Isaiah;" "Observationes Sacræ;" "Synagoga Vetus;" &c. He died in 1772. He had a son, also named Campege Vitringa, who gained some reputation by a work called "Abrégé de la Théologie Naturelle."

VITRUVIUS (Marcus Vitruvius Pollio), a celebrated architect under Augustus, was born at Formiæ; of whom, however, nothing is known but what is to be collected from his ten books, "De Architectura." In the preface to the first, he informs us, that he was known to Julius Cæsar; afterwards recommended by Octavia to her brother Augustus Cæsar; and that he was so favoured by this emperor, as to be out of all fear of poverty as long as he lived. His writings shew that he was master of his profession, and that he possessed both genius and abilities.

* **VIVARES** Francis, an industrious and very excellent engraver, whose works, particularly his landscapes, are so fine, that it is said the late celebrated Mr. Woollet never sat down to work without one of Vivares' pieces before him. He died in 1780.

VIVES (Joannes Ludovicus) a learned writer, was born at Valentia, in Spain, in 1492. He was invited to England, and taught the princess Mary (afterwards queen), the Latin tongue. But, speaking too freely on the subject of divorce, he was imprisoned by king Henry. In a few months, however, he obtained his liberty, and retired to Bruges, in Flanders, where he died in 1540. His works are numerous, and much esteemed.

VIVIANI (Vincentio) a celebrated mathematician, was born at Florence in 1621. He restored the fifth book of Apollonius' Conic sections, which he published in 1659; and was employed in conjunction with Cassini to prevent the inundations of the Tiber. Ferdinand II. duke of Tuscany, made him his first mathematician. He died in 1703.

* **ULLOA** (Don Antonio de), a learned Spaniard, was born in 1716. When only 18, he was associated with Don Geo.

Juan and M. de la Condamine, at the instance of Lewis XV. of France, and under the patronage of the king of Spain, to proceed to Quito, in South America, to make observations for the purpose of ascertaining the figure of the earth: they continued in America till 1744, when Ulloa, being taken prisoner, was sent to England, where he was elected F. R. S. He returned to South America in 1759, and was for some time governor of Louisiana. He died in 1795.

VOETIUS (Gisbert), a German who headed a party called Voetians. He was the declared enemy of Descartes and his opinions, whom he accused of atheism. The magistrates of Utrecht were weak enough to be influenced by him to condemn the Apologetical Letters of that philosopher. Voetius was author of some theological works. He was born in 1589, and died in 1677.

VOISIN (Daniel Francis), minister and keeper of the seals to Louis XIV. The following anecdote of him is preserved as a proof of his inflexibility as a magistrate. The king had been prevailed upon to promise pardon to a gross violator of the laws; but Voisin refused to put the seal to the pardon: Louis in a rage demanded the seals, and having sealed the pardon, offered to return them to his minister: "They are contaminated," said Voisin "I will take them no more." Louis, struck with admiration at the firmness of his servant, threw the pardon into the fire. "Now," said Voisin "I can take them, *fire purifies every thing*."

VOITURE (Vincent), an elegant French writer, was born in 1592. He attended the duke of Orleans into Languedoc during the troubles there. Thence he was sent to negotiate some affairs of importance in Spain, and was highly esteemed at Madrid, where he produced some Spanish verses, which, on account of the purity of the diction, were ascribed to Lopez de Vega. Twice he travelled to Rome, and was sent to Florence to notify the birth of Louis XIV. He had several employments at court, but died in 1648. His works were not published till after his death.

VOLKOF (Feodor), a Russian, who is termed the Roscius of that country, was born at Yaroslaf in 1729. Being brought to trade, and going to Petersburg on business, about 1741, his natural inclination discovered itself by his frequenting German plays, and forming an intimacy with some of the actors. Upon his return to Yaroslaf he constructed a stage

in a private house, painted the scenes himself, and with the assistance of his brothers, acted several times before a numerous audience. In 1750 he built a large theatre, where he, and a company whom he had procured, performed with great applause before crowded assemblies. His fame reaching the capital, in 1752 the empress Elizabeth sent for him, and his company performed by her command, at the theatre of the court. Their performances consisted of the tragedies and comedies of Sumorokof, and translations of Moliere, and other French writers. They were patronized by Catharine II. also. Volkof was ennobled, and had a large estate given him. His last appearance on the stage was at Moscow, in the tragedy of Zemira, a short time before his death, which happened in 1763.

VORMAR (Isaac), doctor of laws, counsellor, and president of the chamber to the archduke Ferdinand Charles, and one of the emperor's plenipotentiaries at the peace of Westphalia; he died in 1662. He was author of some memoirs written in Latin, of the most remarkable transactions that happened at Munster and Osnaburgh, from 1643 to 1648, between the Catholics and Protestants.

VOLTAIRE, (Marie-François Arouet de), a celebrated French writer, was born at Paris in 1694. He commenced his education at the college of Louis le Grand, on quitting which, he was sent to study jurisprudence, but that dry subject was made to give way to poetry. He had a particular relish for satire, and the government did not escape the lash of his pen; for which he was imprisoned a year in the bastille. Before this period he had composed his *Edipus*, which was represented in 1718. In 1722 he produced the tragedy of *Marianne*. The causticity of his writings in general obliged him to withdraw into England, where he printed his *Henriade*. In 1730 he gave the world his *Brutus*, and a little time after his *Zaire*. His next work was his philosophical letters, abounding with sarcasms against the religion of his country, and for this he was obliged to a second retreat. Madame d'Etiole, afterwards Pompadour, made his peace at court, and his *Merope* established his reputation on the firmest basis; but it was owing to his *Princess of Navarre* that he was honoured with his appointments at court, one of which was historiographer of France. He was in this situation when, under the direction of the Count d'Argenson, he undertook a history of the war

of 1741. In 1746 he was admitted a member of the academy, and in 1750 the king of Prussia engaged him by a pension of 12,000 livres. He had a dispute, however, with this monarch, who ordered him to be arrested at Frankfort, but Voltaire quickly gained his liberty, and employed friends to open the way for his return to his native country. In this he did not succeed at that time, but retired for some months to Colmar, and from that place to Geneva. The troubles of this last city deprived him of his asylum, which he called *Les Delices*, and he removed to Ferney, in the country of Gex. In this residence he was honoured by the notice and esteem of many nobles and princes. In the beginning of 1778 he resolved to quit his repose at Ferney for the eclat of the capital, being assured he might obtain leave of Louis XVI. He succeeded, the metropolis received him with transport, and the academies honoured him in a manner unknown but on that occasion. He died of an hemorrhage, and retention of urine, in 1778, and was buried in the church of Sellieres a Barnard, a Monastery, in the diocese of Troyes, but in 1791 his remains were taken up, and deposited in the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris.

* VONCK (N.) an advocate in the sovereign council of Brabant. He distinguished himself in the revolution, which agitated the low countries in 1789. It was from this revolutionist that the name of Vonckists were given to his followers. He died at Lille, in 1792.

VONDEL (Josse du), a Dutch poet, was born in 1587. His best pieces are "The Capture of Amsterdam," and "Palamedes; or, Innocence Oppressed:" the latter procured him the displeasure of prince Maurice; and a prosecution was commenced against him, which he compounded for a fine of 300 livres. He died poor in 1679.

VORSCUS (Flavius), a native of Syracuse, who flourished in the reign of Dioclesian. He wrote the life of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmus, Carus, &c. He is one of the six authors who are called *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*.

VORSTIUS (Cornade), a theological writer, was born at Cologne, in 1569. He took his doctor's degree at Heidelberg, in 1594, and in 1611 succeeded Arminius in the divinity chair at Leyden. James I. King of England caused Vorstius' book "de Deo," to be burnt, and complained heavily to the states on account of

their tolerating the author. He also wrote a book against Vorstius, who replied in the most respectful terms; but his enemy prevailed, and he was banished. He died in 1622. He published several books, both against the Roman catholics, and his protestant adversaries.

* VORTIGERN, a British chief, who, on the departure of the Romans in 445, was elected king of South Britain. He was a careless and luxurious prince, and being threatened by the Scots and Picts, applied to the Saxons for assistance. The Saxons landed anno 450, under the conduct of two brothers, Hengist and Horsa, and succeeded in the overthrow of the confederate army. Disagreements soon happened between the Saxons and the Britons, and wars ensued which ended in the ruin of the natives. Vortigern afterwards married Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, who, in consequence of the marriage, got possession of the whole provinces of Kent. Hengist took the king prisoner, and for his ransom obtained those provinces since called Essex, Suffex, and Middlesex. Thus the Saxons acquired power by degrees, and Vortigern retiring to a castle he had built in North Wales, was burnt there, A. D. 484.

Vos (Martin de), a celebrated painter, was born at Antwerp about 1534. He was excellent in every branch of the art, and his drawings have been highly esteemed. He died in 1604.

VOSSIUS (John Gerardus), a learned writer, was born near Heidelberg, in 1577. He began his studies at Dort, from whence he went to Leyden, and in 1598 was made master of arts, and doctor in philosophy. In 1614 he became director of the theological college, and afterwards professor of eloquence and chronology. Though he had made himself enemies abroad by some of his writings, particularly by his "History of the Pelagian Controversy," printed in 1628; he gained both honour and profit by them in England, and archbishop Laud obtained for him a prebend in the church of Canterbury, while he resided at Leyden. He accordingly came over to be installed, took a doctor of laws degree at Oxford, and then returned. In 1633 he accepted the professorship of history at Amsterdam, where he died in 1649. His works amount to 6 vols. folio.

VossiUS (Isaac), son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1618. He was educated by his father, and spent his life in close study. In 1670 he visited England, where Charles II. made him canon

U P T

of Windsor; he died in 1688. His library was purchased by the university of Leyden. His works are very numerous.

VOSSIUS (Dionysius), brother of the former, was born at Dort. He is distinguished for his skill in the learned languages, and for publishing "Maimonide de Idolatria, cum Latina versione & notis," and some notes upon Cæsar's Commentaries. He died in 1633.

VOSSIUS (Gerard), an eminent ecclesiastic of the church of Rome, was born in 1609. He published a commentary in Latin, upon "Cicero in Somnium Scipionis;" and also the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some pieces of John Chrysostom and Theodoret, with Latin versions and notes.

VOUET (Simon), a French painter, was born in 1582, and brought up under his father, Lawrence Vouet. He visited Venice, and settling at Rome, became so highly esteemed, that beside the favours he received from pope Urban VIII. he was chosen prince of the Roman academy of St. Luke. In 1627, Louis XIII. who had allowed him a pension while he was abroad, recalled him to work in his palaces; and his works ornamented the apartments of the Louvre, St. Germain's, and the Luxembourg; the galleries of cardinal Richieu, and other public places. He died in 1641.

VROON (Henry Cornelius), a Dutch painter, particularly admired for his sea-pieces, was born in 1566. The earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England, having defeated the Spanish armada, had ordered a tapestry, descriptive of the exploits attendant on that great event. Vroon was engaged to draw the designs, and came to England for that purpose. These celebrated works now adorn the walls of the house of lords.

UPTON (James) a learned divine, was born in Cheshire, in 1670, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to King's-college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards successively master of the school at Ilminster, and of that at Taunton, both in Somersetshire. He died in 1749. He published an edition of Aristotle's *de Arte Poetica*; Ascham's Schoolmaster, and other works.

UPTON (James), the son of the preceding, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and became prebend of Rochester, and rector of Riffington, in Gloucestershire. He died in 1766. He published an edition of Arian's *Epictetus*, with notes, 2 vols. 4to; an edition of Spenser's

U R S

Færie Queen; and *Observations on Shakespeare*.

URBAN I. pope, after Colixtus I. in 223. He was beheaded in the persecution of Alexander Severus, in 230.

* **URBAN II.** succeeded Victor III. in 1088. In his pontificate happened the great croisade. He died, in 1099.

URBAN III. chosen pope after Lucius III. in 1185. He had great contests with the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, and died in 1187.

URBAN IV. pope, succeeded Alexander IV. in 1261. He was a haughty and superstitious pontiff, and died in 1264.

URBAN V. pope, succeeded Innocent VI. in 1362. He removed the papal seat from Avignon to Rome, but died on a visit to the former place in 1370.

URBAN VI. pope, was elected in 1378. His severity was so great, that some of the cardinals afterwards chose Robert of Geneva to be pope, under the name of Clement VII. This occasioned great disturbances; and Urban persecuted his enemies with extreme violence. He died in 1389.

* **URBAN VIII.** succeeded Sixtus V. in 1590, and died 12 days after his election.

* **URBAN IX.** of Florence, (Massio Barberino), ascended the pontifical throne in 1623. He condemned the Janseuists, and died in 1644. He was an elegant scholar, and a man of genius, as appears from his Latin poems printed at Paris, in folio; and his Italian poems printed at Rome, in 1640, 12mo.

URCINUS (Anthony Codrus) a learned Italian, was born about 1446. His works, which were published after his death, consist of speeches, letters, and poems. From various misfortunes he is said to have been so disgusted with the world, that he retired into a wood, where he died in 1500.

URSINUS (Zachary), an eminent protestant divine, was born at Bresslaw, in Silisia, in 1534. In 1558 he became president of the academy at his native place, which appointment he filled with honour; but turning calvinist he withdrew to Zurich. His talents soon obtained him a professorship in the university of Heidelberg, which he left and went to Newstadt, to be professor of divinity in the school erected there by prince Casimir. He died in 1583.

URSUS (Nicholas Ramarus), a man of uncommon genius, was born at Hentfeld, in the dutchy of Holstein, about 1550. He was a swineherd, and did not, till he

he was 18 years of age, learn to read and write. He afterwards employed himself laboriously to the study of the learned languages, and acquired the Latin and the Greek. He also learned the French tongue, the mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy; and most of them without a master. Having left his native country, he obtained a livelihood by teaching a new system of astronomy, which was so like that of Tycho Brahe, that Tycho charged him with plagiarism, and a violent quarrel arose between them. He died about 1590.

USHER (James), archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, was born at Dublin, in 1580. He was admitted into the college of Dublin, in 1593. The study of history was one of his earliest pursuits, and before he was sixteen, he had made such a proficiency in chronology, that he had formed in Latin, an exact chronicle of the bible, up to the book of Kings, differing but little from the learned work he afterwards published under the title of "Annals." In 1600 he took his degree of M. A. and in 1601, though under canonical age, he was, on account of his great learning, ordained both deacon and

priest; and was soon after appointed to preach before the court. In 1607 he was made chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He was also chosen in the same year divinity professor in the university there. In 1612 he took his doctor of divinity's degree; and the next year published his work "De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione & Statu;" which was presented by archbishop Abbot to king James, by whom it was favourably received, and his subsequent conduct in Ireland, recommending him to that monarch, he was in 1620 promoted to the see of Meath, and in 1626 to the archbishopric of Armagh. In the great rebellion he retired to England; where he received the bishopric of Carlisle from Charles I. but never obtained any advantage from it. He died in 1655, and was magnificently buried by Cromwell, who, however, left the archbishop's executors to pay the expences. His learned works are universally known.

UTENHOVIUS (Charles), born at Ghent; he was an eminent critic, and author of poems in Greek and Latin, on several subjects. He died at Cologne in 1600.

W.

* **WADING** (Peter), was born at Waterford, in Ireland, in 1586, and joined the Jesuits at Tournay, in 1601. He became chancellor of the universities of Prague and of Gratz, in Styria. He lived many years in Bohemia, and died at Gratz in 1644, leaving several works in Latin, among others "Tractatus adversus hereticos;" and "Carmina Varia."

WADSWORTH (Thomas), was born in St. Saviour's, Southwark, and educated in Christ's college, Cambridge. At the restoration he was minister of Newington Butts, and by his Diary, printed at the end of his life, he appears to have been an exemplary pastor and good citizen.

WAGENSEIL (John Christopher), a learned German, was born at Nuremberg, in 1633. He travelled with the sons of the Count de Fraun, of Altorf, as tutor, through France, Spain, England, Holland, and several parts of Germany, contracting an intimacy with the learned wherever he went, receiving honours from the respective universities of those

countries. Louis XIV. shewed him great condescension, by which he was made doctor of laws at Orleans, in June 1665. He returned home, and was made professor of law and history in the university of Altorf, which professorship he changed eight years after, for that of the oriental tongues, and at the same time Adolphus John, Count Palatine of the Rhine, honoured him with the title of counsellor. Soon after this, being at Vienna, the emperor admitted him to a private conference. In 1697 the town of Nuremberg gave him marks of their esteem, by conferring on him the title of doctor of canon law, and committing the university library to his care. He wrote and published numerous works in French and in Latin, the first of which is to shew the spuriousness of the pretended fragment of Petronius. In another, printed in the first volume of the "Amazitates Literariz," he endeavours to prove the real existence of pope Joan, which has been so much questioned. He died in 1706.

WAGNER (John James), a physician of Switzerland, born in 1641, author of

"*Historia Naturalis Helvetiæ Curios;*" to which, as some say, our countryman Ray was indebted in the prosecution of his favourite science (botany). He died in 1695.

WAGSTAFFE (Thomas), a distinguished non-juror and writer of Warwickshire; born in 1645. He was educated in the Charter-house-school, and in 1600 admitted commoner of New Inn, Oxford; he obtained several preferments, but upon the revolution in 1688 he was deprived of them for refusing the oaths, which obliged him to practise physic, wearing his gown at the same time. February 23d, 1693, he was consecrated bishop by Lloyd, bishop of Norwich, Turner, bishop of Ely, and White, bishop of Peterborough, Henry, earl of Clarendon, being present during the ceremony. He was consecrated suffragan of Thetford, and died October 17, 1702, leaving behind him several works in defence of the constitution of the church and state, according to the non-juring system.

WAKE (Dr. William), an eminent English prelate, born 1657 in the county of Dorset. In 1672 he was admitted a member of Christ church, Oxford, where taking his degrees in arts, he was appointed preacher to the society of Gray's Inn. He distinguished himself in the dispute between the papists and the protestants. In 1689 he took the degree of D. D. and was appointed deputy clerk of the closet and chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary. The same year he was made canon of Christ church, and promoted to the deanry thereof; rector of St. James's, Westminster, in 1694; dean of Exeter in 1701; bishop of Lincoln in 1705; and archbishop of Canterbury in January 1715-16. He distinguished himself greatly at the end of the last century in the controversy respecting the convocation.—He died at Lambeth palace in 1737. Besides sermons, he published several pieces, particularly "an English Version of the Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers."

WAKE (sir Isaac), a political and miscellaneous writer, descended from an ancient family of that name, seated at Sancy forest in Northamptonshire. He entered Merton college, Oxford, and was made university orator in 1604. He was under secretary of state to sir Dudley Carleton, and was afterwards sent ambassador to Venice, Savoy, and France, in which last country he died in 1632.

WAKEFIELD (Robert), a native of the north of England, but of what country is not known for certainty. After studying some years at Oxford, he travelled abroad, and acquired great knowledge in the chief languages of Europe. In 1519 the emperor appointed him professor in the university of Louvain, and in 1530 Henry VIII. recommended him for Hebrew professor in the university of Oxford, and one of the canons of Christ's church college, which had just been founded by Cardinal Wolsey. He died at London in 1537.

WALDO, a merchant of Lyons in the latter part of the twelfth century, who publicly opposed the absurd doctrines of the Romish religion. His followers were called Waldenses, and being chased from Lyons, spread over Dauphiné and Provence. Philip II. destroyed several towns to stop their growth; but this conduct, instead of suppressing the Waldenses, spread them over all Europe. The articles of their faith differed very little from those of the protestants. The crusade against them consisted of 500,000 men, who wore their crosses on their breasts, to distinguish them from those who went to the holy land, and wore them on their shoulders.

WALKER (Robert), chief painter to Oliver Cromwell, whose portrait he painted more than once; he lived in Arundel-house. Mr. Walpole (since earl of Orford), in one of his anecdotes, says, one of the portraits was purchased by an agent of the grand duke of Tuscany for 500l. It being in the possession of a female relation of the protector, who did not care to part with it, she asked a price that she imagined would stop all further solicitation; but the agent having peremptory orders to purchase, paid down the money, and took the picture.

WALKER (Samuel), an English divine; born at Exeter, December 16th, 1714; he took his degrees at Exeter college, and travelled with the son of lord Rolle, as preceptor. He published a book of Sermons, in 2 vols. 8vo. He died at Truro in Cornwall, where he had a charge till the time of his death.

WALKER (George), a minister of the church in Ireland, born in Tyrone, famous for his gallant defence of Londonderry in 1689, against the forces of James II. till it was relieved from England, for which king William III. rewarded him handsomely; he was, however, slain by the side of that monarch, while fighting the battle of the Boyne.

WALKER (Obadiah), a native of Yorkshire, and educated in University-college, Oxford, of which he rose to be master, but was rejected at the revolution, for his superstitious attachment to the roman catholic religion, which he had embraced with the view of court favour. The great Dr. Radcliffe, who had been his pupil, received him into his house, where he died in 1698, and was buried in St. Pancras church-yard; he wrote "The Life of Christ," a small tract.

WALL (Dr. Martin), a learned physician, born at Powick in Worcestershire, in 1708. From the grammar-school at Worcester he was elected scholar of Worcester-college, Oxford, in 1726. He was also elected fellow of Merton-college; soon after which he took the degree of B. M. and removed to Worcester, where he practised physic. In 1759 he took the degree of M. D. and died at Bath, June 27, 1776. He wrote "A Treatise on the virtues of Malvern Waters;" with several other medical tracts; he had a great taste for painting.

WALLACE (Sir William), a famous champion of Scotland in the reign of Baliol, when that kingdom was over-run by the English; he had been obliged to abscond for having slain an English nobleman, but returning with a number of zealous followers, was proclaimed regent, or viceroy for Baliol, and made a prodigious slaughter and numerous conquests among the English; he made an inroad into England, and returned laden with spoils, insomuch that he excited the envy of the nobility, who gave out that he had designs upon the Scottish crown. King Edward, in conjunction with many of those Scots who were in enmity to Wallace, gave him battle and defeated him; whereupon he dismissed the remnant of his army, laid aside the title of general, but still infested the English with small parties. He was, however, at length betrayed into the hands of the English, and inhumanly executed by Edward's order, and his limbs hung up in the most conspicuous places of London and Scotland.

WALLER (Edmund), born at Coles-hill, in the parish of Agmondesham, the 3d of March, 1605; the nephew of the great Hampden; was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and chosen into the last parliament of king James I. as burgess for Agmondesham; although he had written two poems in compliment to majesty, yet he opposed the court in this as he did in the long parliament; but in 1643, be-

ing engaged in the design for reducing the city of London, and the tower, for the service of the king, he was imprisoned, and condemned with others to be hanged; but released, after a year's imprisonment, and paying a fine of 10,000l. He then went abroad, and when he returned became particularly intimate with Oliver Cromwell, upon whom he wrote a panegyric in 1654, as he did a poem on his death in 1658, against which a severe answer came out. He was, however, treated with great respect by Charles II. at the restoration, and afterwards sat in several parliaments. This poet, so inconstant in his principles, died in 1687, and was interred in Beaconsfield church-yard, where a monument is erected to his memory.

WALLIS (John), born Nov. 23, 1616, at Ashford, in Kent, and educated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Queen's college. He applied himself studiously to mathematics, and published a work, called, "*Truth tried*"; or, Animadversions on Lord Brooke's Treatise, called, "*The Nature of Truth*." He was chosen to succeed Dr. Peter Turner as Savilian Professor of Geometry in Oxford; and published in that city a "*Grammar of the English Tongue in Latin*." In 1655 he commenced a controversy with Mr. Hobbes, which lasted a great while. In 1657 he published his mathematical works. Upon the death of Dr. Langbaine, he was chosen custos archivorum of the university. He passed through the period of civil contest; and upon the restoration was confirmed in his places, and admitted one of the king's chaplains in ordinary. He continued a steady conformist till his death; he was one of the first members of the Royal Society. He died in 1703.

WALPOLE (Sir Robert), afterwards earl of Orford, was born at Houghton in Norfolk, in 1674. In 1700 he was chosen member of parliament for King's Lynn, which he represented in several succeeding parliaments. In 1705 he was made secretary at war, and in 1709 treasurer of the navy. Upon the change of ministry, he was removed from all his places; and in 1711 the commons voted him guilty of notorious corruptions in his office of secretary at war, and resolved that he should be committed to the Tower, and expelled the house. The whigs however espoused his cause, and by their influence had him re-chosen for the borough of Lynn. The house declared his election void; but his constituents and

friends persisted in their choice, and he sat in the next parliament. He was appointed paymaster-general of the forces, and a privy-counsellor, on the accession of George I. but in two years after he resigned, and opposed the ministry; and in two years was again made paymaster. Soon after this he rose to a power no minister had ever attained, holding the united offices of chancellor of the exchequer and first lord of the treasury. From his conduct in these situations, he has been called the father of corruption; and is said to have boasted that he knew every man's price. He was either mistaken in his assertion, or he had not the means of purchasing, as it appeared soon after; for in 1742 the opposition prevailed over him, and he was compelled to resign all his places. To screen him from all further resentment of the commons, he was created earl of Orford, and gratified with a pension of 4000*l.* a-year. He lived, however, but little more than two years to enjoy these honours, for he died in 1745. He wrote several political pamphlets in the early part of his life. In the latter part of it he had too many venial pens at his command to need the use of his own.

WALPOLE (Horace), third and youngest son of the preceding, by his lady, the daughter of John Shorter, esq. after whose death he married Mary Skerrot, who bore him an only daughter, lady Mary, still living, (now lady Mary Churchill). Mr. Walpole was sent to Eton school at the age of 14, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Gray, the poet. They both went to Cambridge together in the year 1734.—Mr. Walpole was of king's college: on the founder of which, viz. Henry VI. he wrote those verses which, as a first production, might well be deemed no unfavourable preface of future talent.—They are dated February, 1738. In the same year, having just attained to majority, he was appointed inspector-general of exports and imports, a place which he exchanged for the sinecure office of usher of the exchequer, worth near three thousand pounds a-year; and as his father was still in the meridian of power, other favours were successively conferred on him, so as to make his annual income above four thousand pounds. The next year he set out on a tour to France and Italy, accompanied by Gray, his hitherto inseparable friend. They, however, fell out at Reggio, on their return home in 1741. At the end of the same year, Mr.

Walpole took a seat in the house of commons, for the borough of Callington, in Cornwall; and in March 1742 made an animated speech in defence of his father's conduct, a committee of secrecy being moved for in order to enquire into it.—He appears to have entertained no flattering opinion of his own abilities as an orator, as, although he was chosen for Castle Rising in 1747, and for King's-Lynn in 1754, and again in 1761, he was never known in all that time to do more than give his silent vote. The close of this last parliament put an end to his political career; and on this occasion the letter he wrote to the mayor of Lynn contained a passage which will not be forgotten while any one lives who knew his father, as well as himself. In offering the reason which made him decline to be a candidate again, he says, "an expensive contest may be expected from ministerial corruption;" and adds, "which must end in the ruin of the constitution and the country." But though his political occupation ended here, his political opinions were asked and given freely throughout his life. These were most frequently exercised upon the French revolution, which he condemned throughout. He professed at all times a hatred to democracy; and the decree for the abolition of nobility taking place at the moment of his accession to a peerage, could not fail to encrease his enmity to it. A few years before he retired from parliament, he fitted up a tenement at Strawberry-hill, near Twickenham, in a gothic stile, where he opened a printing-press; the first works from which were the two majestic Odes of the British Pindar, with whom he had renewed his acquaintance and friendship. His Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors was among the other productions of his private press, a catalogue of which has been printed in the Appendix to the *Walpoliana*. Mr. Walpole's poetry (as may be observed in his fugitive pieces) has little to recommend it, but elegant turns of expression. His *Castle of Otranto* has been considered as a proof that he possessed one of the qualifications of both painter and poet. It is a romance which paints the fancy of Salvator Rosa. In treating on antiquarian subjects, Mr. Walpole was greatly deficient as to accuracy, the proofs of which are to be found in his "Historic Doubts concerning Richard III." Mr. Walpole is to be admired principally for his ease and elegance of language, with now and then striking and sublime ex-

W A L

pressions. He appears to most advantage in the epistolary dress, as his "Letters" evince: "The Mysterious Mother," and "The Anecdotes of Painting in England," are esteemed as his chief works; though the latter is not exempt from chronological errors. In 1770 he produced his Essay on Modern Gardening; and this is the last employment his pen intended for the press. Mr. Walpole has been blamed by many for the unhappy fate of Chatterton, the poet. His friends, however, fully defend his conduct; while those of both agree, that an artist of any kind, following Mr. Walpole as a patron, must certainly have lost his way. Upon the death of his nephew, the earl of Orford, in 1791, Mr. Walpole, then in the 74th year of his age, succeeded to the title, which, at his death on the 2d of March, 1797, became extinct; the estate of Houghton thereby devolving to the present earl Cholmondeley.

WALSH (William), a critic and poet, born at Abberley in Worcestershire, about the year 1666. He was a gentleman commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, but he never took a degree in that university. He was appointed gentleman of the horse under queen Anne, and had the satisfaction of enjoying Mr. Pope's good opinion and friendship, who celebrated him in his Essay on Criticism. His works are ranked among those of the minor poets, and were first printed in a collection in 1749. He died in the year 1708.

WALSINGHAM (Thomas), a benedictine monk of St. Alban's, and an English historian in the 15th century.—His works are "Historia brevis," and "Hypodigma Neutrizæ."

WALSINGHAM (sir Francis), a great statesman, born at Chislehurst in Kent. He entered Queen's college, Cambridge, but completed his education abroad.—He went ambassador twice into France, and upon his return home the last time in 1573, was made secretary of state. He entered deeply into the science of politics, employing numerous agents abroad, and as many spies at home. His negotiations and dispatches during his embassies were collected by sir Dudley Digges, and published in folio, with the title, "The Complete Ambassador; or, Two Treatises of the intended Marriage of Queen Elizabeth, of glorious Memory; comprised in Letters of Negotiation of Sir Francis Walsingham, her Resident in France. Together with the Answers of the Lord Burleigh, the Earl of Leicester,

W A N

Sir Thomas Smith, and others. Wherein, as in a clear Mirrour, may be seen the Faces of the Two Courts of England and France, as they then stood; with many remarkable Passages of State, not at all mentioned in any History."—These papers shew him to have been consummately skilled in his profession.

WALTON (Brian), bishop of Chester, born at Cleaveland, in the north riding of Yorkshire, in 1600. He was greatly esteemed for his learning, and gained great reputation by his edition of the Polyglot Bible, with his Prologomena annexed to it. Mr. Edmund Castell, afterwards professor of Arabic at Cambridge, assisted him in this great work, as did several others also. The Prologomena and Appendix were attacked in 1659 by Dr. John Owen, in "Considerations," &c.; and this work was answered the same year by Dr. Walton, in a piece, entitled, "The Considerator considered." After the restoration, Dr. Walton presented the Polyglot Bible to Charles II. who appointed him chaplain in ordinary, and soon after promoted him to the bishopric of Chester; but he died in two months after, viz. Nov. 29, 1661, at his house in Aldersgate-street.

WALTON (Isaac), or, as he wrote it, (Izaak), was a native of Stafford, and a citizen of London. He acquired a competent fortune by trade, carried on in a shop only seven feet and a half long, and five wide, situate in the Royal Burse (as it was then called) in Cornhill, built by sir Thomas Gresham. But he is better known as "the common father of all anglers;" the practice and skill of angling with a line and rod being unknown in print, till he wrote his "Complete Angler; or, Contemplative Man's Recreation." The river Lea was the place of his amusement and experience, and Walton's authority in matters respecting fish and fishing became unquestionable.—At an advanced period in life, he wrote the lives of several divines; he was in his eighty-third year when he undertook that of bishop Sanderlon; the work is nevertheless far from being deficient in any of those excellencies that distinguish the former lives. Dr. Samuel Johnson praises it, for the nervous sentiments and pious simplicity it contains. He died the 15th December, 1683, as Wood says, at Winchester, in the great frost, where he lies buried.

WANLEY (Nathaniel), was a member of Trinity-college in 1653, and a few years after, vicar of Trinity church, Co.

ventry. He is chiefly known by his compilation entitled "The Wonders of the Little World."

WANLEY (Humphrey), son of the preceding, was born on the 21st March, 1671-2. He was sent to St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, by Dr. Lloyd. He acquired an uncommon faculty of distinguishing the dates of MSS. having been employed by his father in copying various hands. By the interest of his friend Mr. Nelson, he was made secretary to the society for propagating Christian knowledge, and soon after employed in arranging the valuable collections of the earl of Oxford, to whom he was librarian. Having travelled over the kingdom at the desire of Dr. Hickes, in search of Anglo-Saxon MSS. he drew up a catalogue of them in his "Thesaurus." He ended a studious life, July 9th, 1726.

WANSLEB (John Michael), a learned German, was born at Erfurt, in Thuringia, in 1635. Job Ludolf, professor at Königsberg, taught him the oriental tongues, and among others, the Ethiopic, and then sent him at his own expence into England, to have his "Ethiopic Dictionary" printed, which came out in 1661; but Ludolf complained of the many false and ridiculous things Wansleb had put into it. Our author, however, assisted Dr. Edmund Castell in his "Lexicon Heptaglotton," and gained great credit by what he did in that laborious undertaking. Ernest, the duke of Saxe Gotha, employed him to go to Ethiopia, with a view to establish a correspondence between the protestants and Abyssinians, on the ground of religion. He went as far as Cairo, and thence sent the duke reasons for not proceeding further, which displeased his employer. In 1670 he was introduced to the French minister Colbert, who commissioned him to return to the East, and purchase manuscripts and medals for the king's use. During two years residence in Egypt, he sent to France 334 MSS. Arabic, Turkish, and Persian; but the Mahometans growing jealous of this commerce, Wansleb removed to Constantinople. Thence he promised to go in search of MSS. to Mount Athos; but afterwards excused himself, on pretence that Leo Allatius had fetched away the best for the use of the Vatican. He was recalled by Colbert, who was as much displeased with him as the duke of Saxe Gotha. Indeed, the irregularity of his life and manners might be easily supposed to lose him those talents he had acquired. He died

in 1679, and left, among his other publications, which related to his various travels, "Relazione dello stato presente dell'Egitto," 1671. 12mo.

WARBURTON (William), an English prelate of extraordinary abilities, born at Newark-upon-Trent, in 1691. His family originally came from the county of Chester; his grandfather being the first who settled at Newark, where he practised the law, and was coroner of the county of Nottingham. The bishop received the early part of his education under Mr. Weston, then master of Okeham-school, in Rutlandshire, and being intended for the same profession, as his grandfather and father, he was placed clerk to an attorney, with whom he remained till he was admitted into one of the courts at Westminster. The business he met with in his native place, was not sufficient to encourage him to devote the rest of his life to it. An ingenious writer has suggested, that he was for some time usher to a school. Every body allowed that he possessed more learning than was necessary for a practising attorney; and indeed it is highly probable that his preference to literature might stand in the way of his making connexions to promote that business. His first work consisting of Translations from some of the Roman poets, he dedicated to his patron, sir Robert Sutton, and it appears to have laid the foundation for his first ecclesiastical preferment. About Christmas 1726 he came to London, and while here was introduced to Theobald, Concanen, and others of Mr. Pope's enemies, with whose conversation he was extremely pleased. To the former of these he communicated some notes on Shakespeare, which afterwards appeared in that critic's edition of our great dramatic poet. In 1727 his second work was published, entitled, "A Critical and Philosophical Enquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, as related by Historians;" and at this time he had taken orders. The next year he was on the king's list of masters of arts, created at Cambridge on his majesty's visit to that university, and soon after had the living of Burnt Broughton, in the diocese of Lincoln, conferred on him by sir Robert Sutton; and there he planned, and in great part executed, some of his most important works. It was, however, in the year 1736, that he might be said to appear in the great world by a famous publication, under the title of "The Alliance between Church and State; or, the Necessity of an established

Religion, and a Test-Law, demonstrated from the Essence and End of Civil Society, upon the fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations."—Many of his publications were so forcibly attacked, particularly his most celebrated work, entitled, "The Divine Legation of Moses," 3 vols. 8vo. that he was under the necessity of writing a vindication. While chaplain to the prince, he wrote a Vindication of Pope's Essay on Man; and in consequence of this a firm friendship was established between that gentleman and himself. Mr. Pope introduced him to Ralph Allen, esq. of Prior-Park, whose niece he married. The poet left him half of his library, and the property of his works. In 1746 he was called by the society of Lincoln's-Inn to be their preacher. He was afterwards made dean of Bristol, and at length bishop of Gloucester. He died in 1779, having survived his intellectual faculties. A complete edition of his works has been published by bishop Hurd, in 6 vols. 4to.

WARD (Samuel, D. D.) an eminent divine, master of Sidney college, Cambridge. He went with bishop Carlton, dean Hall, and doctor Davenant, to the synod of Dort. The rough treatment he met with by imprisonment and ill usage in the great rebellion, occasioned his death in 1643.

WARD (Seth), a learned prelate, born at Buntingford in Hertfordshire, in 1617, and educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. He suffered by the civil war, but after the restoration obtained the bishopric of Exeter. He was made chancellor of the order of the garter, being the first protestant divine who enjoyed that honour, which he procured to be annexed to the see of Salisbury. Dr. Ward survived his reasoning faculties, though he lived to the revolution without knowing anything of the matter. He wrote several Treatises on Mathematics and Astronomy, in Latin.

WARD (Dr. John), born at London in 1679. In 1720 he was chosen professor of rhetoric in Gresham college; in 1723 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1752 one of the vice-presidents, in which office he continued till his death. He was elected one of the trustees of the British Museum in 1753, and died at Gresham college in 1758.—He wrote the "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, and Lectures on Oratory," 2 vols.

WARD (Edward), a self-educated person, and an imitator of the famous Butler. He wrote "Reformation," a burlesque poem; but he is better known by his "London Spy." He rendered "Don Quixote" into Hudibrastic verse. The time of his death is uncertain.

WARE (Sir James), born at Dublin in 1604. His father, Sir James, was auditor-general of Ireland, and was succeeded by the son in that office in 1632. In the civil war he was forced to retire to France, but at the restoration he was re-instated in his office; he died at Dublin in 1666. He wrote the History of Ireland in folio.

WARGENTIN (Peter), a Swedish mathematician, was born in 1717. In this country he is best known from his tables for computing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. He died at the Observatory at Stockholm in 1783.

WARHAM (William), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in Hampshire, bred at Winchester, and at New college, Oxford. He was made master of the rolls by Henry VII. and sent ambassador to Philip, duke of Burgundy. At his return he was made bishop of London, and soon after lord-chancellor of England, which office he executed several years after his translation to the province of Canterbury. He died in 1532.

* WARING (Edward, M.D.) Lucasian professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge. He was the son of a wealthy farmer of the Old Heath, near Shrewsbury. After receiving the early part of his education at Shrewsbury, he was admitted of Magdalen college in March 1753. At Cambridge he was soon distinguished for his superior skill in the abstruse branches of the mathematics. He became senior wrangler, and took his bachelor's degree in 1757. The Lucasian professorship becoming vacant before he had attained his master's degree, and being unquestionably the best qualified person in the university, the defect was supplied by royal mandate, and he took possession of the chair, which had been filled by Newton, in 1766. In 1769 he published his *Miscellanea Analytica*, a work which excited the admiration of mathematicians in every part of Europe, and which procured to its author many marks of distinction. In 1767 he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic; but the retired manners of a student were a bar to success in this profession.—His life passed on, marked only by his profound mathematical papers in the

Philosophical Transactions, or by his publication of some new Tract on the most abstruse branches of Algebra and Geometry. After taking his doctor's degree, he settled for some years at St. Ives, but afterwards removed to his own estate at Plaisley, near Shrewsbury, between which place and the university he resided till his death in 1768. His works, which for ages will remain a monument to his memory, are the *Miscellanea Analytica*, the *Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum*, published in 1772, and his *Meditationes Analyticae*, published in 1776. Some other particulars respecting him, and a curious letter of his, will be found in the *Monthly Magazine*, No. 44 and No. 45.

WARNER (Ferdinando), LL. D. rector of St. Michael, Queenhithe, London, and of Barnes in Surry; was a celebrated preacher. He wrote an *Ecclesiastical History of England to the 18th century*, as also "*Memoirs of the Life of Sir Thomas More*," with a variety of other works. His last publication was a *Treatise on the Gout*, from his own experience. He died of that disorder in 1768.

* **WARNER** (John, D. D.) son of Dr. Ferdinando Warner. After receiving a classical education, he was sent to Lisbon, and designed for commerce; but having a taste for literature, he was afterwards sent to Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1758, his master's in 1761, and that of doctor of divinity in 1773. Between the years 1760 and 1771 he distinguished himself as a most eloquent and popular preacher at his own chapel in Long Acre. In 1771 he was presented successively to the livings of Hockliffe and Chalton in Bedfordshire, and to that of Stourton, in Wiltshire. About the time of the commencement of the French revolution, he accompanied to Paris the British ambassador, earl Gower, as his chaplain, and witnessed the principal occurrences of that awful period. On his return to England, he was distinguished among the opponents of the war and of the ministry till his death, which happened in January 1800. He was a most amiable and benevolent man, and was the translator of the *Life of Friar Gerund*, and the author of a work, entitled *Metron-ariston*, which has excited considerable notice in the learned world.

WARNER (Richard), author of a tract called "*Plantæ Woodfordiensis*," 8vo. and of "*A Letter to Garrick*," concerning a Glossary to the Plays of Shakespeare. He had prepared a new edition

of that great author, but Mr. Stevens's advertisement superseded his design. He died in 1775, bequeathing his valuable books to Wadham college, Oxford, where he had received his education.

WARTON (Thomas), poet-laureat, born in 1728. He received the first part of his education at Winchester, and then went to Trinity-college, Oxford. In 1745 he published five pastoral eclogues, in which he beautifully describes the miseries of war, to which the shepherds of Germany were exposed. But his "*Triumph of Isis*," in answer to Mr. Mason's "*Isis*," chiefly exalted his reputation. In 1751 he succeeded to a fellowship of his college, and in 1756 he was elected professor of poetry, which office he held for the usual term of ten years. In 1771 he was presented to the living of Kiddington in Oxfordshire. His history of English Poetry, the first volume of which appeared in 1774, evinces a singular combination of extraordinary talents and attainments. In 1785, upon the death of Mr. Whitehead, the appointment of poet-laureat was conferred on him, and at the same time he was elected Camden professor of ancient history. His last publication consisted of *Notes on Milton's smaller Poems*. He died rather suddenly in his college in May 1790.

WARWICK (Sir Philip), was born in 1608, in Westminster, and educated at Eton; he travelled into France, and staid some time at Geneva to study under Diodati. On his return to England he was made secretary to lord treasurer Juxon, and a clerk of the signet. In 1646 he was appointed one of the king's commissioners to treat with parliament for the surrender of Oxford, and was afterwards made secretary to his majesty. On the restoration he was returned to parliament for Westminster, and about the same time knighted, and was employed by earl Southampton; he died in 1682. He wrote the "*Memoirs of Charles the First*, with a continuation to the Restoration," 8vo.

* **WASHINGTON** (George), one of the founders of the American republic, and the first president of the federal government. This great man, one of the few who have been great without being criminal, was born on the 11th of February, 1732, in the parish of Washington, in Virginia. He was descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, of which a branch had established itself in Virginia, about the middle of the last century; he

was educated at his father's house under a private tutor, and before he was 20, was appointed major in the colonial militia. In the unfortunate expedition under Braddock he served as a volunteer, and was of great service in securing and conducting the subsequent retreat; he afterwards acted a distinguished part against the French, upon the Ohio, but in 1758 was obliged by ill health to resign his military command; he afterwards married, and lived a retired and tranquil life at his seat at Mount Vernon, until the assemblage of the congress, on the 26th of October, 1774, of which famous assembly he was a member. In June, 1775, he took the command of the American army before Boston, and continued in the chief command of all the American forces during the remainder of that unfortunate contest. It cannot be doubted that it was the prudence, the policy, and the genius of Washington, which retrieved the affairs of America, and which finally established its independence. After the conclusion of the war in 1783, he was chosen president of the convention of delegates, and on the 30th of April, 1789, was inaugurated president of the United States of North America, under the new constitution which had been framed by the preceding convention. Unsought elevation, and cheerful retreat, were peculiar to the history of this extraordinary man; he at all times courted privacy, and only *submitted* to exercise authority as a public duty; agreeably to this elevation of soul, and on the 17th of September, 1796, a time when he judged that the state of the concerns of his country no longer required his superintendence, he signified in his famous address, his intentions no longer to become a candidate for the office of president. From the expiration of this office, in March, 1797, he enjoyed his beloved retreat until his death, which happened after two days illness, on the 14th of December, 1799. This truly great man seemed to have been expressly formed by Providence for the mighty work of establishing the independence of a great people. In his character were renewed and united all the qualities most admired in the noblest names of antiquity. Timoleon, Camillus, and Fabius, did not surpass him in fortitude, prudence, disinterestedness, and integrity. No one ever more effectually united decisive firmness with that lenity which flows from true benevolence; nor ever passed through the ordeal of power and influence more free from

the suspicion of selfish and ambitious designs. His fame, glory, reputation, were subordinate considerations to the successful performance of the high task assigned him; and he could without impatience wait for that reward of public applause and gratitude, which was all he desired for services beyond the power of estimate.

* WASSER (Anna), a paintress, was born at Zurich in 1679. She at first painted in oil, but afterwards applied to miniature, in which style she attained great excellence. She died in 1713.

WATERLAND (Dr. Daniel), a learned divine, was born at Wafely, in Lincolnshire, in 1683; his school education was at Lincoln, his academical at Magdalen-college, Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1713 he became master of his college, obtained the rectory of Ellingham, in Norfolk, and soon after was appointed chaplain in ordinary to George I. In 1727 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and the king conferred on him a canonry of Windfor; he died in 1740, and was interred in the collegiate church of Windfor. Dr. Waterland was one of the greatest ornaments the church ever had. He opposed Dr. Clarke on the Trinity with singular strength of argument and extent of learning; his sermons are also valuable.

WATERLOO (Anthony), a landscape painter, was born at Utrecht, but when, does not appear; his pictures are admirably executed, and sell at very high prices.

WATSON (John), was born at Prestbury, in Cheshire, in 1724, and educated at Brazen Nose college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1746. In 1769 he was preferred to the rectory of Stockport, in Cheshire, worth 1500l. a year. He died in 1783. Mr. Watson published a history of Halifax, 4to. 1775.

WATSON (James), a Scotch printer, was born at Aberdeen, and is distinguished for having printed some learned works on elegant types, in conjunction with a Mr. Freebairn, with whom he obtained a patent from queen Anne. A handsome bible in crown 8vo. in 1722, and another in 4to. are amongst the number; he died at Edinburgh in 1728.

WATSON (Thomas, A. M.), a non-conformist divine, who was bred at Emmanuel-college, Cambridge, and obtained the living of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, from whence he was ejected in 1662, and died in 1673; his works were all prac-

tical, but the most distinguished of them is "A Body of Divinity."

WATSON (David, A. M.), a Scotch critic, was born in 1710, and educated at St. Andrew's, where he took his degrees, and was appointed professor of philosophy. When the college of St. Leonard was united with that of St. Salvador in 1747, he came to London, and completed his translation of Horace, which is in great esteem; he however fell into poverty through a dissipated life, and died in great want, in 1756.

WATSON (John), an English bishop, was born at Rengworth, in Worcester-shire. He was made master of the hospital of St. Cross, in 1559, and was consecrated bishop of Winchester, in 1580. He was the author of a tragedy written in Latin, called Absalom.

* WATSON (Henry), an eminent surgeon, was born in London in 1702, and was placed apprentice to a member of the Barber-surgeons' company; after which he attended the hospitals. He became celebrated as an anatomist, and a teacher of anatomy; and in 1761 was elected surgeon to Westminster hospital. He died in 1793. Mr. Watson wrote an account of the Absorben's of the Urinary Bladder, and some papers on the transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a member.

WATTEAU (Anthony), a Dutch painter, was born in 1684. After visiting Rome he came to England, where he spent some time, but his health declining, he returned to his native country in hopes of restoring it. In this he failed, and died in the flower of his age in 1721. Watteau excelled in conversation pieces.

WATTS (Dr. Isaac) a famous divine, was born at Southampton in 1674. He received his education under Mr. Rowe, who kept an excellent seminary in London, and to whom his grateful pupil inscribed an ode, which was inserted in his *Horæ Lyricæ*. In 1696 he went to reside with Sir John Hartop as tutor to his son, in which situation he continued four years. He afterwards entered into the family of Sir Thomas Abney, and became pastor of the congregation in Berry-street, St. Mary Axe. In 1728 he received the degree of D. D. from the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. He died in 1741. Dr. Watts was a pious and amiable man; utterly free from all bigotry and sectarian pride. His talents were highly respectable, and he employed them in the most useful way. All his writings

tend to cultivate knowledge and religion. As a poet he stands in the middling way. His psalms and hymns are standards among the dissenters of the old stamp. His treatise on Logic has been long used in the most distinguished seminaries; and a more serviceable book can hardly be put into the hands of a young man, than his treatise on the Improvement of the Mind. His works amount to six vols. 4to.

WEAVER (John), the restorer of pantomimes after the ancient manner. He was a celebrated dancing master, but differed from most of his profession, having written several dramatic pantomimes, such as "The Loves of Mars and Venus," 1717; "Orpheus and Eurydice," 1718; and "Perseus and Andromeda," 1728. In addition to those he wrote "A History of the Mimes and Pantomimes of the Ancients," "The Art of Dancing, with a Treatise on Action and Gesture."

WEBB (Philip Carteret), an eminent antiquary, was born in 1700, and bred to the law. In 1751 he was employed in obtaining the charter of incorporation for the society of antiquaries. He was chosen member for Haslemere in 1754, and again in 1761. He became solicitor to the treasury, in which office he continued till June, 1765. He died in 1770. Mr. Webb wrote a number of small tracts, chiefly on legal subjects, or on topics of a temporary nature.

WEBB (Benjamin), an English penman, was the son of a shoemaker in London, and born in 1725. He had a great taste for fine writing, which occasioned him to be frequently employed in writing copies of honorary freedoms, bestowed by the city of London upon eminent persons; particularly that presented to his Danish majesty in 1768. His works consist principally of tables of calculations. He died in 1774.

WEBSTER (William), an eminent writing master and accountant, who kept a school in Castle-street, Leicester fields. He wrote "A Compendious Course of Mathematics," 3 vols. 8vo. as also a small work on "Book-keeping." He died in 1744, aged 60 years.

WECHER (Christopher), a celebrated printer in Paris, who began to print Greek authors in 1530. His editions were so extremely correct, that not above two faults were sometimes found in a folio volume; the reason of which was that he had Sylburgius for the corrector of his press. He died about 1572.

WECHER (Andrew), an eminent printer, was son of the preceding. Being

a protestant he fled from Paris to Frankfort, after the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day. He printed many valuable works at Basil, and a catalogue of those which came from his press, and that of his father, was printed at Frankfort in 1590, in 8vo. They were supposed to have the greatest part of Henry Stephens's types.

WEEVER (John), born at Lancaster, and educated at Cambridge. He was author of a work published under the title of "Funeral Monuments," folio, and died about 1632.

WELLES (Samuel), a learned divine, born at Oxford in 1614, and educated at Magdalen college. He was author of a small work, called "A Spiritual Remembrancer," and died rector of Banbury.

WELLS (Edmund), professor of Greek at Oxford; best known by an edition of the works of Xenophon, in 5 vols. 8vo. He died about 1730.

WELSTED (Leonard), was born in 1689, and educated at Westminster-school, where he wrote "Apple Pye," a poem, falsely attributed to Dr. King. Mr. Welsted obtained a place in the office of ordnance, through the interest of the earl of Clare, to whom, in 1715, he addressed a poem, on his being created duke of Newcastle; and in 1724 a volume of "Epistles, Odes, &c. with a translation of Longinus on the Sublime." He was author of many other poetical works, some of them against Mr. Pope, particularly one under the title of "The Trimvirate; or, a Letter in verse from Palemon to Celia, from Bath;" Pope in return has noticed him in his "Dunciad." Mr. Welsted was author of a comedy, called "The Dissembled Wanton; or, My Son get Money." He died in 1747.

WELLWOOD (Thomas), an eminent physician, was born near Edinburgh in 1652, and educated at Glasgow. His father went to Holland in 1679, in consequence of a suspicion of his being accessory to the murder of archbishop Sharpe. He accompanied king William to England at the Revolution, and being appointed one of the king's physicians for Scotland, settled at Edinburgh, where he acquired a considerable fortune. He was author of "Memoirs of England from 1588 to 1688," and died at Edinburgh in 1716.

WELLWOOD (James A. M.), a native of Perth, where he died, aged 32, in 1680; he was the author of "Immanuel's Land," and of various tracts.

* WENCESLAS, emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, was the son of Charles IV. whom he succeeded in 1378. He was a furious madman, and the Bohemians shut him up in prison, from whence he contrived to make his escape; but was afterwards taken and imprisoned again, but got out once more, and took ample vengeance on his enemies. At length he was forced to renounce the imperial sceptre, and died in 1419.

WENI WORTH (Thomas, earl of Stratford), a famous statesman, was born of a distinguished family in Yorkshire, and at the beginning of the reign of Charles I. shewed himself a zealous opponent of the court measures. He soon afterwards, however, quitted the patriotic party, on being created earl of Stratford, and made lord lieutenant of Yorkshire. He was next appointed lord deputy of Ireland, where his conduct gave great dissatisfaction to the nobility. On his return to England he was impeached and found guilty, by that violent party whom he had forsaken, and who followed him with relentless fury. Charles I. would not for a long time sign the warrant for his execution; but at length was overpersuaded, and the noble earl suffered on the scaffold on Tower hill, in 1641.

* WENTWORTH (William), marquis of Rockingham, a distinguished English statesman, was born in Yorkshire. He became the leader of the whig party early in the present reign, and was twice at the head of administration. After a long opposition to Lord North he succeeded in driving him from his post in 1782, and his party, with that of lord Shelburne, got into power. The marquis became first lord of the treasury, but dying the same year, the whole juncto fell to pieces, and have never been able to recover their footing since.

* WERF (Adrian Vander), a Dutch painter, was born in 1659; he painted historical subjects in small, which he finished in an exquisite manner. He died in 1727; his brother Peter was a tolerable painter, and died in 1718.

WESLEY (Samuel) an English divine, was born in Dorsetshire, and educated at Oxford; he obtained the rectory of South Ormesby, in Lincolnshire, and afterwards that of Epworth, in the same county; he was the author of "The Life of Christ, an Heroic Poem," "A History of the Old and New Testament, in Verse," and a work in Latin on the book of Job; he died in 1725, and left a very numerous family of children.

W E S

WESLEY (Samuel), son of the preceding, was scholar, and nearly 20 years usher, of Westminster-school, whence he was elected to Christ-church, Oxford; he afterwards was head master of Tiverton-school, where he died in 1739; he was author of some excellent poetical pieces, viz. "The Battle of the Sexes," "The Prisons Opened," and of several humorous tales, published in 1 vol. 1736.

WESLEY (John), brother of the former, was born at Epworth in 1703. At an early age he was sent to the Charter-house, and in 1716 elected to Christ-church, Oxford. In 1726 he was chosen fellow of Lincoln-college, where he continued till 1735, when the first methodist society was instituted, of which he is the acknowledged founder. In the same year he embarked for Georgia, to preach to the Indians, and continued in America till 1738, when he returned to England. His society continued to flourish and increase to the end of his long and laborious life. He died in 1791, greatly lamented, especially by the followers of his religious opinions; he was an accomplished scholar, an eloquent preacher, and a truly virtuous man. In his public character he was diligent, exact, and indefatigable; in private life he was particularly amiable, in conversation sprightly and impressive. His works amount to 32 volumes.

WESLEY (Charles), younger brother of the preceding, was born at Epworth in 1708; he was educated at Westminster-school, from whence, in 1726, he was elected to Christ-church, Oxford; where he pursued his studies with great diligence, and proceeded M. A. In 1735 he accompanied his brother to Georgia. After labouring assiduously in America, and undergoing many difficulties, he returned to England in 1736. He continued to preach with unremitting exertion among the methodists till the time of his death, which happened in 1788. He was an industrious and popular minister; of a character like that of his brother, strongly marked with piety, disinterestedness, and benevolence. He left two sons, Charles and Samuel, both celebrated for their extraordinary attainments in music.

* **WESSELUS** (John), was born at Groningen about 1419; he studied at Swoll, and afterwards travelled into Greece and the Levant; his learning and qualifications obtained him the patronage of pope Sixtus IV. who offered him any preferment he would name: but Wesselus

W E S

only asked for a copy of the bible in Hebrew and Greek from the Vatican library. Having obtained his request he returned to his native country, and there died in 1489.

WEST (Gilbert), an elegant writer, was born in 1706, and educated at Winchester and Eton schools, whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford; he was intended for the church, but was persuaded by his uncle, lord Cobham, to accept a cornetcy in his regiment.—He was afterwards appointed to a situation in the secretary of state's office. This he quitted, and having married, retired to Wickham, in Kent, where he lived a tranquil domestic life. Among his friends was William Pitt, the first earl of Chatham, who appointed him treasurer of Chelsea-hospital. In 1747 he published a valuable work on the subject of the Resurrection, which obtained him the degree of doctor of laws by diploma from the university of Oxford. He also translated "Pindar," and published several poetical, and some dramatic pieces; he died in 1756.

WEST (Elizabeth) was born at Edinburgh in 1672, and well educated. In her youth she imbibed notions, similar, in many respects, to those of the mystics, which led her into various extravagances. She was a reputed saint in her day. She wrote memoirs of her own life, and died in 1735.

* **WEST** (Richard), a member of one of the Temples, who married the daughter of bishop Burnet. He was appointed king's counsel in 1717, and in 1725 advanced to the office of lord chancellor of Ireland; he died in 1726. He was author of "A Discourse concerning Treasons, and Bills of Attainder," and of "An Inquiry into the Manner of creating Peers."

WEST (James, Esq.) educated at Balliol-college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. He was representative in parliament for St. Alban's in 1741, and being appointed one of the joint secretaries of the treasury, held that office till 1762, and soon after obtained a pension of 2000l. a year; he was one of the vice-presidents of the Antiquarian Society, and afterwards president of the Royal Society. He died in 1761. His valuable MSS. were sold to the earl of Shelburne; and his printed books sold by auction, which lasted 24 days.

WEST (Thomas), author of "The History of Furness," and "Guide to the Lakes." He resided at Ulvington, where

he was much esteemed; he died in 1779.

WESTFIELD (Thomas), bishop of Bristol, was born in the Isle of Ely, and educated at Jesus-college, Cambridge, where he was fellow a considerable time; he was presented to the living of St. Bartholomew's, London, was afterwards made archdeacon of St. Alban's, and at length advanced to the see of Bristol. He died in 1644.

WETSTEIN (John James), a very learned divine, was born at Basil in 1693. Being admitted to the ministry, he made the various readings of the New Testament the particular object of his attention, and travelled into foreign countries to examine all the MSS. he could get access to. In 1730 he published "*Prolegomena ad Novi Testamenti Græci editionem accuratissimam e vetustissimis Codd. MSS. denuo procurandum.*" Some of the clergy dreading his unsettling the received text, procured a decree of the senate of Basil against his undertaking, and even got him prohibited from officiating in the ministry. He then withdrew to Amsterdam, where he succeeded Le Clerc, as professor of philosophy and history. In 1752 he published his "Edition of the New Testament," in which he left the text as he found it, placing the various readings, with a critical commentary underneath. He died in 1754.

* **WHARTON** (Anne), a lady distinguished for her poetical talents in the reign of king Charles II. She was daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley in Oxfordshire, who, dying without a son, left his estate to be divided between this lady and her sister, the countess of Abingdon. She was the first wife of Thomas, afterwards marquis of Wharton, and is author of several poems, printed in Dryden's and Nichols's Collections. She died in 1685.

WHARTON (Henry), an English divine, was born in 1664, at Worstead, in Norfolk, of which parish his father was vicar. He was chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, vicar of Minder, in the Isle of Thanet, and rector of Chartham, in Kent; he died in 1695, aged 31; his principal works are, *Anglia Sacra*, 2 vols. folio; *Historia de Episcopis & Decanis Londinensibus*, &c. ad annum 1540, and *Sermons*, in 2 vols. 8vo.

WHARTON (Philip, duke of), an eccentric English nobleman, was born about 1699. In 1716, having lost his father, the marquis of Wharton, he repaired to Geneva; but disagreeing with

his tutor, he left him, and went to Lyons, where, paying his court to the pretender, the chevalier de St. George, he was received with the greatest marks of esteem, and had conferred on him the title of the duke of Northumberland; he returned to England, however, at the latter end of the same year, and soon after went to Ireland, where, on account of his extraordinary abilities, he was admitted to take his seat in the house of peers, though under age. Here he became a violent partizan for the ministry, and his conduct procured him his dukedom; in which character, as soon as he was of age, he appeared in England. Nevertheless, he again changed sides, and opposed the court, not only in parliament, but by publishing a paper called "*The True Briton*;" thousands of which were dispersed weekly; his boundless profusion having ruined his fortune, and reduced him to an annuity of 1200l. per annum, he retired to the continent, where, after attaching himself to the interest of the pretender, and after various vicissitudes and adventures, he died in 1731.

WHATELY (William), an eminent English divine, was born in Lancashire, in the reign of Henry VIII, and educated at Magdalen-college. He was well skilled in the learned languages, and an able writer on the side of the protestants. His principal work was an Exposition of the Ten Commandments. He died in 1613.

WHEARE (Degory), born at Jacobstow, in Cornwall, in 1573. He was chosen by Camden to be the first reader of his historical lecture at Oxford, and was soon after made principal of Gloucester-hall; both which places he held to the time of his death, in 1647; he published "*De ratione et methodo legendi historiarum Dissertatio*, 8vo. 1625. *Parentatio Historica*; and other works.

WHEELER (Sir George), an English divine, was born in 1650. He was the companion of Dr. James Spon, in his travels through various parts of Greece, and the East; and taking orders, was installed a prebend of Durham, made vicar of Balingstoke, and afterwards rector of Houghton le Spring. He published an account of his travels in 1682; and in 1689 his "*Observations on Ancient Edifices of Churches yet remaining in the East, compared with Eusebius*;" also "*The Protestant Monastery*;" or, *Christian Economics*;" he died in 1724.

WHICHOT (Dr. Benjamin), born in Shropshire in 1609, and educated at Cam-

bridge, where he was chosen fellow of his college; he was afterwards made provost of King's-college, the estate of which, by his management, was raised into the most flourishing condition. Having written complimentary verses on Cromwell, he was removed from his provostship by the king's order, and leaving Cambridge, was in 1662 chosen minister of St. Anne's, Black-friars. In 1668 he was presented by the crown to the vicarage of St. Lawrence-Jury, and preached for about the space of seven years before the court of aldermen, at Guildhall chapel; he died in 1684; his "Select Sermons," were printed in 1698.

WHISTON (William), a very learned, but eccentric divine, and a celebrated mathematician, was born at Norton, in Leicestershire, in 1667. In 1667 he was sent to Tamworth school, and two years after admitted of Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1693 he became master of arts, and fellow of his college. In 1694 Dr. Moore, bishop of Norwich, appointed him his chaplain, and in this station he published his "New Theory of the Earth, from its Original to the Consummation of all Things." This work, though very ably replied to by Mr. John Keill, brought much reputation to its author, and he was preferred to the living of Lowestoft. In 1700 he was made Sir Isaac Newton's deputy, and afterwards his successor in the Lucasian professorship of mathematics, and about this time he published several works, explanatory of the Newtonian philosophy; and had the honour of being one of the first who rendered those principles popular. On account of the zeal with which he propagated arianism he was deprived of his professorship, and expelled the university in 1710, on which he retired to London, where he continued to write books, and to propagate his notions with as much zeal as ever; he lived long in this way, occasionally supported by contributions among his friends, reading lectures in philosophy, astronomy, and even in divinity; and in 1748 he published memoirs of his own life and writings. He died in 1752, aged 85.

WHITAKER (William), an eminent polemic divine, was born at Holme, in Lancashire, in 1548; he was promoted to the chair of regius professor, and master of St. John's college, Cambridge, and died in 1595.

WHITBY (Daniel), a learned divine, was born at Ruffden, in Northamptonshire, in 1638. He took his degrees at

Oxford, and was elected fellow of Trinity college, in 1664; he was presented in 1672 to the rectory of St. Edmund's church, Salisbury, and in 1696 was made prebendary of Tamton Regis; he died in 1725. He was author of more than forty works, the most considerable of which was his "Commentary on the New Testament," in two vols. folio.

WHITE (Thomas), a learned writer, sometime lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and of St. Anne's Aldersgate-street. After the restoration, he preached to the poor prisoners in Ludgate, which recommended him to the esteem of bishop Sheldon. He was author of several religious works, particularly of "The Art of Divine Meditation."

* WHITEFIELD (George), one of the first and most celebrated preachers among the methodists, was born in 1714, at the Bell Inn, in Gloucestershire, which was then kept by his mother. He received his education at the grammar-school of Gloucester, and afterwards became servitor of Pembroke college, Oxford. At the age of 21, the fame of his piety recommended him so effectually to Dr. Benson, bishop of Gloucester, that he offered him ordination, which he accepted, and applied himself most indefatigably to the duties of his character, preaching daily in prisons, fields, and open streets, wherever he thought there would be a chance of making proselytes. Having made himself universally known in England, he embarked for America, where the tenets of methodism had begun to spread very fast under his friends, John and Charles Wesley. Here he gained many converts, and instituted the orphan-house at Georgia. After a long course of peregrination, his fortune improved as his fame increased, and he erected two extensive buildings for public worship; one in Tottenham Court Road, and the other in Moorfields, where, with the help of some assistants, he continued for several years, attended by overflowing congregations; he had also establishments of the same kind in various parts of the kingdom, besides being connected, as chaplain to the countess dowager of Huntingdon, with several chapels built under her patronage. By a lively, fertile, and penetrating genius, by the most unwearied zeal, and by a forcible and persuasive delivery, he never failed to produce an effect upon his crowded and admiring audiences. America, however, which had constantly engaged much of his attention was destined to close his eyes, and he

died at Newbury, about 40 miles from Boston, in New England, in 1770; his sermons and other works are well known.

WHITEHEAD (Paul), a poet and satirist, was born in Westminster, in 1710. The first pieces which brought him into notice, were "The State Dunces," and "Manners," a satire; the former written in 1733, the latter in 1738. In 1747 he produced a satire entitled "Honour," and in 1748, a mock heroic poem, called the "Gymnasiad," a well timed censure on the brutal custom of boxing. Sir Francis Dashwood, since lord le Despencer, who was Mr. Whitehead's warm friend, procured a patent place of 800*l.* a year for him, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened in 1774.

WHITEHEAD (William), born at Cambridge in 1715; he was educated at Winchester school, and in 1735 was admitted a sizar at Clare-hall, where, as the son of a baker in Cambridge, he became entitled to a scholarship, founded by Mr. Pyke, of that trade and town. In 1742 he was elected fellow of Clare-hall, and was about to take orders, when he was recommended to attend two sons of the earls of Harcourt and Jersey, on their travels. In 1750 he produced his first dramatic piece, "The Roman Father," and the reception it met with encouraged him to undertake another, "Creüla;" which appeared about four years after, and was received with some applause. In 1755 he obtained, through the means of the earl of Jersey, the badges of secretary and register of the order of the Bath. Two years afterwards, on the death of Colley Cibber, he was appointed poet-laureat. He was author of some other dramatic works, as "Fatal Contancy," a sketch, "The School for Lovers," a comedy, and "A Trip to Scotland," a farce, besides many poetical pieces; he died in 1785, aged 70.

WHITEHURST (John), an eminent philosophical and mechanical genius, was the son of a clock and watch-maker at Congleton, in Cheshire, born in 1713. At the age of 21 he went to Dublin, purposely to see a curious clock; he obtained a lodging in the house where the clock was deposited, and watching his opportunity one day, obtained a sight of the works, and retired undiscovered; he returned to England, and settled at Derby, where he made the clock of the town-hall, and the clock and chimes of the beautiful tower of All-saints church. In 1745 he was appointed flammer of the

money weights, and removing to London, his house soon became the resort of scientific persons. In 1778 he published his "Enquiries into the Original State and Formation of the Earth." In 1779 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He died at his house in Bolt-court, in 1788.

WHITELOCKE (Sir James), a learned English lawyer, born in London in 1570. He was educated at Merchant-Taylor's school, whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford, where he took a bachelor of laws degree in 1594; he was afterwards entered of the Middle Temple, and in 1620, elected member of parliament for Woodstock. He was made chief justice of Chester, and at length one of the justices of the common-pleas; he died in 1632.

WHITELOCKE (Bulstrode, Esq.), son of the preceding, was born in 1605; he was educated at Merchant-Taylor's school, and at St. John's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In the long parliament he was chosen for Marlow, and was appointed chairman of the committee for drawing up the charge against the earl of Strafford, and one of the managers against him at his trial. After being employed in the most important and responsible situations in the commonwealth, he was in 1656 chosen speaker of the house of commons pro tempore, and in the year following summoned by the protector to sit in the house of lords. In 1659 he was made president of the council of state, and one of the committee of safety, and keeper of the great seal; he soon after retired from public life, and died at Chilton, in Wiltshire, in 1676; he was a man of great talents and learning, and was author of "Memorials of the English Affairs," and of several other works.

WHITGIFT (Dr John), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Great Grimby about 1530, and educated at Cambridge. In 1560 he took orders, and became chaplain to Dr. Cox, bishop of Ely. In 1563 he was admitted lady Margaret's professor of divinity. In 1567 he was appointed master of Trinity-college, and the same year took his degree of D. D. In 1573 he was installed dean of Lincoln, in the following year consecrated bishop of Worcester, and in 1583 he succeeded Dr. Grindal in the archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1595 he obtained the queen's letters patent to found an hospital at Croydon, which was finished in 1596; he died in 1604.

WHITTINGTON (Robert), was born at Litchfield, and educated at Oxford; he published a correct edition of "Lilly's Grammar," and was the author of several tracts; he was a restless, ill-natured man, and died about the year 1560.

WHITTINGTON (Sir Richard), a wealthy citizen of London, who flourished in the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. He built Newgate, and part of St. Bartholomew's hospital, and the handsome library in Grey-Friars, now called Christ's-hospital; a great part of the east end of Guildhall, with a chapel and extensive depository to keep the city records. He served the office of sheriff in 1393; after which he was knighted, and three times served lord-mayor of London. His last mayoralty was in 1419.

WICKLIFFE (John), called the Morning Star of the Reformation, was born in the North of England. About the year 1365 he was chosen head of a college founded at Oxford for the scholars of Canterbury; but the newly-admitted monks insisting upon preferring a regular to that dignity, Wickliffe and the seculars appealed to pope Urban V. who decided against them, and obliged Wickliffe to resign. He retired to his living of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. Here he openly and powerfully taught and preached against the tyranny and doctrines of the church of Rome. He was twice summoned before a council held at Lambeth, by the archbishop Simon Sudbury, to give an account of his doctrines. He appeared and defended himself; but being countenanced by the duke of Lancaster, escaped without condemnation.—Wickliffe continued to spread his new principles, and his disciples increased so fast, that in 1382 William Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury, was induced to call another council, which condemned 24 propositions of Wickliffe and his followers, and obtained a declaration from Richard II. against all who should propagate them. Wickliffe in the mean time died at Lutterworth in 1384, leaving many judicious works behind him, and thus laid the foundation of that reformation which Luther afterwards followed up with so much success. Many anathemas were published against him; but his death disappointed his enemies of their revenge on his person; they could therefore only wreak their vengeance on his bones, which some years after were taken up and burnt by order of the council of Constance.

WICQUEFORT (Abraham De), born in Holland in 1598. He left his country very young, and settled in France, where he resided many years as agent for the elector of Brandenburg, but was confined in the Bastille about a year, on suspicion of sending intelligence out of the kingdom. He was afterwards the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg's minister at the Hague, where in 1675 he was charged with holding a secret correspondence with the enemies of the republic, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, from which, after four years confinement, he escaped in disguise to Zell. He died in 1682. His principal work is entitled; "L'Ambassadeur & ses Fonctions," besides which he wrote a History of the United Provinces, from the German and Spanish.

WIDA (Herman De), an eminent reformer, and archbishop of Cologne, who laboured with Bucer, Melancthon, Luther, and others, against the abuses of the church of Rome. He died in 1552.

WILD (Henry), a native of Norwich, and educated at the grammar-school there. He was bound apprentice to a taylor for seven years, and afterwards worked as a journeyman. He made himself master of the Hebrew language, and was drawn from obscurity by Dr. Prideaux, dean of Norwich, through whose interest he was employed in the Bodleian library. About 1720 he removed to London, and spent the remainder of his life under the patronage of Dr. Mead. He died about 1733. He translated from the Arabic "Mahomet's Journey to Heaven."

WILDE (William), a distinguished lawyer of the 17th century. He was recorder of London in 1659, created a baronet of England in 1660, appointed king's serjeant in 1661, made one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas in 1668, and justice of the court of King's Bench in 1672. He died in 1679. He edited Yelverton's Reports.

WILDMAN (Major John), a man of good education and abilities, who entered into the service of Oliver Cromwell, and was very useful to him; but perceiving the aim of Cromwell's ambition, he wrote strenuously against him. He was imprisoned, and had his papers seized, but was afterwards released, and employed upon several secret and important services.

WILKES (Thomas), an Augustinian canon regular, of Osney, near Oxford.—He is author of a "History of England, from William I. to the end of the reign

W I L

of Edward the First, and of some Latin Tracts."

* **WILKES** (John), alderman and chamberlain of London, was born in Clerkenwell in 1728; he received the rudiments of his education at Hertford, whence he was removed into Buckinghamshire, and placed under a private tutor of dissenting principles. After residing sometime abroad, he returned home, and married a lady of considerable fortune; he held the commission of lieutenant colonel of the Bucks militia, and was nominated one of the deputy lieutenants of the same county. In 1761 he was elected member of parliament for Aylesbury, commenced a paper war against the earl of Bute and his administration, and in the 45th number of his "North Briton," he made so free with royalty itself, that a general warrant was issued against his papers by the earl of Halifax, then secretary of state, and himself committed to the tower; his political warfare did not merely deprive him of liberty, but exposed his life to danger from two duels; he obtained a verdict with a thousand pounds damages, and full costs of suit for the illegal seizure of his papers, but he experienced the vengeance of the court of king's bench, and both houses of parliament, for the libel, and for his "Essay on Woman." He was both expelled the house of commons, and outlawed; of the latter proceeding he obtained a reversal, when after re-election, and exclusion on the ground of ineligibleity, he survived the violent persecution. He was elected a fifth time for the county of Middlesex in October 1774, when he took his seat without opposition. The same year he served the office of chief magistrate of the city. On the accession of the marquis of Rockingham to power, he seized the critical moment, and obtained a resolution of the house of commons for expunging from its journals all the resolutions against him, as subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors in the kingdom. Thus while he may be said to have outlived his ancient persecutions, he also lost his old friends, for from suspicions that he did not feel the same attachment to a cause, which he had long professed to have nearest his heart, he was overlooked in the general election of 1790, giving himself up ever after to private life. He died in 1797, and was buried in a vault in Grosvenor-chapel.

* **WILKIE** (William), a Scottish poet, was born in the county of West Lothain, in 1721, and educated at Dalmeny school,

W I L

from whence he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, after which he became a minister of the church of Scotland; he was also an eminent farmer, and his abilities as an agriculturist are highly spoken of. In 1757 he published the *Epigoniad*, a Poem in 7 books, of which a second edition appeared in 1759, in which year he was chosen professor of natural philosophy, at St. Andrew's. In 1768 he published his *Fables*, 8vo. at which time he had obtained the degree of D. D. He died at St. Andrew's in 1772.

WILKINS (Dr. John) a learned bishop, born near Daventry, in 1614. He adhered to the parliament, and was made warden of Wadham-college, in 1648. He afterwards married the sister of Oliver Cromwell, but still held his wardenship. Richard Cromwell gave him in 1659, the mastership of Trinity-college, Cambridge, from which he was ejected at the restoration. He afterwards became preacher to Gray's-inn, and rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, London; about this time he was elected a member of the Royal Society, was chosen of their council, and proved one of their most eminent members. Soon after he was promoted to the deanery of Rippon, and in 1668 was collated to the bishopric of Chester. He died of the Stone in 1672. He was author of several mathematical and philosophical Works.

WILKINS (David), D. D. F. S. A. and Keeper of the Archbishop's Library, at Lambeth: he drew up a catalogue of all the MSS. and printed books in that collection, which he printed in 1718. As a reward for his industry and learning, archbishop Wake bestowed upon him many church preferments; he published editions of the New Testament in Coptic; the Saxon Laws; and of Selden's Works. He died in 1740.

WILKINSON (Henry), a puritan divine, was born in Yorkshire in 1616; he became master of Magdalen-hall, in Oxford, where he had received his academical education. In the civil wars, he sided with the parliament, and took the covenant, but was ejected at the restoration. He died at Great Connard near Sudbury, in Suffolk, in 1690.

* **WILLIAM I.** (king of England) commonly called *William the Conqueror*, was duke of Normandy, and landed in England 1066; he soon after defeated Harold, at Hastings; after which he marched to London, and was met by the nobles, who swore fidelity and crowned him at Westminster, on Christmas-day. He de-

prived the cities of their ancient charters, and set up his Norman laws in their stead, to enforce which, and better secure his throne, he built the Tower of London. As his reign was severe, it proved turbulent, both with respect to foreign and domestic affairs; he made a campaign against the French King's dominions, and while there, fell sick with fatigue, of which he died in 1087, aged 60.

* **WILLIAM II.** surnamed Rufus, third son of William the Conqueror, whom he succeeded in the throne of England, 1087. His brother Robert, being then abroad, landed at Southampton with the view to dispute his right; but he compromised it for an annuity of 3000 marks, with the additional promise of his heirs succeeding to the crown. It was in his reign that Westminster-hall was built. He was killed after a reign of 14 years by an arrow from the bow of Sir Walter Tyrrel, levelled at a deer while hunting in the New-forest, in August 1100, aged 43.

* **WILLIAM III.** the son of William of Nassau, prince of Orange, and of Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. born at the Hague, in 1650. The Dutch in 1672, when almost crushed by the united force of Lewis XIV. and Charles the II. of England, vested in him the authority of Stadtholder; he came over to England in 1677, and married Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of York; he was invited over to England to supersede his father in law; he succeeded in the attempt after landing a small force at Torbay, Nov. 4, 1688, when James fled to France, and thereby gave way for a complete revolution. The prince and princess mutually reigned till her death in 1693, when William was acknowledged king of England, and his title confirmed by the treaty of Ryfwic in 1697. He fell from his horse and broke his collar bone Feb. 21, 1702, died March 8 following, aged 51, and was succeeded by the princess Anne.

WILLIAM (de Nangius) a monkish historian, author of two Chronicles; the first from the commencement of the world to his own times A. D. 1301. The second "A Chronicle of the Kings of France."

WILLIAMS (Dr. John) an English scholar of distinguished character, born at Aber-Conway in Carnarvonshire, in 1682. After various promotions in the church, he was made dean of Westminster, bishop of Lincoln, and lord keeper of the great seal; but at the instance of

the favourite Buckingham he was dismissed, and accused of mal-practices, was fined 10,000l. in the star chamber; suspended and sent to the tower, where he remained three years and a half. At length the house of lords sent the usher of the black rod to demand him of the lieutenant of the tower, and he took his seat among the peers. In 1641, he was consecrated archbishop of York, and died in 1650. He was a man of great learning, was remarkable for requiring but three hours sleep out of the 24, and for his mode of studying and reading, regularly changing his subject every month, till in due time he came round to the same subject again.

WILLIAMS (Sir Charles Hanbury) the son of John Hanbury, esq. a south-sea director; he was chosen a member for the county of Monmouth in 1735, and was re-elected in 1739, and again at the general election in 1741. In 1744 he was installed a knight of the bath, and in 1746 appointed minister to the court of Berlin, and three years after envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the same court; he went ambassador to the court of Russia about the year 1754; but returned to England in 1759, and died the same year; he was the author of a few sprightly poems.

WILLIAMS (Daniel) born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, about the year 1644; he was remarkable for his early application to study; he went to Ireland and was made chaplain to the countess of Meath, preaching at the same time in the city of Dublin. But when the troubles broke out in the end of James's reign, he came back to London in 1687. In 1709 he was by diploma from the universities of the city of Dublin and Glasgow created D. D. He died in 1716; he founded the library in Redcross-street for the use of the dissenting ministers.

WILLIAMS (Anna) the daughter of a surgeon in South Wales where she was born in 1706; her father supposed he had ascertained the means of finding the longitude by magnetism, and that the variations of the needle were equal, at equal distances, east and west. The idea induced him to repair to the metropolis, whither Anna accompanied him in 1730. The rewards of his fruitless pursuit ended only in his being admitted a pensioner to the Charter-house; he did not long remain on this establishment, some misconduct obliging him to remove from this asylum of age and poverty. To add to his affliction, Miss Williams, in 1740, lost her sight, and therefore could

W I L

not alleviate his distress. She, however, worked at her needle and derived some advantages from a translation of the "Life of the emperor Julian with notes," and through the publication of this work she was brought to the acquaintance of Dr. Samuel Johnson and of his wife. Mrs. Johnson died soon after this intimacy commenced, but the Doctor continued his regard. Mr. Garrick gave her the profits of a benefit which brought her 200*l.* and her circumstances grew easier. In 1766 she published a volume of "Miscellanies, in prose and verse," by the liberality of the subscribers to which her little capital was increased. She possessed an unalterable friend in Dr. Johnson, and died at his house in 1783.

WILLIAMS (John) a learned English bishop, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. At the revolution he was appointed chaplain to king William and queen Mary, and in 1676 promoted to the bishopric of Chichester; he died in 1709. He published some valuable Sermons, preached at Boyle's Lecture.

WILLIS (Thomas), an eminent physician, born in 1621, at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took arms for the king till the place surrendered to the parliament. In 1660, he was made Sedleian professor of natural philosophy, and in the same year took his doctor's degree. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and soon became distinguished by his writings. He died in Nov. 1675. His works abound rather with theories than observation and experiment, and for that reason are but little esteemed at present.

WILLIS (Browne), LL. D. born at Blandford, in 1682. From Westminster school he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees. In 1705 he was chosen member for the Town of Buckingham, and in 1717, upon the revival of the society of Antiquaries, Mr. Willis became a member of it. In 1751 he presented the university with his cabinet of English Coins, deemed a complete collection; he also gave some MSS. to the Bodleian library; and died at Whaddon-hall, in 1760.

WILLOUGHBY (Francis), an eminent naturalist, born in 1635; he had a turn for study from his infancy, detesting idleness, not only as a vice in itself, but as the parent of numerous vices. He went to reside at Oxford to enjoy the benefit of the public library; he next travelled into France,

W I L

Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, attended by Mr. John Ray. This learned and ingenious person died in 1672. Several of his Works were revised and digested by his friend Mr. Ray, who also translated others out of the Latin into English.

WILSON (Arthur), an historian, born in 1596, in Norfolk; he was taken into the family of Robert, earl of Essex, whom he attended in his various military services. His history of "the life and reign of king James I." is written in an affected style; he died in 1652.

WILSON (Dr. Thomas), bishop of Sodor and Man, born at Burton Wirral, in Cheshire, in 1663. He went to Trinity college, Dublin, with a view to study physic; which he relinquished for divinity, and was ordained in 1686. In 1692, he became domestic chaplain to the earl of Derby, and preceptor to his son, lord Strange; he was so conscientious as to refuse a valuable rectory, in Yorkshire, on account of non-residence. The bishopric of the Isle of Man was in a manner forced upon him, after it had laid vacant three years. He had already been created LL.D. by archbishop Tension. The revenues of the see are said to have been but 300*l.* a year in money, out of which, however, he spared a portion for the poor of his diocese. In 1699, he published a small tract in Manks and English (the first book ever printed in the Manks language) entitled "The Principles and Duties of Christianity." This worthy prelate died March 7, 1755, in the 93d of his age, and the 58th of his consecration. His works are printed in two volumes folio.

WILSON (Thomas), D. D. only surviving son of the preceding, was born in 1703, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. and in 1739, accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. He was many years senior prebendary of Westminster, and minister of St. Margaret's; he was also 46 years rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. He was author of a pamphlet, entitled "Distilled Liquors the bane of the Nation." Dr. Wilson rendered himself ridiculous by erecting a statue of Mrs. Macaulay, in the chancel of Walbrook-church in that lady's life time; but his successor very prudently caused it to be taken down. He died at Bath in 1784.

WILSON (Florence), born in the county of Murray, in Scotland, in 1500, was educated in King's college, Aberdeen, where he took his degrees; he afterwards travelled, and resided at Basil for

the benefit of receiving instructions from Erasmus. From Basil he went to Paris, and taught philosophy in the Royal college of Navarre. In 1552 he returned to Scotland, and died at Elgin 1557; he wrote a valuable treatise "*De tranquillitate Animæ*".

* WILSON (Richard), an eminent painter, born in Wales; he began his career as a portrait painter, but a small landscape by him falling in the way of Zuccarelli, he advised him to follow that mode of painting, which he did with the completest success. He visited Italy and was highly esteemed at Rome on account of his extraordinary genius. Wilson has been called the English Claude, but not justly, for he was far superior to that master; he died in 1782, aged 68.

WIMPINA (Conrad), professor of divinity, at Francfort, in the 16th century; he wrote against Luther, under the name of John Tetzel, and died about 1529.

WINCHELSEA (Anne, countess of) maid of honour to the duchess of York, second wife of James II. She married to Henage second son of lord Winchelsea, and was distinguished for her poetry. One of the most considerable of this lady's poems was that "*Upon the Spleen*." A collection of her works was printed in 1713, containing likewise a Tragedy called "*Aristomenes*," and many remain unpublished. She died in 1720.

WINKELMAN (Abbé, John), a celebrated antiquarian, born at Stendall in Brandenburg, in 1718. He was son of a shoemaker, but raised himself into celebrity by his industry and genius and became finally president of antiquaries in the Vatican. His first public situation was that of professor in the college of Seehausen, and he was afterwards during 7 years librarian to Count Bunau, at Nothenitz. In 1754 he went to Dresden, and in 1755 to Rome, where he enjoyed the friendship of Mengs, the painter, and the patronage of cardinals Albani and Passionei. The elector of Saxony in 1761, gave him the direction of the Royal cabinet of Medals and Antiquities, at Dresden, and in 1762 he was appointed president of the antiquities of the apostolic chamber, and had splendid offers made him by the king of Prussia. He wrote the Critical Account of the situation, destruction and discoveries of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabia," a work which obtained him so great reputation that he was invited to Vienna in 1768, and received by the empress queen, in the most gracious manner. Her majesty presented him with three valuable gold medals, one of her imperial majesty, another of the

reigning emperor, and the third of the preceding emperor Francis; a present which proved fatal to the receiver. Being arrived at Trieste on his way back to Rome, a traveller at the inn where he lodged requested to see these medals, and while Winkelman was opening the box which contained them, the villain threw a cord with a running knot round his neck in order to strangle him, but the knot stopping at his chin, he stabbed him in five different places with a knife. The unfortunate Abbé being laid upon the bed, received the sacrament, made his will and expired in the afternoon. This melancholy catastrophe happened on the 8th of June, 1768. In a few days the villain was apprehended, and broken alive on the wheel before the door of the inn where the murder of this learned and excellent man was perpetrated. He corresponded with all the learned men in Europe, and two volumes of his Letters have, since his death, been published at Amsterdam. His other works were a "*History of Art*," and "*Monumenti inediti*."

WINSCHOMB (John), known by the name of JACK of NEWBURY, who figured in the reign of Henry VIII. as the greatest clothier in England; he kept 100 looms at work in his house, which house was, till lately, shewn as a curiosity; and led a little troop of his workmen to the aid of the earl of Surry, before the battle of Flodden-field.

WINSLOW (James Benignus), a Danish anatomist, born in 1669; he studied under Duverney, at Paris, where he was persuaded to adopt the catholic faith; and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, who baptized him, gave him his own name at his confirmation. He was a few years afterwards appointed physician of the faculty of Paris, demonstrator in the Royal Gardens, and member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He died in that city in 1760, and left two great works behind him, his "*Anatomy*" and the "*Uncertainty of the signs of Death*," both which have been translated into English.

WINSTANLEY (William) although a barber, had naturally a great taste for the muses. He flourished in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. His two works the "*Lives of the Poets*," and "*Select Lives of England's Worthies*," deserve to be mentioned for their accurate notice of persons and things.

WINSTON (Thomas), a celebrated physician, was born in 1575, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1602 he went abroad for his improvement in the study of physic, and took his doctor's de-

W I S

gree at Padua. On his return to England he settled in London, and in 1615 was chosen professor of physic at Gresham-college; he died in 1555; his anatomical lectures were printed in 1659.

WING (Vincent), well known for his almanacs, and as being the author of a "Celestial Harmony of the Visible World," and of some astrological works. His life was written by Gadbury, who informs us that he died in 1668. An almanac published under his name is still in repute, which, till within these few years, was continued by one of his descendants of the name of Wright.

WINTOWN, or WYNTOWN (Andrew), a Scottish historian, born about the middle of the reign of David II. He was a regular canon of the priory of St. Andrew; and in 1395 was elected prior of the monasteries of St. Serfins, in Loch Eevin. The character of his "Chronicle of Scotland," is, like that of the writers of his time, a mixture of truth, tradition, and fable. It is written in rhyme.

WINTRINGHAM (Sir Clifton, Bart.), an eminent physician, was the son of Clifton Wintringham, physician at York, who gave him a liberal education. The son obtained the appointment of physician to the duke of Cumberland so early as 1749, a year after his father's death; his edition of Dr. Mead's "*Monita et Precepta Medica*," &c. proves his classical talents and professional acquirements; he died in London, in 1794, in the 84th year of his age.

WINWOOD (Sir Ralph), born about the year 1565; he was appointed resident minister at Paris during the absence of Sir Henry Neville, whom he had attended as secretary; he was afterwards sent by James I. to the states of Holland, and in 1607 knighted. In 1614 he was made secretary of state, in which capacity he remained till he died in 1617. After his death were published "*Memoirs of Affairs of State*," &c. &c. said to be collected from his papers.

WIRLEY (William), Rouge-Croix pursuivant at arms, to which office he was appointed in 1604, by James I. and in which he died in the Herald's college, in 1617-18, and was interred in the burial place belonging to that corporation, in the church of St. Ben't, London. In 1592 he published a book entitled "*The true use of Armory shewed by History, and plainly proved by Example*," in 4to.

WISE (Francis), B. D. and F. S. A. fellow of Trinity-college, Oxford, born in 1695; he was assistant to D. Hudson

W I T

in the Bodleian library, and was elected fellow of his college, which presented him to the living of Rotherfield Grays, in Oxfordshire; he was appointed keeper of the Archives, in 1728, and Radcliffe librarian; he wrote several learned works, at the head of which stand his "*Annales Ælfridi Magni Oxon*," 1722. He died in 1767.

WISCHART (William, D. D.), was born at Dalkeith in 1657, and sent for education to Utrecht. At the revolution he was made one of the ministers of Leith. In 1716 he was chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh, and a minister of that city. His "*Theologia*," in 120 sermons, is deemed a good system of divinity. He died in 1727.

WISCHEART (George, D. D.), was born in 1609, and educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degrees, and entered into orders. He was chaplain to the marquis of Montrose, and when that nobleman was defeated in 1645, Wischeart was taken prisoner, and would have been put to death but for the interest he made with some leading men of the other party. After the restoration he became bishop of Edinburgh, and was admired for the moderation of his temper. He wrote "*Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose*," and died at Edinburgh in 1669.

WISSING (William), an excellent portrait painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1656, and brought up under Doddens, at the Hague. When he came to England he was employed by Sir Peter Lely, whose manner he adopted with success; he drew most of the court in his time, and was a powerful rival of Sir Godfrey Kneller. He died in 1687, aged 31.

WITHERS (George), was born in 1588. He evinced a poetic genius at an early age, by some pastorals not inelegant. Withers entered into several literary disputes on both religious and political subjects, and had for one of his opponents Taylor the water-poet. He was one of Oliver Cromwell's major-generals. One of his satyrical publications was called "*Abuses Whipt and Stript*." He died in 1667.

WITSIVS (Herman), a learned divine, was born in 1626 at Enckhuyfen, in Holland. He was professor of divinity, first at Franeker, next at Utrecht, and lastly at Leyden. He died in 1708, after having published several important works; the principal of which is his *Economia Feodorum*, which has been translated into English, in 3 vols. 8vo.

* **WITT** (John de); grand pensionary

of Holland, was born at Ghent in 1641. He opposed the elevation of William III. to the Stadtholderate, and that opposition occasioned him many misfortunes; and he was attacked by four assassins and nearly murdered; one of them, however, was discovered and executed. When the party of the prince of Orange prevailed, he obtained leave to withdraw from his country. His brother Cornelius de Witt, had been suspected of a design to assassinate the prince, and was thrown into prison, but as nothing could be clearly proved against him, he was only sentenced to banishment; however, just as he was preparing to leave the prison, a band of assassins fell upon him and his brother, who was to accompany him in his exile, and they were both assassinated and torn in pieces, in 1731, on the spot. John had governed the state virtuously 40 years, having raised himself to that dignity solely by his uncommon talents. His brother, Cornelius, had not less served his country by his sword. The Pensioner of Holland was distinguished and beloved for his moderation and humility; while his name resounded in every court of Europe, he kept but one man and one maid servant, and walked always on foot about the streets of the Hague. He wrote several works on "Negociations," as also "Memoirs."

* WITT (Emanuel de), a Dutch painter, was born at Alenmaer, in 1607, and died in 1692. His principal subjects were views of the insides of churches, and magnificent buildings.

WOFFINGTON (Margaret), a celebrated actress, was born at Dublin in 1718. Her first appearance in London was at Covent-garden theatre, in 1738, in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, in which she acquitted herself so well, that it became fashionable to attend the theatre when she performed it. When Garrick commenced patentee of Drury-lane, in 1747, she was one of the article comedians of his partner, Mr. Lacy; but as Garrick brought with him Mrs. Cibber, and Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Woffington thought that her continuing at Drury-lane would be attended with many disagreeable contentions for characters. She removed therefore to Covent-garden. In 1751 she engaged herself to Mr. Sheridan, the manager of the Dublin theatre. In 1756 she returned to Covent-garden, and died in 1760.

WOLFE (Major General James), was the son of lieutenant general Edward Wolfe, and was born at Westerham, in

Kent, in 1726. He entered young into the army, and possessing great military talents, improved by assiduity and experience, soon distinguished himself as a brave and skilful officer. He was present at the battle of Lafeldt, and at every subsequent engagement in Germany, in the war which terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. When lieutenant colonel of Kingsley's regiment, he brought it to such exact discipline, that, as long as the six battalions on the plain of Minden are recorded in history, the stand of that regiment will be remembered to his honour. He was greatly instrumental to the taking of Louisburg, in Cape Breton; and was scarcely returned from that expedition, when he was appointed to the chief command of the important armament against Quebec in 1759. This undertaking afforded ample scope for the exercise of his great military talents. He was shot through the body in the moment of victory, having only time to express his satisfaction at the event with his expiring breath. Roused in his last agonies by the cry of "they run," and being told it was the French, he exclaimed, "Then I thank God; I die contented."

WOLFF (Christian), a learned German, was born at Breslaw in 1679. In 1699 he went to the university of Jena, and from thence he removed to Leipzig in 1702, and in the following year delivered lectures there with great reputation. Two dissertations which he published soon afterwards, the first "De rotis dentatis," and the second "De Algorithmo infinitesimali differentiali," obtained him the honourable situation of assistant to the faculty of philosophy at Leipzig. The universities of Gießen and Halle invited him to be their professor in mathematics; the offer of the latter he accepted in 1707. In 1721 the king of Prussia gave him the post of counsellor to the court, on the decease of Bodinus; and augmented the profits of the office by very considerable appointments; he was also chosen a member of the Royal Society of England and Prussia. His opinions rendering him obnoxious to the clergy of Halle, they got him displaced and banished. He then obtained the professorship of mathematics at Marbourg; here he re-assumed his labours with increasing diligence; and it was in this retreat that he published the best parts of his numerous works; he received many advantageous offers; amongst which was the post of president of the academy at St. Petersburg. The king of Prussia, who was now recovered from

the prejudices he had been made to conceive against Wolff, was anxious to re-establish him in his former situation, with this he at length complied, and returned to Halle, invested with the characters of privy-counsellor, vice-chancellor, and professor of the law of nature and of nations. After the death of Ludwig, the king raised him to the dignity of chancellor of the university, and the elector of Bavaria created him a baron of the empire; he died at Halle, in Saxony, in 1754, after having written in Latin and German, more than 60 distinct pieces on mathematical and philosophical subjects.

WOLLASTON (William), an eminent divine, was born in Staffordshire in 1659, and educated at Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1682 he became assistant to the head master of Birmingham school; and at the end of four years he was chosen second master. In this employment he continued till 1688, when, by the death of a rich relation, he became possessed of an ample fortune; he settled in London the same year, but his manner of living was retired and studious. He wrote many valuable pieces, but the most celebrated is, his "Religion of Nature Delineated;" he died in 1724.

WOLLEBIUS (John), a native of Basil, who flourished in the 17th century. He is author of a curious and valuable little tract, entitled "Compendium Theologiae," which has been translated into several languages; he died in 1629.

* **WOLTERS** (Henrietta), a Dutch paintress, was born at Amsterdam in 1692. She painted portraits in miniature with great taste, accuracy, and elegance. She died in 1741.

WOLSEY (Thomas), cardinal, was born at Ipswich, in Suffolk, in 1471. He was the son of a butcher, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Magdalen college; and when master of arts, had the care of the school adjoining to it. Having the care of three sons of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, that nobleman presented him to the rectory of Lymington in 1506. He afterwards, by insinuating himself into the favour of several great persons, procured a recommendation to Henry VII. who sent him on an embassy to the emperor Maximilian. On his return he was rewarded with the deanry of Lincoln, and a prebend in the same church. Upon the accession of Henry VIII. he succeeded in obtaining the favour of that king, who gave him the rectory of Torrington, in Devonshire;

he was next made canon of Windfor, and registrar of the order of the garter. In 1512 he was preferred to a prebend in the church of York, and soon after to the deanry. He attended the king in his expedition to France, and upon the taking of Tournay, Wolsey was made bishop of that city, in 1514; he was made bishop of Lincoln, in November following; archbishop of York in 1515, cardinal of St. Cicely, by the interest of the kings of England and France, and in December, lord chancellor of England; he was also legate *à latere* to the pope. From these preferments, and by presents and pensions from foreign princes, his income is said to have exceeded the revenues of the crown, and he lived in the state and style of a sovereign prince, keeping 800 servants, among whom were 9 or 10 lords, 15 knights, and 40 esquires. October 28th, 1529, he was impeached, and his immense property seized for the king's use. November 1530, he was arrested at York, but died in his way to London, at Leicester-abbey, where he was buried.

WOOD (Anthony), born in 1632, at Oxford, where he was educated, and took his degrees in arts. In 1660 he laid the foundation of his "History of the University," which was published in 1674. In a short time afterwards he undertook his "Athenæ Oxonienses," which first appeared in 1691. Bishop Burnet animadverted upon this work, which occasioned his writing in 1693 "A Vindication, &c." He died at Oxford in 1695.

WOOD (Robert), author of an Essay on the Original Genius of Homer. In the earlier part of his life he visited the scenes which Homer has described, where Homer was his guide, and Bouverie and Dawkins his fellow-travellers. He was under-secretary of state in the year 1764.

WOOD (Isaac), a painter in oil. Several of his works are preserved in Woburn Abbey. He died in 1752.

WOODALL (John), an eminent surgeon in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and James I. born about 1569. He was author of "The Surgeon's Mate," and "Viaticum," books of instruction to young surgeons. He died in 1638.

WOODCOCK (Robert), was born in 1692. He quitted a place he held under government, that he might not be interrupted in his favourite pursuits of music and painting. He played on the hautboy, and composed some pieces which were published. As a painter he excelled in sea-pieces; he died in 1728.

WOODFORD (Dr. Samuel), an English divine and poet, was born in 1636, and educated at Wadham-college, Oxford. His poems are numerous. He obtained a prebendal stall at Winchester, in 1680.

WOODHEAD (Abraham), an eminent polemic writer of the 17th century, was born at Maltham, in Yorkshire, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards went over to the Roman catholic communion, and was esteemed one of their most able authors. Many of his tracts were answered by Dr. Stillingfleet. He died in 1678.

WOODVILLE (Elizabeth), widow of Sir John Grey, who was slain in the battle of Bernard's Heath. After his death she applied personally to Edward IV. for the restoration of his estate, when that monarch fell in love with, and married her. The princess Elizabeth was the fruit of this marriage, who, after the murder of her two brothers by their uncle Richard III. became the means of uniting the contending houses of York and Lancaster.

WOODWARD (Dr. John) was born in Derbyshire in 1665. He was put apprentice to a linen-draper, which profession he quitted, and was taken into the family of Dr. Barwick the physician, under whom he made a great progress in the art of medicine and philosophy. In 1692 he succeeded Dr. Stillingfleet as professor of physic in Gresham-college, and the year following was elected F. R. S. In 1695 he obtained the degree of M. D. by patent from archbishop Tenison; and the year following was admitted to the same degree at Cambridge, and a member of Pembroke-hall, in that university. In the same year he published his "Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth." He wrote many other pieces which have been well received by the learned world. He died at Gresham-college in 1728, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

WOODWARD (Henry), a celebrated comedian, born at London in 1717. He was educated at Merchant-Taylors' school, and was at first engaged in the business of a tallow-chandler, which he left, and was bound apprentice to the late Mr. Rich, who soon made him an accomplished harlequin. By his subsequent success as an actor, he realized the sum of 6000l. but lost the whole by undertaking the management of a theatre in Ireland. He returned to Covent-Garden, where he continued till his death in 1777, occasioned by an accident as he was jumping on a table in the character of Scrub. He

was author of a farce, called, "Marplot in Lisbon," and of a comedy, entitled, "The Man's the Master."

WOOLSTON (Thomas), a famous deist, was born at Northampton in 1669, and educated at Sidney college, Cambridge. His first appearance as an author was in 1705, in a work, entitled, "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles revived." His "Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ" occasioned a great number of books and pamphlets upon the subject, and raised a persecution against him. At his trial in Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Raymond, he spoke several times himself, and urged that "he thought it very hard that he should be tried by a set of men, who, though otherwise very learned and worthy persons, were no more judges of the subjects on which he wrote, than he himself was a judge of the most intricate points of the law." He was, however, sentenced to suffer a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100l. Being unable to pay the fine, and to find securities for his future conduct, he obtained the liberty of the rules of the king's-bench. He died in 1733.

WOOTON (John), a celebrated landscape painter. He was also frequently employed to paint horses and dogs, and received forty guineas for each picture.—He died January 1765.

* **WORLIDGE** (Thomas), a portrait painter, but most eminent for his etchings in the manner of Rembrandt. His last work was a book of gems from the antique. He died in 1766.

WORMIUS (Olaus), a learned Danish physician, born in 1588. He was sent very young to the college of Lunenburg, and thence to Emmeric, in the duchy of Cleves. He afterwards removed to Marburg, and in 1607 to Strasburg, where he applied himself to physic. In 1612 he was made professor of the belles-lettres in the university of Copenhagen. In 1615 he obtained the Greek professorship, and in 1624 that of physic, which he held till his death in 1654. His principal work is his History of Denmark and Norway.

WORSDALE (James), a painter and dramatic writer. He was pupil to Sir Godfrey Kneller, but marrying lady Kneller's niece without their consent, was dismissed by his master. He was author of several dramatic pieces, in one of which, "The Assembly," Mr. Worsdale himself performed the character of

Old Lady Scandal. He died in the year 1767.

WORTHINGTON (Dr. John), a learned divine of the church of England, was admitted at Oxford, where he was chosen master of Jesus college, in the time of the commonwealth. He was appointed to the cure of St. Bene's Fink in 1664; where he continued to preach during the plague-year 1665. Soon after the fire of London he was presented to the living of Ingoldfsby, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, and to a prebend of Lincoln. He died in 1671.

WORTHINGTON (William, D.D.) born in Merionethshire in 1703, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford. He was patronized by bishop Hare, who presented him to two vicarages. He was also presented to a stall in the cathedral of York by archbishop Drummond; he died in 1778; he was author of many learned works.

WOTTON (Dr. Edward), a learned physician, born at Oxford in 1492. He became very eminent in his profession, first in Oxford, and afterwards in London, where he was made a member of the college of physicians, and physician to Henry VIII. He died in 1555. He had a son Henry, who was also a physician.

WOTTON (Sir Henry), a learned Englishman, born at Boston-hall in Kent, in 1568. From Winchester school he was sent to Oxford; afterwards he set out on his travels, spent one year in France, three in Germany, and five in Italy. On his return to England his wit and politeness recommended him to the earl of Essex; but when his unfortunate patron was beheaded he went to Florence, and was received into the confidence of the grand duke of Tuscany, who having intercepted letters discovering a design upon the life of James VI. of Scotland, dispatched Wotton thither to give him notice of it. On the accession of James to the crown of England, Wotton was employed in many important embassies, particularly to Venice. About 1623 he was made provost of Eton college, which place he held till his death in 1639. His "State of Christendom" was published after his death.—Also, "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ; or, A Collection of Lives, Letters, Poems, with Characters of sundry Personages, and other incomparable Pieces of Language and Art. By the curious pencil of the ever-memorable Sir Henry Wotton."

WOTTON (William), an English divine of great learning, born at Wren-

tham in Suffolk, in 1666, of which place his father was rector. He had made so great a progress in classical learning, that before he was ten years of age he was admitted of Catherine-hall, Cambridge. In 1679 he took the degree of B. A. and afterwards obtained a fellowship in St. John's college. In 1691, bishop Lloyd gave him the sinecure of Llandrillo in Denbighshire, and the earl of Nottingham, to whom he was chaplain, presented him to the rectory of Middleton Keynes. In 1694 he published "Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning;" which work was followed in 1701 by "The History of Rome, from the Death of Antoninus Pius, to the Death of Alexander Severus;" for the use of the duke of Gloucester. As Dr. Wotton was totally void of œconomy, he was in 1714 obliged to retire to South Wales, and while there drew up "Memoirs of the Cathedral Churches of St. David's and Landaff." He published other works of great learning, and died in 1726, aged 60.

* **WOUTERS** (Francis), or Wauter, a Dutch painter of landscapes and history, was born in 1614, and brought up under Rubens. The emperor Ferdinand III. appointed him his principal painter. He was also painter to Charles II. of England, when prince of Wales. He died in 1659.

WOUWERMANS (Philip), an excellent Dutch landscape painter, was born at Haerlem, in 1620. He generally enriched his landscapes with huntings, encampments, or other subjects where horses could be introduced, which he portrayed better than any painter of his time.—He had two brothers, Peter and John, both distinguished artists in the same way as Philip, though not equal to him. He died in 1668.

* **WRANGEL** (Charles Gustavus), a marshal-general and constable of Sweden, who distinguished himself as much by sea as land. He beat and dispersed a part of the Danish fleet in 1644, and defeated the Imperial and Bavarian armies near Augsberg in 1648, and the Dutch fleet at the passage of the Sund in 1658. He died in 1676.

WREN (Sir Christopher), the most eminent architect of his age, born at Knoyle in Wiltshire in 1632. He was sent to Oxford, and made very extraordinary advances in mathematical knowledge before he was sixteen. In 1657 he was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham college, and in the following

year communicated to Dr. Wallis several papers concerning the Cycloid published in 1659. In 1660 Mr. Wren was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy in Oxford. In 1665 he visited France, and was soon after appointed one of the commissioners for rebuilding the cathedral of St. Paul. He also drew up a plan for rebuilding the city of London after the fire, which was not adopted. In 1668 he was made surveyor-general of his majesty's works. In 1669 he finished the magnificent theatre at Oxford. In 1673 he resigned his Savilian professorship, and the year following received the honour of knighthood. In 1680 he was chosen president of the Royal Society. He sat twice in parliament. He died in 1723, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. A great number of the churches and public buildings, restored after the fire of London, were built by him; among which are St. Paul's, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and the monument.

WREN (Matthew), uncle of Sir Christopher. He was successively bishop of Hereford, of Norwich, and in 1638 of Ely. He was deprived in the civil war, and thrown into the Tower. At the restoration of Charles II. he was reinstated in his bishopric, and died at Ely-house, London, in 1660. He was a man of abilities, and author of some learned works. He had a son, Matthew, who wrote against Harrington's Oceana.

WRIGHT (Abraham), a learned English divine, born 1611. He was several times public orator at Oxford. He is author of "Delitiae Delitiarum," printed in 1637. "A Commentary on the Psalms," &c. He died in 1690.

WRIGHT (Edward), an English traveller. He accompanied the earl of Maclesfield abroad in the years 1720, 1721, and 1722. His "Observations" were published in 1730, 2 vols. 4to.

* WRIGHT (Joseph), an excellent English painter, was born at Derby in 1734. Discovering a genius for drawing, he was placed under Hudson, an eminent portrait-painter, who had also the honour to instruct Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Mortimer. Mr. Wright, in 1773, visited Italy, where he continued two years, and greatly improved himself by studying the works of the best masters. Soon after his return to England, he settled at Derby, where he painted a number of fine pictures, and died in 1797. He equally distinguished himself in history and landscape, and his pictures will be ranked by posterity as treasures

worthy the imitation of succeeding generations.

WYATT (Sir Thomas), an English poet, and one of the most accomplished persons in the court of king Henry VIII. He was employed on various embassies, and died in 1541. He was the first that versified the "Whole Book of Psalms" in English metre.

WYCHERLY (William), an English poet and dramatic writer, born about 1640. He was admitted to the closest intimacy with the duchess of Cleveland, and the duke of Buckingham. King Charles likewise shewed him particular marks of favour, and once when Mr. Wycherly was ill, visited him, and commanding him to repair to the continent for the recovery of his health, supplied him with money for his journey. He afterwards married the countess of Drogheda, whose property being disputed after her death, the expences of law and other incumbrances consigned him to a prison, where he languished seven years, and then was released by king James, who also gave him a pension of 200l. a-year. He died in 1720, just eleven days after a second marriage. His comedies are, "Love in a Wood, or, St. James's Park;" "The Gentleman Dancing Master;" "The Country Wife;"—and, "The Plain Dealer."

* WYCKE (Thomas), a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem in 1616. He became one of the best painters of his time. He spent several years in Italy, and sketched many of the havens and sea-ports on the borders of the Mediterranean. He died in 1606.

WYCKE (John), son and disciple of the preceding, was born at Haerlem, and became eminent as a painter of battles, and animals. He resided many years in London, where he assisted Kneller. He died in 1702.

WYKEHAM (William, of) an illustrious English prelate, born at Wykeham in Hampshire, in 1324. He owed his greatness to a generous patron, Nicholas Uvedale, lord of the manor of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester, by whom he was maintained at school at Winchester, afterwards taken into his family, and appointed his secretary. Uvedale and Edyngdon, bishop of Winchester, introduced him to king Edward III. He was appointed surveyor of the royal buildings, and also chief justice in Eyre. It was by his advice that the king built Windsor castle in the magnificent manner in which it now appears. In 1359 he was con-
 2

tuted chief warden and surveyor of the king's castles of Windsor, Leeds, Dover, and Hadlam; in 1363 warden and justiciary of the king's forests on this side Trent; keeper of the privy seal in 1364; within two years after secretary to the king; and in 1367 he succeeded Edyngdon in the see of Winchester, and in the same year was constituted chancellor of England, in which he continued till 1371. He was not wanting in attention to his diocese. He repaired the palaces and houses belonging to his see at a great expence, and was very active in establishing strict discipline and reforming abuses.—He founded New College, Oxford, and that at Winchester. He died at South Waltham in 1404.

WYNANTZ (John), a celebrated painter, born at Haarlem in 1600. His landscapes are greatly admired; but they are very scarce. He died in the year 1670.

WYNDHAM (sir William), born about the year 1687. On his return from his travels, he was chosen knight of the

shire for the county of Somerset. On the change of the ministry in 1710, he was appointed secretary at war; and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. Upon the breach between the earl of Oxford and lord Bolingbroke, he adhered to the interests of the latter. He was dismissed from his employment on the accession of George I. and falling under suspicion on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, was arrested, and though he at first made his escape, he afterwards surrendered himself, and was committed to the Tower, but was never brought to trial. He died in 1740.

* WYTMAN (Matthew), a Dutch painter, born at Gorcum in 1650. His subjects were landscapes and conversations, which he finished in an elegant style. He died in 1689.

WYVILL (Robert), an English prelate of the 14th century, patronized by Edward the Third's queen, by whose means he obtained the bishopric of Salisbury, which he held 46 years, and died in 1375.

X.

* XANTIPPE, the wife of Socrates and a woman of a violent temper. The philosopher was not unacquainted with her disposition before he married her. Xenophon asked him, why he in that case married her? Because she exercises my patience, said Socrates, and in bearing her ill-humour, I am able to support every thing else from others.

* XANTIPPUS, a Lacedemonian general, truly a Spartan, by the austerity of his manners and the greatness of his courage. He was sent by his country to the support of the Carthaginians, and by his good conduct restored their affairs in spite of the active valour of Regulus. Notwithstanding his eminent services the Carthaginians ordered the captain of the ship of which he was on board to throw him into the sea.

* XENOCRATES, a celebrated philosopher of antiquity, born at Chalcedon. He was the disciple of Plato, and succeeded Speusippus in his school 339 years B. C. His integrity was so well-known, that the judges dispensed with his oath when he appeared in court as a witness. He died B. C. 314, in his 82d. year.

XENOPHON, an Athenian general, philosopher, and historian, the son of Gryllus.

He received his instruction in the school of Socrates, to whom he greatly attached himself. He accompanied Cyrus the younger in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes. After the decisive battle in the plains of Cunaxa, and the fall of Cyrus, Xenophon's prudence and vigour of mind were called into action, for the ten thousand Greeks who accompanied him were now at the distance of six hundred leagues from their native home, without money, and without provisions, at the same time surrounded by a powerful enemy. He was selected as the most qualified to extricate this little army from its difficulty, which he effectually performed. He contrived to keep off the attacks of the Persians while he forded rivers and traversed vast deserts till he gained the tops of mountains where he could rest and refresh his wearied companions. This celebrated retreat was effected in 215 days. He wrote, in a work called *Anabasis*, an account of the difficulties and dangers he had surmounted and afterward followed the fortune of Agesilaus, being with him at the battle of Coronæa. He was, however, banished Athens, for the part he took with Cyrus, and retired to Scillus, a small town in

Lacedæmonia, whence he was again driven in the Elian war, and obliged to seek refuge in Corinth. His *Cyropædia*, or the life of Cyrus, is a work of great beauty, but the picture is said to be too flattering. Xenophon died at the age of 90.

XENOPHON, *Ephesus*. He wrote five books "of the Lives of Abrocomus and Anthia," entitled "Ephesiaca," though they contained nothing relating to the town of Ephesus.

* **XERXES**, the fifth king of Persia, and second son of Darius Hystaspes. He reduced Egypt under his power, of which he left his brother Achæmenes governor. Encouraged by this success he marched against the Greeks with an army of 800,000 men, and a fleet of 1000 ships. He threw a bridge over the Hellespont and cut through mount Athos. But being arrived at the straits of Thermopylæ, Leonidas with only 300 Lacedæmonians disputed the passage with him for a long time, making an immense slaughter of the Persians. The Athenians soon after gained the famous naval battle of Salamine, obliging Xerxes to retire into his own dominions, leaving his general Mardonius in Greece to command the remains of his troops. Notwithstanding he was vain and insolent enough to desire to controul the elements, by ordering the sea to be stripped and chains to be thrown into it, yet he was capable of making a salutary reflection, as was seen by his shedding tears one day on beholding his vast army from an eminence. On his being asked the cause, he said, it was the thought of mortality, which in a few years would not leave one of that immense body alive.

XIMENES (Francis), archbishop of Toledo, born at Torrelaguna, in Castile, in 1437. King Ferdinand confided to him the administration of state affairs; which he conducted with great ability and in-

tegrity. Julius II. in 1507, created him cardinal of Spain. He founded the college of Alcalá, and the magnificent library there. In the war his sovereign undertook against the Moors, the cardinal entered victoriously into Oran, at the head of the troops. He gained great popularity by the precautions he took against an apprehended famine, and by preserving great quantities of corn in granaries at his own cost. Upon the death of Ferdinand, he was left regent, the heir Charles being at that time in Flanders. The Grândeës of Spain became his enemies, as he had not only diminished the influence they had been accustomed to derive from their large possession, but reduced numerous pensions and useless places. He was a patron and protector of literature. He died, as it is said, of poison, in 1517. He caused to be printed at Alcalá, the great Polyglot Bible, which bears the name of the Complutensian edition. This work is now very scarce and valuable.

XYLANDER (William), a native of Augsburg, born in 1532. He succeeded Mycillus in 1558, as professor of Greek, at Heidelberg. Previous to this he had published at Basil, his Latin Version of Dion Cassius. His translation of Marcus Aurelius in the same language came out in 1559, which he reprinted nine years after much more correct. He also published an excellent edition of Strabo.

XYPHILIN (John) of Trebifonde, was educated in a monastery. His learning procured him the patriarchate of Constantinople in 1064. He is imagined by Andrew Scottus and Vossius to have been the abridger of Dion Cassius, but that work was performed by his nephew. A Sermon is the only work of the uncle that remains behind, and that is to be seen in the Bibl. Patrum.

Y.

YALDEN (Thomas), an English poet, born at Exeter in 1671; and educated at Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and in 1707 took the degree of D.D. soon after which he had two benefices in Hertfordshire bestowed upon him. On account of his intimacy with Dr. Atterbury, his papers were seized, and himself taken into custody. He was, however, set at liberty after explaining the words

"thorough paced doctrine," found in his pocket-book, and which his accusers had interpreted to be high treason. He died in 1736. His poems are ingenious.

YOUNG (Dr. Edward), an excellent writer, was born at Upham, near Winchester, in 1681. At a proper age he was matriculated of All-souls college, Oxford, being designed for the civil law, in which profession he took a degree. In

1704 he published his poem called "The Last Day," which was soon followed by "The Force of Religion; or, Vanquished Love." These productions gave great satisfaction, and procured him numerous friends, amongst the rest, Addison: for whose "Spectator," he wrote many papers. The turn of his mind inclining him toward the church, he entered into orders, was made chaplain to the king, and obtained the living of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire. He wrote three tragedies, but many esteem his satires called "Love of Fame the Universal Passion," as his principal performance, though Swift said, the poet should have been either more angry or more merry. In 1739 he married lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the earl of Litchfield, and widow of colonel Lee. She died the next year, and this mournful event produced his "Com-

plaint; or, Night Thoughts," which finely exhibit his melancholy and morality. As a prose writer, he censured the prevailing manners in a work called the "Centaur not Fabulous," and when turned of 80 years of age, published "Conjectures on Original Composition." Few authors have attracted more respect at home and abroad, by their works than Dr. Young. He died in the year 1765, aged 84.

* **YRIARTE** (Don John de), born in the isle of Teneriffe, and educated at Rouen, and at Paris. After having completed his studies he went to Madrid, where he became librarian to the king, member of the academy, and interpreter to the secretary of state. He died in 1771. His principal works are, 1. *Pa-leographia Græca*, 4to. 2. Various pieces in Spanish, 2 vols. 4to.

Z.

* **ZABARELLA** (Francis), a cardinal and archbishop of Florence, and one of the most famous canonists of the age. He was born at Padua in 1339, studied the canon law at Bologna, and taught it at Padua and Florence. He was raised to the purple in 1411, by pope John XXI, who sent him on an embassy to the emperor Sigismund. Zabarella assisted at the council of Constance, and advised the deposing of pope John, who was accused of 40 notorious crimes. Zarabella looked with earnestness and expectation on the papal chair, but he died at Constance in 1417. He wrote a great number of books, but of no great value.

ZACUTUS, a Portuguese physician. He took his doctor's degree in 1594, at Saguntum, now called Morvedre, in Spain, and practised at Lisbon till 1624, when, by an edict of Philip IV. the whole race of Jews were interdicted the kingdom. He retired to Amsterdam, where he died in 1641. His works are in 2 vols. folio, in Latin; before the second is placed what he called "In troitus ad Praxin," or an Introduction to Practice.

* **ZANCHIUS**, or **ZANCHY** (Jerome), a learned reformer, was born at Alzano, in Italy, in 1516, and entered among the canon regulars of Lateran, but becoming intimate with Peter Martyr, he embraced Lutheranism, and quitted Italy. He retired to Straßburgh in 1553, but left that

place afterwards, and became professor of divinity at Heidelberg, where he died in 1590. The works of Zanchius were published in 8 vols. folio, in 1613. He was a man of considerable learning, distinguished piety, and of great moderation.

* **ZAMOSKI** (John), son of Stanislaus, castellan of Chelm, a city of Red Russia. He was a man of considerable merit, and was sent to Paris, and afterwards to Padua, at which latter place he was so much admired, as to be elected rector of the university. While in this situation he composed several books in Latin upon the Roman senate. On his return to Poland, he was raised to the most considerable employments, and was sent ambassador to the duke of Anjou, at Paris, in 1573, to carry to that prince the news of his being elected to the crown of Poland. When Stephen Battori, prince of Transylvania, ascended the throne of Poland, he made Zamoski great chamberlain, and a short time after general of his armies. Upon the death of Battori, a great number of nobles would willingly have put the crown upon Zamoski's head, but he refused the honour, and contributed to make the choice fall upon Sigismund, prince of Sweden. He died in 1605, honoured with the title of *defender of his country*.

ZECHARIAH, one of the minor prophets, son of Barachiah, and grandson of Iddo. The place of his birth is uncer-

Z E N

tain. His style resembles that of Jeremiah. He flourished B. C. 520.

* ZEGEDIN (Stephen), a Lutheran minister, born in Hungary in 1505. Having embraced the doctrines of the reformation he propagated them with great zeal in his native country, and suffered much persecution on that account; but more from the Turks, by whom he was taken prisoner. On recovering his liberty, he went to Kevin, and ended his days there in 1572. He wrote 1. *Speculum Romanorum Pontificum Historicum*, 8vo.—2. *Tabulæ Analyticæ in Prophetas, Psalmas et Novum Testamentum*, folio.—3. *Affertio de Trinitate*, 8vo.

* ZELOTTI (Battista), an Italian painter of history, born at Verona in 1532. He was a disciple of Titian. He was singularly excellent in design, had great readiness of invention, and his colouring was beautiful. He died in 1592.

ZENO, founder of the sect of Stoics, so called from his opening a school in the portico of Stoa, at Athens. He was born at Citium, in Cyprus, but being driven by a storm on the coast of Attica, he settled there, taught philosophy, and was the first who brought logic to perfection. It is said his disciples maintained the right of self-murder; and his servant being told that the plea of fate would excuse him for any fault he should commit, cried out to Zeno as he was beating him for theft, "*It is my fate to be a thief*"; "*yes, sirrah*," says his master, "*and to be drubbed for it too*." There were others of this name, but of little note.

* ZENO, called the Italian, emperor of the East, married the daughter of Leo I. in 458. His conduct was so odious, that in 475 he was driven from his throne by Basiliscus, but the year following, he regained the seat. His behaviour, however, continued the same, and he greatly oppressed the people by exorbitant taxes. He died in 491.

ZENOBIA, a celebrated queen of Palmyra. She married Odenatus, a Saracen prince, and contributed to the signal victories he gained over the Persians, thereby preserving the East to the Romans. For these services she received the title of Augusta. Her husband's death did not damp her ardor, she conquered Egypt, and was preparing for fresh victories, when the emperor Aurelian made war against her. After the loss of two battles she was obliged to shut herself up in Palmyra, to which city Aurelian laid siege. She retired privately, but was

Z I E

pursued and made captive, just as she was going to cross the Euphrates, in the year 72. The emperor spared her life, but caused her to adorn his triumph. A country seat however, was assigned her near Rome, where she passed the remainder of her life in tranquillity.

* ZEPHANIAH, the 9th of the lesser prophets, who lived in the reign of Josiah, about 624 years B. C. He exhorts the Jews to repentance, and predicts the destruction of Nineveh.

* ZEPHIRINUS, pope and saint, succeeded Victor I. in 202, and died in 218.

* ZERUBBABEL, the son of Salathiel, and of the family of the kings of Judah. He gained the esteem of Cyrus, king of Persia, who gave him the sacred vessels of the Temple. The virtuous Israelite returned to Jerusalem, and on his arrival set about rebuilding the Temple. The Samaritans, by their intrigues, impeded the work. In the second year of Darius, son of Hystaspes, the design was renewed at the exhortation of Haggai and Zechariah. It continued fourteen years, and was completed under Zerubbabel, B. C. 513, in which year the Temple was dedicated.

ZEUXIS, of Heraclea, a famous painter, of whom many curious anecdotes are recorded. Pliny relates his dispute with Parrhasius for the prize of painting, as follows: Zeuxis had painted some grapes so naturally, that the birds used to come and peck at them; and Parrhasius had represented a curtain so artfully, that Zeuxis ordered it to be drawn aside, that he might see the painting behind it. Discovering his mistake, he confessed himself outdone; since he had only imposed upon birds, whereas Parrhasius had deceived those who were judges of the art. Another time he painted a boy loaded with grapes, when the birds flew again at his picture; this admitted of another opinion, and vexed him, for he frankly confessed, that had the boy been executed as naturally as the grapes, the birds would have been afraid of him. His Helena was the picture by which he gained the greatest reputation. He died immensely rich, about 350 years B. C. and as it is said, of a fit of laughter, on seeing the picture of an old woman which he had drawn.

* ZIEGLER (James), a mathematician and divine of Suabia, who died in 1549, leaving several works the principal of which are 1. *Notes on particular passages of Scripture*, 1548, folio.—2. *Description*

of the Holy Land, 1536, folio.—3. De Conftanchione Solidæ Sphæræ, 4to.

* **ZIEGLER** (Gaspar), born at Leipfic, in 1681. He became profeflor of law at Wittemberg, and died in 1690. We have by him feveral works, the chief of which are 1. *De Milite Epifcopo*.—2. *De Diaconis* and *De Diaconiffis*.—3. *De Clero Renitente*.—5. *De Epifcopis*.

* **ZIMMERMANN** (Mathias), a proteftant divine, born at Eperies in 1625. He was minifter at Meiffen, and died in 1689. His works are 1. *Amænitates Hiftoricæ Ecclefiafticæ*, 4to.—2. *Florilegium Philologico Hiftoricum*, 4to.

* **ZIMMERMANN** (John George), born at Brug, in the canton of Berne, in 1728. His father was a fenator, and his mother a French woman; from which circumftances he fpoke and wrote the two languages with equal facility. Tiffot, his biographer, praifes his amiable difpofition as much as he commends the language and doctrine contained in his fine difertation on irritability. Haller was one of his mafters; it was upon this good foundation, with further fupport from the remarks of Clifton, that Zimmerman finifhed his “*Difertatio physiologica de irritabilitate, &c.*” He read a great deal, not only in phyfic, but in morality, philofophy, literature, hiftory, travels, and periodical publications. His mind was in confequence ftored with facts and images. He formed them into detached pieces, and publifhed them in a journal called the “*Moniteur*,” but the work to which he was the moft attached, was his “*Treatife on Solitude*.” “I love folitude,” fays he “and I find pleafure nowhere but at home, I write to procure myfelf amufement;” he adds “I have learned like a philofopher of old, to live with myfelf.” He made a journey to Berlin, and had a long conference with the king of Pruffia at Potzdam in 1786. As he had been appointed phyfician to the king at Hanover, the Hanoverian regency fent him to the Hague in 1788, when George III. was fo alarmingly ill, that he might be nearer London in cafe his prefence fhould be neceffary. He had long given himfelf up to labours which filently deftroyed his health. He died in 1795.

* **ZINCKE** (Christian Frederick), a painter in enamel, born at Dresden about 1684, and came to England in 1706, where he ftudied under Boil, whom at length he not only furpaffed, but excelled Petitot. He painted portraits of many of the royal family, and died in 1767.

* **ZINZENDORF** (Nicholas Louis, count of), a celebrated nobleman, who united himfelf to the Herrnhuters, better known by the appellations of Moravians and Unitas Fratrum. He built a houfe for this feft, and became their biſhop. The count came to London, and publifhed ſome religious pieces and ſermons. He died in 1766. The count Dohna fucceeded him in the government of the brethren. This ſociety is commendable for its moderation, forbearance under perfecution, and zeal in propagating the goſpel, without oſtentation, in heathen countries.

ZISCA, or **Zifka**, (John), a gentleman and ſoldier of Bohemia, ſo called, becauſe he happened to loſe an eye. The followers of Huſs choſe Zifka to revenge the death of their leader upon the adherents of the Roman Pontiff. He made himſelf ſo formidable at the head of a numerous peaſantry, that after the death of Wenceſlas, he oppoſed his ſucceſſor Sigifmund, and gained a victory over him at the ſiege of Rabi, though it coſt him his other eye. The intimidated emperor ſent an embaſſy to Zifka, offering him the government of Bohemia, of which he had made himſelf maſter. However, during the negotiation in 1404, he was cut off by the plague. The ſtory of his leaving his ſkin to his followers, to be made into a drum, and to animate his followers, and which has been recently revived.

* **ZOE**, the fourth wife of the emperor Leo VI. and mother of Conſtantine Porphyrogenetus, in whoſe minority ſhe governed the empire with great firmneſs and diſcretion; quelling the revolt of Conſtantine Ducas, obliging the Bulgarians to return to their own country, and making a peace with the Saracens. Her ungrateful ſon, on coming of age, ſent his mother into exile, where ſhe died.—She is not to be confounded with Zoe, the ſecond wife of the ſame emperor Leo VI. who was afterwards crowned empreſs, and died in 895. There was another of the ſame name, who was daughter of Conſtantine VIII. and married Argyrus, whom ſhe murdered, and took to her throne and bed Michael the Paphlagonian. She died in 1050.

ZOILUS, a Thracian rhetorician, who flouriſhed in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus about 270 years B. C. He is remembered by his captious criticisms on Homer, Plato, and Socrates. Hence he was called Homeromastix, and after him every ſnarling critic is called a Zoilus.

ZONARAS (John), a Greek historian, employed under the emperors of Constantinople, who turned monk. He wrote "Annals from the beginning of the World, to the year 1118."

* **ZONCA** (Victor), an able mathematician of Italy in the 17th century, who published a collection of curious inventions in mechanics, at Padua, in 1621, under this title *Novæ Teatro di Machini and Edificii*.

* **ZOPPO** (Marco), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna in 1451. He was the disciple of Andrea Mantegna, whose style he imitated with the greatest success. Most of the works which he finished, are in his native city, where they are much esteemed. He died in 1517.

* **ZOPYRUS**, son of Megabyzes, and one of the court of Darius, the son of Hytaspes. He cut his nose and ears at the siege of Babylon, and went over to the Babylonians, pretending Darius had exercised this cruelty upon him. In hopes he would be stimulated by revenge, they gave him the command of their army, when he treacherously went over to the power of Darius.

ZOROASTER, or Zerdusht, supposed to have lived under the reign of Darius Hytaspes. He has been by some called the founder, and by others the reformer of the Magian religion. Others consider him a Jew, or that he received his education in Judea. The doctrine he preached to his disciples of the attributes of the divinity, are not very different from those inculcated at the present time. He assured them that nothing could render them unworthy of the divine favour, but their vices. Of all virtues, he esteemed what the Greeks called philanthropy, and the apostles brotherly love, for which reason he exhorted all his followers to acts of charity and beneficence. The credenda of his religion were simple and few. He gave his disciples a liturgy which they affirmed to have been brought from heaven, and consequently they forbid any alteration to be made in it. The Magi, or priests, were of three ranks, over whom was an archimagus, which office he assumed himself. He resided in the city of Balch, when it was sacked, and on that occasion lost his life.

* **ZOSIMUS**, a pope and saint, succeeded Innocent I. in 417. He condemned the Pelagians, and died in 418.

ZOSIMUS, an ancient historian, who lived at the end of the fourth and begin-

ning of the fifth century. There are six books of his history extant; in the first of which he runs over the Roman affairs in a very succinct manner, from Augustus to Dioclesian; in the other five he is more particular. As a zealous Pagan, he inveighs bitterly against the christian princes, and especially against Constantine the Great, and Theodosius the elder. Photius commands the purity, and agreeable sweetness of his style.

ZOUCH (Richard), born in the county of Wilts, and descended of a respectable family, was professor of civil law, and published many works on that and other subjects which in his day were esteemed. He died in 1660.

ZOÛST (Gerald), a German, celebrated for his skill in portrait painting.

ZUCCHERO (Taddeo), an Italian painter, born in the duchy of Urbino, in 1529. He was the disciple of Pietro Calabro, at Rome, but by contemplating the works of Raphael, and the studying anatomy, he improved his talents so as to excel many great artists in the good disposition and economy of his pieces. He died in 1566.

ZUCCHERO (Frederico), the brother of the former painter, and placed under his tuition, many of whose pieces he finished. He was obliged to leave Rome for a pictorial libel, having painted some of the officers of Pope Gregory XIII. with asses ears, a piece afterwards engraved by Cornelius Cort. He afterwards worked in France for the cardinal of Lorrain, as also in the Escorial for Philip II. and in England he painted a portrait of queen Elizabeth, which gained him a great reputation. The pope, however, recalled him and erected an academy for him, of which he had the title of prince. He died in 1609.

ZUINGLIUS (Ulricus), a zealous reformer, born at Wildhausen, in 1487. While he officiated as preacher at Zurich, he declaimed against the church of Rome and its indulgences, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion which Luther had for Saxony. Zuinglius proceeded with great moderation in his reform, by which he obtained the concurrence of the civil power to his measures. He procured two assemblies to be called at Zurich, by the first he was authorised to proceed, and by the second the ceremonies of the church of Rome were abolished. During these transactions he published several books, one of which treating of the Eucharist called forth the

Z U R

different and opposition of 'Luthue, and the other reformers. Their different partizans became hot in the course of the dispute, till at length Zuinglius, who began as a preacher died in arms as a soldier in 1531. His doctrines were afterwards spread by Calvin, Beza and others, with some alterations. The followers of the latter were called Calvinists, and those who adhered entirely to Zuinglius were denominated Sacramentarians. His works are extant in 4 vols. folio.

* **ZUMBO** (Gaston John), a sculptor, born at Syracuse in 1656. He resided a considerable time at Rome, and then went to Florence, where he was employed by the Grand duke of Tuscany in several great works. He afterwards removed to Paris, and died there in 1701.

* **ZUR-LAUBEN** (Oswald de), of the ancient house of Tour-Chatillon in the Valais, died at Zug in 1549, aged 72. He was captain of the Swiss guard, in the service of Popes Julius II. and Leo X. and displayed great valour at the battles of Novara, Ravenna, &c. He was major-general of the troops belonging to the canton of Zug, at the battle of Cap-

Z Y P

pel, where Zuinglius was slain. This family was greatly distinguished by brave men.

* **ZWINGER** (Theodore), a learned physician, born at Basil in Switzerland. He compiled a great work, called, "The Theatre of Human Life," Lyons, 1656, 8 vols. fol. He died in 1588, aged 54.

* **ZWINGER** (Theodore), a descendant of the preceding, and professor of eloquence, philosophy, and medicine, at Basil, died in 1724, after having published, 1. Theatre Botanique, 1690, fol. 2. Fasciculus Disputationum, 4to. 3. Dissertatio de acquirenda vitæ longævitate, &c. His son was also a man of abilities, and published several works.

* **ZYPÆUS** (or Vanden Zyp, Francis), a learned man, born at Malines in 1580. His talents recommended him to the bishop of Antwerp, who appointed him his secretary, canon, and archdeacon of his church. He died in 1650, aged 75. He wrote, 1. Analytica enarratio juris Pontificii novi. 2. Consultationes Canonice. 3. Notitiæ Juris Belgici. 4. De Jurisdictione Ecclesiastica & Civili.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE]

OF

HISTORICAL EVENTS,

CORRESPONDING WITH THIS

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

	Before Christ.		B. C.
T HE world created	4004	king of Assyria. The first eclipse of the moon on record March 19th, according to Ptolemy	721
The deluge	2348	Candaules murdered by Gyges, who succeeds to the Lydian throne	718
The kingdom of Egypt supposed to have begun under Misraim	2188	The second Messenian war begins, and continues fourteen years, to the taking of Ira, after a siege of eleven years	685
The kingdom of Assyria begins	2059	Byzantium built by a colony of Argives or Athenians	658
The birth of Abraham	1996	The Pythian games first established at Delphi	591
The kingdom of Argos established	1856	Pisistratus usurped the sovereignty at Athens	560
Memnon invented letters	1822	Cyrus begins to reign	559
Moses born	1571	Babylon taken by Cyrus	538
Cadmus builds the citadel of Thebes	1493	Darius Hystaspes chosen king of Persia	521
The first Olympic games celebrated	1453	The consular government begins at Rome after the expulsion of the Tarquins, and continues independent for 461 years	509
The Isthmian games first instituted by Sisyphus, king of Corinth	1326	The battle of Marathon	490
The Argonautic expedition. The first Pythian games celebrated by Adraftus king of Argos	1263	The battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis	480
The Theban war of the seven heroes against Eteocles	1225	The Persians defeated at Plataea and Mycale	479
Troy taken after a siege of ten years.		The Persians defeated at Cyprus and near the Eurymedon	470
Æneas sails to Italy	1184	The third Messenian war begins, and continues ten years	465
The return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus, eighty years after the taking of Troy. Two years after, they divide the Peloponnesus among themselves	1104	Egypt revolts from the Persians under Inarus, assisted by the Athenians	463
The migration of the Ionian colonies from Greece, and their settlement in Asia Minor	1044	The Peloponnesian war begins May the 7th, and continues about twenty-seven years	431
Dedication of Solomon's temple	1004	The history of the Old Testament finishes	430
Fall of the Assyrian empire by the death of Sardanapalus, an era placed eighty years earlier by Justin	820	A peace of fifty years made between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians,	431
The kingdom of Macedonia begins, and continues 646 years	814		
Rome built	753		
The era of Nabonassar begins	747		
Syracuse built by a Corinthian colony	732		
The kingdom of Israel finished by the taking of Samaria by Salmanasser,			

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

B. C.		B. C.
	which is kept only during six years and ten months	
421	Egypt revolts from the Persians, and Amyrtæus appointed king	236
414	Athens taken by Lysander, the end of the Peloponnesian war, and the appointment of thirty tyrants over the conquered city	240
404	The expulsion of the thirty tyrants from Athens by Thrasybulus	237
401	Agefilæus of Lacedæmon's expedition into Asia against the Persians	235
396	The Lacedæmonians defeated in a sea fight at Naxos by Chabrias	228
377	The battle of Leuctra, where the Lacedæmonians are defeated by Epaminondas, the Theban general	227
371	The battle of Mantinea gained by Epaminondas	224
363	Egypt is conquered by Ochus	218
350	Dionysius recovers the tyranny of Syracuse after ten years banishment	217
347	Timoleon recovers Syracuse, and banishes the tyrant	217
343	The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon near Agrigentum	208
340	The battle of Cheronæa	202
338	Philip of Macedon killed by Pausanias. His son Alexander, on the following year, enters Greece	200
336	The battle of the Granicus	187
334	The battle of Issus	171
333	Tyre and Egypt conquered by the Macedonian prince, and Alexandria built	168
332	The battle of Arbela	159
331	Alexander's expedition against Porus	149
327	Alexander dies. His empire is divided into four kingdoms. The Samian war, and the reign of the Ptolemies in Egypt	147
323	Syracuse and Sicily usurped by Agathocles. Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens for ten years	137
317	Seleucus takes Babylon	136
312	Democracy established at Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes	133
307	The title of kings first assumed by the successors of Alexander	118
306	The battle of Ipsus, where Antigonus is defeated and killed	111
301	Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes	109
296	The first sun-dial erected at Rome, and the time first divided into hours	103
293	The Athenians revolt from Demetrius	101
287	The Pharos of Alexandria built	91
284	The Tarentine war begins, and continues ten years. The Achæan league begins	89
281	The Gauls, under Brennus, are cut to pieces near the temple of Delphi	88
278	Pyrrhus, defeated by Curius, retires to Epirus	86
274	Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus, who keeps it twelve years	82
268	The first Punic war begins, and continues for twenty-three years	80
264		78
	Athens is restored to liberty by Antigonius	76
	Plays first acted at Rome	65
	Amilcar passes with an army to Spain, with Annibal his son	50
	The temple of Janus shut at Rome	48
	The Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth	47
	The war between Cleomenes and Aratus begins, and continues for five years	
	The colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake	
	The second Punic war begins, and continues seventeen years	
	The battle of Thrasymenus, and, next year, that of Cannæ	
	Philopœmen defeats Machanidas at Mantinea	
	The battle of Zama	
	The first Macedonian war begins, and continues near four years	
	Antiochus the Great defeated and killed in Media	
	The second Macedonian war	
	The battle of Pydna, and the fall of the Macedonian empire	
	Time measured out at Rome by a water machine, invented by Scipio Nafica	
	The third Punic war begins	
	Carthage is destroyed by Scipio	
	Restoration of learning at Alexandria	
	The famous embassy of Scipio, Metellus, Mummius, and Panætius, into Egypt, Syria, and Greece	
	Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire	
	Dalmatia conquered by Metellus	
	The Jugurthine war begins, and continues for five years	
	The Teutones and Cimbri begin the war against Rome, and continue it for eight years	
	The Teutones defeated by C. Marius at Aquæ Sextiæ	
	The Cimbri defeated by Marius and Catulus	
	The Social war begins, and continues three years	
	The Mithridatic war begins, and continues twenty-six years	
	The civil wars of Marius and Sylla begin and continue six years	
	Sylla conquers Athens, and sends its valuable libraries to Rome	
	Young Marius is defeated by Sylla, who is made dictator	
	Mithridates conquered by Pompey	
	The reign of the Seleucidæ ends in Syria	
	Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey	
	The battle of Pharsalia	
	Alexandria taken by Cæsar	
	The war of Africa. Cato kills himself. This year is called the year of confusion, because the calendar	

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

	B. C.		A. D.
was corrected by Sosigenes, and the year made to consist of fifteen months, or 445 days	46	The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople	328
The battle of Philippi	42	One hundred and fifty cities of Asia ruined by an earthquake	358
The battle of Actium	31	Upon the death of Jovian, and the succession of Valens and Valentinian, the empire is divided, the former being emperor of the east, and the other of the west	364
Alexandria taken, and Egypt reduced to a Roman province	30	The Goths permitted to settle in Thrace, on being expelled by the Huns	376
Our SAVIOUR is born, four years before the vulgar era, in the year 4710 of the Julian period, A. U. C. 749, and the fourth of the 193 Olympiad	4	Rome plundered by Alaric, king of the Visigoths	410
The leap year corrected, having formerly been every third year	4	The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain	412
Varus defeated and killed in Germany by Arminius	10	The kingdom of the Burgundians is begun in Alface	413
Twelve cities in Asia destroyed by an earthquake	17	The Visigoths found a kingdom at Thoulouse	414
Our SAVIOUR crucified	29	The Alani defeated and extirpated by the Goths	417
The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Our Saviour	40	The kingdom of the French begins on the Lower Rhine	420
The expedition of Claudius into Britain	43	Pannonia recovered from the Huns by the Romans. The Vandals pass into Africa	427
Caractacus carried in chains to Rome	51	Genferic, the Vandal, takes Carthage, and begins the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa	439
First persecution against the Christians	64	The Britons, abandoned by the Romans, make their complaint to Ælius against the Picts and Scots, and three years after the Saxons settle in Britain	446
The Jewish war begins	66	Attila, king of the Huns, ravages Europe	447
Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus	70	The city of Venice began to be known	452
Herulæum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius	79	Rome taken by Genferic	455
Trajan's column erected at Rome	114	The western empire is destroyed by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who assumes the title of king of Italy	476
Adrian builds a wall in Britain	121	Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, revolts and conquers Italy	493
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, and raises a temple to Jupiter	130	The computing of time by the Christian era introduced by Dionysius	516
The Jews are defeated after a war of five years and banished	131	Justinian publishes his code of laws	529
Antonius defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians	145	Conquest of Africa by Belisarius, and that of Rome, two years after	534
Severus visits Britain, and builds a wall there	207	Italy is invaded by the Franks	538
Alexander Severus succeeds Heliogabalus. The Goths exacted an annual payment not to invade or molest the Roman empire	222	The beginning of the Turkish empire in Asia	545
The Arsacidae of Parthia are conquered by Artaxerxes, king of Media, and their empire destroyed	229	Rome taken and pillaged by Totila	547
Alexander defeats the Persians	234	The manufacture of Silk introduced from India into Europe, by Monks	551
Alexander killed, and succeeded by Maximinus	235	Part of Italy conquered by the Lombards, who formed a kingdom there	568
The two Gordians succeed Maximinus and are put to death by Pupienus	236	Latin ceases to be the language of Italy	581
The empire is harassed by thirty tyrants successively	238	Augustin the Monk, with forty others, comes to preach Christianity in England	597
The Scythians and Goths defeated	267	The power of the Popes begins to be established by the concessions of Phocas	606
The empire attacked by the barbarians of the north	286	The conquests of Chosroes king of Persia, in Syria, Egypt, Asia Minor, and, afterwards, his hegemony of Rome	611
Britain recovered, after a tyrant's usurpation of ten years	296		
Dioclesian and Maximianus abdicate the empire, and live in retirement, succeeded by Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus, the two Cæsars	304		
Constantine favours the Christian religion	319		
The first general Council of Nice	325		

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. I

A. D.		A. D.
	The Persians take Jerusalem with dreadful slaughter	
614	Mahomet, in his 53d year, flies from Mecca to Medina, on Friday, July 16, which forms the first year of the Hegira, the era of the Mahometans	
622	Constantinople is besieged by the Persians and Arabs	
626	Death of Mahomet	
632	Jerusalem taken by the Saracens, and three years after Alexandria and its famous library destroyed	
637	The Saracens take Rhodes, and destroy the Colossus	
653	Africa finally conquered by the Arabs	
709	Spain is conquered by the Arabs	
713	Bagdad built, and made the capital of the Caliphs of the house of Abbas	
762	Charlemagne is crowned Emperor. About this time the Popes separate themselves from the princes of Constantinople	
800	Origin of the Russian monarchy	
839	The Normans establish themselves in France under Rollo	
912	Italy conquered by Otho, and United to the German empire	
964	Arithmetical figures brought into Europe from Arabia by the Saracens	
991	Old churches about this time rebuilt in a new manner of architecture	
1004	The Turks invade the Roman empire	
1030	Doomsday-book compiled from a general survey of England	
1080	Asia Minor finally conquered by the Turks	
1084	The first crusade	
1095	Jerusalem conquered by the Turks	
1096	Jerusalem retaken by the crusaders	
1099	Learning revived at Cambridge	
1110	Order of Knights Templars instituted	
1118	The second crusade	
1147	The party names of Guelphs and Gibbelines begin in Italy	
1154	Conquest of Egypt by the Turks	
1169	Dispensing of justice by circuits first established in England	
1176	Aristotle's works imported from Constantinople are condemned by the council of Paris	
1209	Magna Charta granted to the English barons by king John	
1215	The fifth crusade	
1218	Origin of the Ottomans	
1240	Astronomical tables composed by Alphonso the Eleventh of Castile	
1253	Constantinople is recovered from the Latins by the Greek emperors of Nice	
1261	The mariner's compass invented or improved	
1302	The Swiss Cantons begin	
1307	Translation of the papal see to Avignon, which alienation continues sixty-eight years	
1309	First comet observed	
1337	First passage of the Turks into Europe	
1341	The battle of Crecy	
	Order of the Garter in England	
	Establishment of the Ottomans in Europe	
	The battle of Poitiers	
	Battle of Agincourt	
	Constantinople is besieged by Amurath the Second, the Turkish emperor	
	The pragmatistical sanction settled in France	
	Printing discovered at Mentz	
	Mahomet the Second, emperor of the Turks, besieges and takes Constantinople on the 29th of May. Fall of the eastern empire	
	Maps and sea charts first brought to England by Bart. Columbus	
	William Grocyn publicly teaches the Greek language at Oxford	
	America first discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain	
	Algebra first known in Europe	
	The Portuguese first sail to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.	
	South America discovered by Americus Vesputius, from whom it has its name	
	North America ditto, for Henry VII. by Cabot	
	Maximilian divides the empire of Germany into six circles, and adds four more in 1512	
	Shillings first coined in England	
	Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands	
	The battle of Flowden, in which James IV. of Scotland is killed, with the flower of his nobility	
	Martin Luther began the Reformation. Egypt is conquered by the Turks	
	The reformation takes place in England	
	The first English edition of the Bible authorized; the present translation finished 1611. About this time cannon began to be used in ships	
	The council of Trent begins, and continues eighteen years	
	The Reformation in Scotland completed by John Knox	
	The great Massacre of Protestants at Paris	
	The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the republic of Holland begins.	
	English East-India company incorporated—established 1600	
	Pope Gregory introduces the New Style in Italy; the 5th of October being counted the 15th	
	Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England	
	The Spanish Armada destroyed	
	Coaches first introduced into England; hackney act 1693; increased to 1000 in 1770	
	Watches first brought into England from Germany	

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

	A. D.		A. D.
The Gunpowder plot discovered at Westminster	1605	Inoculation first tried on criminals with success	1727
The battle of Lutzen, in which Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden, and head of the Protestants in Germany, is killed	1632	Westminster-Bridge, consisting of fifteen arches, begun—finished in 1750	1738
The massacre in Ireland, when 40,000 English protestants were killed.		War with Spain	1739
The civil war in England begins	1642	The battle of Dettingen won by the English and allies	1743
Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by Parliament	1643	War declared against France. Commodore Anson returns from his voyage round the world	1744
Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall, January 30, aged 49	1649	The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, and the Pretender's army defeated by the duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16, 1746	1745
Cromwell assumes the protectorship	1654	The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle	1748
The English, under admiral Penn, take Jamaica from the Spaniards	1655	Frederick, prince of Wales, father to his present majesty, died. Antiquarian society at London incorporated	1751
Charles II. restored	1660	The new style introduced into Great Britain	1752
The Royal Society established	1662	The British museum erected. Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce instituted in London	1753
The plague rages in London, and carries off 68,000 persons	1665	Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake	1755
The great fire of London began Sept. 2. and continued three days, in which were destroyed 13,000 houses, and 400 streets. Tea first used in England	1666	Damien attempted to assassinate the French king	1757
The peace of Nimeguen. The habeas corpus act passed	1678	King George II. dies October 25, in the 77th year of his age, and is succeeded by his present majesty, who on the 22d of September 1761 married the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. Blackfriars bridge begun—finished 1770	1760
A great comet appeared. The edict of Nantz revoked; the protestants persecuted	1680	War declared against Spain	1762
The palace of Versailles finished by Lewis XIV.	1687	The treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris	1763
The Revolution in Great Britain	1688	Academy of painting established in London	1768
King William and queen Mary proclaimed Feb. 16. The land-tax passed in England. The toleration act passed in ditto	1689	The king of Sweden changes the constitution of that kingdom.	1772
The battle of the Boyne gained by William against James, in Ireland	1690	The Jesuits suppressed by a papal bull	1773
The duchy of Hanover made the ninth electorate. Bank of England established by king William. The first public lottery was drawn this year	1693	The British parliament having passed an act, laying a duty upon all teas imported into America, the colonists deny the right of a British parliament to tax them. Deputies from the colonies meet at Philadelphia, as the first general congress, Sept 5	1774
Stamp duties instituted in England	1694	April 19, the first action happens in America between the king's troops and the provincials at Lexington.	
The peace of Ryswick	1696	June 17, Battle at Bunker's Hill	1775
A society erected into a kingdom. Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts established	1701	The Congress assert their independence	1776
Altar taken from the Spaniards, by admiral Rooke. The battle of Blenheim won by the duke of Marlborough	1704	A treaty of alliance concluded at Paris between the French king and the American colonies	1778
The treaty of Union betwixt England and Scotland, signed July 22. The battle of Ramillies won by Marlborough and the allies	1706	An engagement fought off Brest between the English fleet under admiral Keppel, and the French fleet under count d'Orvilliers, July 27	1778
The first British parliament	1707	Admiral Rodney engages a Spanish fleet under Don Juan de Langara, near Cape St. Vincent, and takes five ships of the line, one more driven on shore, and another blown up, Jan. 16	1780
A church erected into a kingdom, and given to the duke of Savoy	1708		
Cathedral church of St. Paul, London rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren.	1710		
The rebellion in Scotland under the duke of Mar, in favour of the Pretender	1715		
An act passed for septennial parliaments	1716		

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

A. D.		A. D.
	The Protestant Association petition the repeal of an act passed in favour of Papists, June 2. That event followed by riots in the city of London and in Southwark, in which some Popish chapels are destroyed, with the prisons of Newgate, King's Bench, the Fleet, and several private houses. Major André, adjutant-general to the British army, hanged as a spy at Tappan, in the province of New York, Oct. 2. Dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies. A declaration of hostilities published against Holland, Dec. 20	Lords, impeached Warren Hastings, late governor-general of Bengal, of high crimes and misdemeanours, May 21. The king, by letters patent, erected the province of Nova Scotia into a bishop's see
	Engagement between an English squadron under admiral Parker, and a Dutch squadron under admiral Zoutman off the Dogger Bank, Aug. 5	1787 Revolution in France, capture of the Bastille, &c. July 14
	Admiral Rodney defeats the French fleet under count de Grasse, in the West-Indies. The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar, Sept. 13	1789 Grand confederation in the Champ de Mars, July 14
	Preliminary articles of peace, between his Britannic majesty and the kings of France and Spain, signed at Versailles, Jan. 20. The order of St. Patrick instituted, Feb. 5. Three earthquakes in Calabria Ulterior and Sicily, destroying a great number of towns and inhabitants. Armistice betwixt Great Britain and Holland Feb. 10.	1790 Gustavus III. king of Sweden assassinated by Ankerström
	Mr. Lunardi ascended in a balloon from the Artillery-ground, Moorfields, the first attempt of the kind in England, Sept. 15	1792 War declared by France against Austria, April 20
	The preliminaries of peace were signed between the emperor and Holland, at Paris, Sept. 20. The above powers signed the definitive treaty, and a treaty of alliance between France and the Dutch on the 16th Nov.	1792 War declared by Prussia against France, May 26
	The king of Sweden prohibited the use of torture in his dominions. Commercial treaty signed between England and France, Sept. 26	1792 Manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick to the French nation, July 26
	Mr. Burke, at the bar of the house of	1792 The palace of the Thuilleries taken by the people, and the French King made prisoner, Aug. 10
		1792 France decreed a Republic, Sep. 21
		1792 Victory at Jemappes, Nov. 7
		1792 Louis XVI. guillotined, January 21
		1792 War declared by France against England and Holland, Feb. 1
		1792 War declared by France against the Pope, Feb. 3
		1792 War declared by Spain against France, Feb. 9
		1792 The Brissotine Party arrested at Paris, June 2
		1792 The Queen of France guillotined, Oct. 16
		1792 Victory of Lord Howe over the French Fleet, June 1
		1792 Robespierre and his Party guillotined, &c. July 28
		1792 Holland overrun by the French, Jan. 7
		1792 Bonaparte entered Milan, May 3
		1792 Victory of Lord St. Vincent over the Spanish Fleet, Feb. 14
		1792 Victory of Lord Duncan over the Dutch Fleet, Oct. 11
		1792 The French entered Rome, Feb. 16
		1792 Switzerland overrun by the French, March
		1792 Bonaparte landed at Alexandria July 7
		1792 Victory of Lord Nelson over the French Fleet, Aug. 1

Speedily will be Published, by the Author of this Biographical Dictionary,

In one closely printed Volume in duodecimo, price 4s. 6d.

SCRIPTURE BIOGRAPHY

for the Use of Schools and Families,

Containing the Lives of all the most distinguished characters of the Old and New Testament, interpersed with incidental moral Reflections, &c.

